Three Parts And Supplement

The New-York Times.

Part One Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,109. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Sunday: THREATENING, with LIGHT SHOWERS.

Stock Market—Active and strong.

Wheat, 88½; corn, 30⅞; cotton, 8⅛.

Obituary.—Page 5.

Real Estate.—Page 7.

Court Calendars.—Page 15.

Business Troubles.—Page 15.

Marine Intelligence.—Page 20.

TIMES's London cable letter.—Page 17.

Arrivals at hotels and out-of-town buyers.—Page 5.

Several new yachts are talked of for the big classes.—Page 15.

According to the charity organizations, there are comparatively few idle men in this city.—Page 6.

The Black Patti was examined in supplementary proceedings yesterday, not having paid Job Hedges for legal services.—Page 9.

The funeral of John H. Inman took place at his home on Fifth Avenue yesterday. Many friends and business associates attended.—Page 17.

The Autumn parade of the Tandem Club took place yesterday. Smartly dressed women, fine horses, and clever drivers were the features.—Page 16.

A skiffload of nitroglycerine exploded in the Ohio near Industry, Penn., Friday night. Trace of neither man nor boat could be found afterward.—Page 20.

The National Democratic organization in New-Jersey has determined not to dissolve. It intends to try and reform the entire party in the State.—Page 16.

The merchants of Vesey Street have banded themselves together, "not to fight the efforts to abolish street obstructions," they say, "but to promote business."—Page 20.

Depositors in the broken bank of G. F. Russell & Co., Hartford, are considering whether they should not prosecute A. H. Olmsted and Charles H. Colt, the partners in the bank.—Page 16.

Officials of the Metropolitan Traction Company discuss a new system of transfer to be used on the elevated roads. Plans of consolidation of both systems are reported to be now under consideration.—Page 11.

The Portuguese Consul General is interested in the case of the young Portuguese girl who was alleged to have been maltreated at Ellis Island. He advertises for information regarding the matter.—Page 14.

Mayor Strong, in a circular letter, asks churches to permit the use of Sunday-school rooms for five days each week for pupils who cannot be accommodated in public schools for lack of facilities.—Page 17.

Henry B. Wilson, formerly a printer, with no outlay of capital, has secured an award of $1,879,000 of Brooklyn bonds, and has until Nov. 10 to sell his option. He will undoubtedly profit largely by the transaction.

The body of Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt will be buried in the family vault at New-Dorp, S. I., next Tuesday. Funeral services will be held in St. Bartholomew's Church. The family, has gathered in this city to mourn.—Page 5.

The Hep Sing Tong Society, for the suppression of vice and crime in Chinatown, will be incorporated to-morrow. Several Chinamen who have materially aided the police in the past, will be its principal members.—Page 13.

Henry C. Brown, the safe expert, declares that the New-Brunswick burglars could not find the combination of a safe by mathematical calculation. He says modern safes, when properly locked, can be opened only by drilling.—Page 17.

Senator Marion Butler, Chairman of the People's Party National Committee, issued a statement in which he predicted that Major McKinley would alienate portions of his own party by his Administration, and that in 1900 the Populists would probably win.—Page 4.

Mr. Louis Boas, one of the founders of the Hamburg-American steamship Line and father of Emil Boas, passenger agent of the line in this city, returned from a trip to Europe yesterday. He had hardly reached his home when he was stricken with heart disease and died.—Page 10.

In a reply to the criticism on Armenians made by F. Hopkinson Smith, a man familiar with Turkish affairs, says the revolutionists are the Russian Armenians, and that the people should not be judged by their actions. He says also that the missionaries in Turkey endeavor to uproot the revolutionary idea.—Page 16.

BURGLARS IN AN ORPHANAGE

Awake a Teacher and She Rang the Alarm Bell.

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., Nov. 7.—Early yesterday morning burglars entered the Berachah Orphanage. They were discovered by Miss Hannah Lantz, who was awakened by a man walking across her room. As soon as she woke up the fellow said in a rough voice:

"Make any noise and I will kill you!"

He then left the room. Miss Lantz hastily arose and ran into the hall and rang the large alarm bell. In a moment all the inmates of the institution were in the hallways, screaming for help, thinking the building was on fire. Miss Lantz quieted the children, who were huddled together in one end of the hall. Neighbors answered the bell and made a thorough search for the burglars, but could get no clue. About a month ago thieves entered the orphanage, but did not get anything.

THOUSANDS OF MILES A-FOOT.

Women on Their Way from Spokane Here Reach Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Mrs. Elby and her eighteen-year-old daughter, Clara, who are walking from Spokane Falls, Washington, to New-York City for a reward of $10,000 offered by a New-York weekly syndicate, reached this city this morning, footsore and travel-stained.

They made their way to the Mayor's office in the City Hall, and had Private Secretary Winkler sign their credentials to show that they had visited this city. The couple left Spokane Falls last May, and have walked on an average twenty-one miles every day since. In order to win the reward, they must reach New-York Dec. 13.

The women are poorly clad and will make an effort to secure money in the city with which to purchase Winter clothing before proceeding on their journey.

Found $5,000 in Bonds.

WOODBRIDGE, N. J., Nov. 7.—Two children while playing in a vacant house near the property of S. T. Kelly yesterday found five one-thousand-dollar registered bonds that were hidden in the house. The bonds are now in the possession of the authorities. It is believed that the bonds were placed in the house by some thieves who had committed a robbery on the belief that the bonds were not worth anything.

Nearly Drowned in His Cellar.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 7.—Richard Blackwell, manager of the Exchange House, Franklin, went into his cellar last night. It was darkened and he did not see that the cellar, flooded by recent rains, had five feet of water in it. He floundered around and screamed for help, and was nearly exhausted when John Howard helped him out.

TRADE REVIVAL UNABATED

FACTORIES RESUMING AND GIVING MORE EMPLOYMENT.

The Iron Interests Especially Responsive to the Election Results—Great Activity in the Woolen Industry.

The reports of reviving business were uninterrupted by the half holiday yesterday. From all quarters of the land came the announcements of resumption of work, nearly all industries being affected.

"Now that the election is over," says The Cleveland Iron Trade Review, "and the continuance of the present monetary basis is assured, it is not necessary to speak guardedly about the immediate future of the iron trade. The announcement of the result on Wednesday morning in itself made a business of thousands of tons that up to that moment existed only in the form of conditional orders on paper. On Wednesday, though right of way was given to election returns, we had advices from various sources that some buyers found time to write orders, and that some efforts to get the prices quoted in the week preceding election were unavailing. It will take a little time for buyers and sellers to find out just where they are; but it can be said that sellers' ideas are to-day from $1 to $2 a ton higher than recent low quotations on finished material not governed by pool arrangements, and on Bessemer pig the market is 50 cents in advance of the basis of last week. The advance in Southern foundry iron is maintained, notwithstanding that it made temporary diversions of business to Northern furnaces in certain districts, notably at Chicago. The largest Southern producer, having order books well filled, continues to hold off from closely competitive markets. Already there is word that rolling mills are starting up in idle departments."

GREAT ACTIVITY IN MICHIGAN.

Makers of Wood Products Start Their Factories.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Nov. 7.—The Alaska Refrigerator Company, the largest refrigerator factory in the world, will resume work Monday after being idle all Summer. The company has 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 feet of hard-wood lumber ready for immediate manufacture. The company employs 300 to 450 hands, and its annual output is 60,000 refrigerators. The Kelly Brothers Manufacturing Company is completing negotiations for the manufacture of 3,000 iceboxes, for which orders were placed recently contingent on McKinley's election.

ESCANABA, Mich., Nov. 7.—Already the election of McKinley has caused business to improve. Merchants are buying heavily. The Metropolitan Lumber Company and the Garth Lumber Company have each put on 100 new men.

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 7.—E. B. Ment & Sons, manufacturers of stoves and implements; A. Clark & Co., manufacturers of carriages, and the Lansing Pants and Overall Company have all begun work on extensive orders, which were made conditional on Bryan's defeat, and report a rush of new orders. The Lansing Wagon Works, which have been closed down for several months, started with a full force to-day.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Nov. 7.—The Rockford Manufacturing Company, which has been shut down all Summer, will start up with several hundred hands, and the Trahern Pump Company, which has been idle for some months, though stocked with orders contingent upon McKinley's election, will do likewise. The Emerson Manufacturing Company, one of the largest concerns in the city, put on 150 men the day after election.

IN THE WOOLEN TRADE.

Manufacturers Expect a Gradual but Sure Improvement.

ROCKVILLE, Conn., Nov. 7.—Representatives of the big woolen mills in this city, which is the centre of the fine woolen industry of New-England, state in interviews to-day that the prospects are encouraging for a gradual increase of business. They expect that the woolen business will be about the last to feel the effects of the business revival, but anticipate that next season, opening in January, will show a largely increased demand for goods. A number of mills here have already started up considerable machinery since election.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Nov. 7.—R. E. Hayward & Co.'s woolen mill at East Douglass, Mass., which lately started on reduced time, will begin running on full time next Monday, employing 200 hands.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 7.—The Boston News Bureau says there was sold to-day in Boston a lot of scoured wool at just 6 cents per pound advance over the price paid for it about eight weeks ago, and the broker who sold it before election at the lowest prices ever touched in this country was the buyer.

IRON MINES TO REOPEN.

The Rockefellers Will Give Employment to Five Thousand Men.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 7.—Mr. Frank Rockefeller has gone to the Lake Superior mining district to arrange for an immediate resumption of work in all departments of his extensive mining interests there. Among the iron mines which, beginning within a few days, will be operated full force and full time are the Franklin, Bessemer No. 1, Bessemer No. 2, and Victoria, on the Mesaba Range; the Zenith, on the Vermilion Range, and the Atlantic and Pence, on the Gogebic Range. They employ 1,500 men

It is also expected that within the next few days orders will be given for a resumption of work at all the mines controlled by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, and which give employment to even a greater number of men than those owned by his brother, making altogether 5,000 men who will be put to work.

The announcement is made that orders have been placed by the railroads of this country since the election for 50,000 new traffic cars and 200 locomotives.

The Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railway has ordered that its shops at Lorain, Ohio, on which operations had been suspended, be completed at once.

In this city the commercial travelers of nearly all the big jobbing houses will be sent out on the road Monday.

The Lamson & Sessions Company, nuts and bolts, which has been working on half time, next week will work full time.

The Otis Steel Works will at once start all its departments.

The Wellman-Seaver Engineering Company will start at once on contracts calling for $60,000 worth of work. Several new business blocks will at once be begun.

FINDLAY, Ohio, Nov. 7.—The Dalzell, Gilmore & Creighton Glass Works, Globe Window Glass Works, Findlay Clay Pottery Works, Bell Brothers' Pottery, and the Finlay Table Factory have started upon full time and with an increased number of hands to fill orders which were received contingent upon McKinley's election.

WHEELS START IN THE EAST.

Factories Resume Work and Manufacturers Are Confident.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 7.—The New Departure Bell Company Works at Bristol commenced this week to run six days a week.

The spoon department of the Bristol Brass and Clock Company is running full time, and may be working overtime within a few weeks.

All the manufacturers in Bristol report an improved feeling in business and feel confident that an era of prosperity is at hand. Two firms are arranging for the enlargement of their plants.

Cheney Brothers will start up their silk mills at South Manchester on full time next week. They have been running on short time for several months.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., Nov. 7.—Egg Harbor City has been struck by a wave of prosperity during the last few days. Fifteen of the thirty-eight clothing factories have resumed operations after having been idle all Summer.

The knife handle factory has received orders for one year ahead, and the National Parchment Paper factory has enough orders on hand to employ thirty men all Winter. A franchise for the erection of an electric light plant was awarded by the City Council last night.

IN THE SOUTH.

Renewed Activity from the Ohio River to the Gulf.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 7.—The B. F. Avery Plow Manufacturing Company will put on 150 extra hands at once. Ridgeford & Co., stoves, will begin operations Monday, with 200 men; the Louisville Woolen Mills will start up Monday, with work for 300 women and girls; the Beargrass Woolen Mills will resume operations the same day, with 200 employes, and the Old Kentucky Woolen Mills will double its force; the Eclipse Woolen Mills will have work for 250 hands next week, and the Kenton Paper Company, the Depauw Glass Works, and the New-Albany Woolen Mills will resume in a few days. The Chess & Wymond Cooperage Company is preparing to resume work with 200 men.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 7.—The Blue Grass Tobacco Company of this city, whose factory has been closed for three months, has begun operations with 50 hands, and will put on 25 more Monday. Orders have already begun coming in.

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 7.—The Galveston Rope and Twine Factory, which has been idle for some time, will resume operations Monday, and will run on full time. This will give employment to 100 operatives.

A BOOM AT BIRMINGHAM.

Iron Advancing and Rolling Mills Starting Up.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 7.—McKinley's election has been followed by an industrial tidal wave throughout the Birmingham district. Besides the Birmingham Rolling Mills, which resumed operations with 1,200 employes, and the Gate City Rolling Mill, which will put 800 men to work on Monday, arrangements have been made to start the Bessemer Rolling Mill, which has been idle for a long time.

The Howard Harrison Iron Pipe Works at Bessemer, the largest in the South, have put a full force of men at work, and the Alabama Pipe Works, at the same place, have received orders sufficient to put on a full force for some time.

Iron has advanced $1 a ton over the panic prices of last Summer, and is within 50 cents of the point where the miners who are paid on that basis will get an advance of 2½ cents a ton.

Plans for new industries abandoned during the silver agitation have been taken up again. The district enjoys a greater commercial confidence than it has felt in several years.

THE VACANT BUFFALO SEE.

Report that Dr. Quigley Will Be Appointed Bishop.

BUFFALO, Nov. 7.—The Washington correspondent of The Buffalo Times sends the following:

"It is now believed by the best informed Catholics of Washington that the See of Buffalo will be filled at the coming meeting of the Propaganda, and that it will not be made an archdiocese. Neither is it expected that Bishop Keane will be sent there as Bishop of Buffalo.

"According to the best information obtainable, the priest selected for the vacant diocese is the Rev. Dr. Quigley, rector of St. Bridget's Church in Buffalo. This is substantiated by private advices from Rome, which stated that his name headed both the list sent by the priests and that sent by the bishops. The list, as originally made up by the priests of the diocese, was changed somewhat by the bishops of the province, but Father Quigley's name remained at the head."

Jaw Splintered by a Blow.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 7.—Henry Osborne was removed to the St. Barnabas Hospital to-day suffering from a splintered jaw, which he says was broken by a blow struck by John Hexstable, at Belleville, in July. Hexstable was arrested at the time, and held for the Grand Jury, but was never indicted, as it was not thought that the wound was a serious one. Justice La Faucherie said that he would lay the matter before the next Grand Jury, as the doctors at the hospital say that the case is a serious one.

Reunited After Thirty-four Years.

RAHWAY, N. J., Nov. 7.—Charles Thompson, who had not seen his three brothers since 1862, when he went into the army, met one of them, Jacob Thompson, by accident a few days ago, and to-morrow a family reunion will be held at the home of another brother, Edward Thompson, two miles from here.

FOR M'KINLEY'S CABINET

THE CHANCES OF C. N. BLISS DISCUSSED BY THE REPUBLICANS.

If Appointed by President-elect McKinley, He Would Have to Retire from His Business Connections—Whitelaw Reid's Ambition.

The opinion that Cornelius N. Bliss of this city will be named for Secretary of the Treasury by Mr. McKinley is entertained generally by local Republicans, despite the fact that Section 243 of the Revised Statutes of the United States apparently bars from the office of Secretary of the Treasury any one interested directly in the importing or banking business.

Besides being extensively interested in the wholesale dry goods business, Mr. Bliss is also extensively interested in the business of banking, trust companies, and life insurance. But it is claimed that there can be no question as to his eligibility for the office if he severs his connection with these interests before his appointment.

Mr. Bliss declined yesterday to discuss the report that he was going to be appointed Secretary of the Treasury. Mark A. Hanna will not discuss Cabinet matters. The Platt people are saying that Mr. Bliss's selection would not offend them, because, while in local and State politics Mr. Bliss has usually been opposed to them, he was always a fair fighter.

The politicians are a suspicious lot. They were saying yesterday that there was something strange in the fact that the announcement that Mr. Bliss might be appointed, that Mr. Bliss might be ineligible, and that Mr. Bliss's appointment would not be opposed by the Platt people, all came out on the same day.

There were those who were unkind enough to hint that some of the Platt folk had been very subtle, and were furnishing information of a character calculated to injure Mr. Bliss's chances of getting the appointment.

Other Cabinet talk concerned the Secretary of State's portfolio. It was argued by some that Mr. McKinley would tender the premiership to Thomas B. Reed of Maine, who was his most vigorous opponent for the Presidential nomination at St. Louis. It was pointed out that this would not be without precedent, and the appointment of James G. Blaine by President Garfield was cited. Yet there were Reed men in the corridors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where the Republican sages do most of their caucusing, who said that Mr. Reed would not be a candidate for any place in President McKinley's Cabinet.

There are New-York Republicans of the anti-Platt clan who say that Whitelaw Reid would like very much to be Secretary of State. The Platt men say that this cannot be, that it would split the Republican Party in this State, and that it would be the most direct slap possible at Thomas C. Platt, with whom Mr. Reid is at war.

It was said, however, that Mr. Reid does not count upon getting a Cabinet position, but really expects to be named as Ambassador to England, or, failing in that, to return to Paris as an Ambassador, where he previously served as Minister Plenipotentiary.

Russell Sage said yesterday: "I think it would be an excellent thing if Mr. McKinley would recognize the sound-money Democrats who aided in his election by giving to them at least one representative in the Cabinet."

At Tammany Hall yesterday it was said that some one had received "inside information" that W. Bourke Cockran was going into the Cabinet.

PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS.

Republican National Committee Discusses the Proposed Plan.

Mark A. Hanna has practically decided that it would be a good thing for the Republican National Committee to maintain permanent headquarters for the next four years. It has been a stock story for the week after election for many Presidential years. This time, however, there seems to be more occasion for it on the part of the Republicans than formerly. They point out the strength of the silver movement, such as it was, as being largely due to the fact that the silver men were allowed to spread their literature and their other fallacious arguments for some years without being met by the hard-headed, common-sense arguments of the advocates of sound money.

In reply to questions as to the probability of the establishment of permanent Republican headquarters, Mr. Hanna said yesterday:

"That matter has been under very serious discussion for some time by members of the National Committee, and while no definite decision has been arrived at, I am of the opinion that permanent headquarters for the National Committee will be established soon." Mr. Hanna could not say whether the headquarters would be established in New-York City or in Chicago. He indicated that the committee would persistently keep up the fight against free silver.

Two of the rooms of the present National Republican headquarters, at 1 Madison Avenue, will be kept open, at least, until Dec. 1 by arrangements made within the last two days.

The sound-money Democratic headquarters, 30 East Twenty-third Street, will be kept open until after the meeting of the National Democratic Party's State Committee to-morrow.

The Popocratic Headquarters, in the Bartholdi Hotel, have been closed up.

GEN. NEW'S OPINION.

Sound-Money Democrats Should Be Rewarded by McKinley.

Gen. John C. New of Indiana, who was Consul General to London under President Harrison, arrived from Europe on the St. Paul yesterday.

"The American people," he said, "are to be congratulated upon their magnificent victory gained at the polls last Tuesday. I had no doubt of the result, and when I heard of Mr. McKinley's triumph upon my arrival, it was no surprise to me."

Gen. New was told that Cornelius N. Bliss was being talked of for Secretary of the Treasury. He said that Mr. Bliss would make an ideal Secretary, but that in his opinion Major McKinley had made no pledges. Mr. New said that he was confident that ex-President Harrison was sincere in his determination to retire from public life permanently.

"I think the sound-money Democrats should have a place in the Cabinet," said Mr. New. "Mr. McKinley owes a great deal to the sound-money Democrats, and they should be recognized."

A SOUTHERN SPECULATION.

Bynum Said to be Slated for Attorney General.

WHEELING, West Va., Nov. 7.—The following concerning President McKinley's Cabinet, coming from a source close to Major McKinley and the National Committee, is printed in The News (Independent:)

"In this State the South is given recognition by the award of two places, while the sound-money Democrats are given one. It is stated that Cornelius N. Bliss of New-York will not be the Secretary of the Treasury, as has been announced. Mr. Bliss, on the other hand, can be Secretary of the Navy, if he is willing to take it. John Sherman, it is stated, will be Secretary of State, if he will accept it.

"As to the Treasury, Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin, one of Mr. Hanna's confidential advisers, has the call.

"The Attorney Generalship will be the place offered to the sound-money Democrats. It is said that ex-Congressman William D. Bynum of Indiana, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, will be offered the portfolio now held by Mr. Harmon.

"Gen. Russell A. Alger of Michigan, who headed the campaigning Generals on their tour of the country for McKinley, is set down for the portfolio of war, and Gov. William O. Bradley of Keptucky for the Interior.

"Col. Nathan Bay Scott of this town is set down as Postmaster General. The Secretaryship of Agriculture has not been placed."

Babcock to be Pushed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Representative David Mercer of Nebraska, Secretary of the Republican Campaign Committee, said to-day that Representative Babcock, Chairman of the Republican Campaign Committee, would be strongly indorsed for a place in the Cabinet of President-elect McKinley. Next to Chairman Hanna, said Mr. Mercer, Mr. Babcock had more to do with the election of Major McKinley than any one else. When the silver wave was at its height it was through his efforts that the country was flooded with sound-money literature. During the campaign some 25,000,000 sound-money documents were issued under the supervision of Chairman Babcock.

Mr. Babcock refuses to say anything on the subject of his Cabinet aspirations.

St. Louis Wants a Portfolio.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 7.—Considerable interest is manifested in this city as to the composition of Major McKinley's Cabinet, and in the desire that St. Louis and the Southwest be represented, a number of leading Republicans, together with several prominent sound-money Democrats, have urged ex-Congressman Nathan Frank to permit his name to be presented as their choice for a Cabinet position.

THREW HIMSELF HEAD FIRST.

Suicide of a Prisoner Who Had a Wife and Eight Children.

BUFFALO, Nov. 7.—Michael Winter, a blacksmith, fifty-five years old, committed suicide this morning by throwing himself from the walk that opens into the sixth tier of cells in the penitentiary to the stone flagging below.

He dived head first, like a swimmer diving from a diving board, and struck the flagging with a crash. His skull was smashed and his neck snapped like a pipestem when he struck the stones. Death was instantaneous.

Winter had a wife and eight children. He was arrested on the night of Oct. 30 for disorderly conduct, and was fined $10. He did not have the money and was committed to the penitentiary for ten days. When he was sentenced he pleaded for mercy. He said his wife and children would starve while he was in the penitentiary unless they were cared for by charitable friends. The prisoner raised his hand and lowered it eight successive times, signifying the height of his eight little children, as he was led weeping from the courtroom.

Got a Bug in His Ear.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 7.—Jacob Fisher, a son of a resident of Lindenwold, this county, while walking with his mother about two years ago, felt something fly into his ear. Immediately the ear began to pain intensely. His parents tried in every way to get the object out, but were unsuccessful. Finally, the boy began to show signs of becoming deaf, and then it was decided that an operation should be performed to remove the obstacle from Jacob's ear. The operation was performed yesterday, and the surgeon who conducted it succeeded in removing a bug, which had flown into his ear. The boy's hearing became improved, and there is now prospects that he will recover his hearing entirely.

THE WEATHER.

The Indications for to-day are threatening weather, with showers.

The barometer has risen in New-England and the Mississippi Valley, and on the southern Rocky Mountain plateau; it has fallen in the lake regions, the Atlantic States, and the extreme Northwest.

The temperature is lower in the Ohio and lower Mississippi Valleys, and in Texas.

Light rain or snow has fallen in the Ohio Valley and the lake regions, and showers have occurred on the West Gulf coast.

Threatening weather, with light rain or snow, is indicated for the New-England States and the Middle States, and occasional showers may occur in the Middle Atlantic States.

Fair weather is indicated generally for the Gulf States Sunday, with conditions favorable for frosts in the interior of the East Gulf States Sunday night.

Fair weather, with rising temperature, is indicated for the Rocky Mountain districts.

Signals are displayed at all lake stations.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	48	47	47
6 A. M.	46	46	46
9 A. M.	51	48	49
12 M.	56	62	63
4 P. M.	63	56	57
6 P. M.	57	57	58
9 P. M.	56	54	56
12 P. M.	58	52	53

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	53
Weather Bureau	53
Corresponding date 1895	54
Corresponding date for last twenty years	59

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 2, Column 4.

TUXEDO GAYETIES.

A Brilliant Week—Clubhouse and Cottages Full.

TUXEDO, Nov. 7.—Tuxedo is now enjoying the most successful season since the opening of the park. The clubhouse and all the cottages are full, and the brilliant ball of Oct. 30 has been followed by a round of gayety.

Mrs. Walter H. Lewis gave a cobweb party to the younger set this week, which afforded much amusement. On Monday evening Mrs. Frederick A. Snow gave a dance and supper at the clubhouse, and on Friday night a McKinley dinner. Mr. Snow gave a bachelors' golf luncheon on Tuesday. Election returns were received that evening, and the ladies appeared to be as much interested as the men in the result.

Mrs. Walker Smith, Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart, Mrs. Burnett, Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. Richard Mortimer, and Mrs. George Rutledge Gibson have given dinner parties, and on Friday night Mrs. Amory S. Carhart gave a card party. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Pell, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Van Cortlandt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler Warren, Mr. and Mrs. George Rutledge Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick De P. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. William Kent, and Mrs. Hull.

A subscription musicale was given on Tuesday by Mrs. John Wolfe, to which all Tuxedo went, and yesterday a brilliant week for the Tuxedo colony was finished by dancing at the clubhouse and by a musicale at Mrs. Lorillard's in the afternoon.

Among those present at Mrs. Lorillard's were Mrs. Walker Smith, Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Paul Tuckerman, Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mrs. George Rutledge Gibson, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Miss Waldo, Mrs. Carey, Mrs. Richard Delafield, Mrs. Carhart, Mrs. Frederick A. Snow, Mrs. Herbert Pell, Mrs. Juillard, Mrs. William Kent, Mrs. Alfred Seton, Mrs. T. Suffern Taller, Mrs. Grenville Kane, and a number of gentlemen.

Mr. Percy Pyne and Mr. Archibald Russell are occupying cottages at Tuxedo this Autumn.

DR. EDWARD H. PARKER DYING.

Author of Lines on Garfield's Tomb Beginning "Life's Race."

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 7.—The death is hourly expected of Dr. Edward H. Parker, an old physician of this city. Dr. Parker came into sudden prominence in 1881 as the author of the following lines, which were engraved on the tomb of Garfield, the martyred President:

Life's race well run,
Life's work well done,
Life's victory won—
Now cometh rest.

This is one of four stanzas of a poem written by Dr. Parker upon the death of a friend of the family more than a score of years ago. The poem, under the caption of "Life's Race Well Run," has been translated into many languages.

In his early manhood Dr. Parker was Professor of Physiology and Anatomy in the New-York Medical College. He was born in Boston in 1823, and was graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1848. From Dartmouth and Trinity Colleges he received the degree of A. M. In 1862 he was President of the Medical Society of the State of New-York. Under Govs. Morgan and Seymour he held commissions in the corps of volunteer surgeons provided by the State. He is the oldest Vestryman of Christ Episcopal Church, and until recently was a Trustee of Vassar Hospital. He recently resigned as a member of the Board of Pension Examiners.

DIVORCE FOR MRS. KNOOP.

She May Marry, but Her Husband May Not Do So.

WHITE PLAINS, Nov. 7.—Supreme Court Justice Dykman to-day granted an absolute divorce to Mrs. Josephine Knoop from her husband, Louis J. Knoop. Both are well known in New-York. Mrs. Knoop is the daughter of the proprietor of the Hotel Belvidere of New-York.

Mr. Knoop brought a suit for divorce, and named Leo Deidrichstein, an actor, formerly in "Under the Polar Star," as co-respondent. She stated that she was employed by the actor as a copyist. Mrs. Knoop accused her husband of being unfaithful, and named Sarah Nadel as co-respondent.

Under the decree granted by Justice Dykman to-day, Mrs. Knoop may marry, but her husband must remain single as long as his wife is alive.

BRECKINRIDGE FOR SENATOR.

May Be United Upon in Order to Defeat Blackburn.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 7.—Blackburn's wire workers will probably hit upon some scheme to disqualify one or two Republican members of the Legislature. They have already trumped up charges against two members, and if they keep them from taking their seats the Republicans will not have a majority.

In this event Col. Breckinridge is being put forward by his friends as a candidate for United States Senator, upon whom the sound-money Democrats and Republicans can unite.

Mr. Breckinridge declined to be interviewed to-night, and will not say what answer he will make to the importunities of his friends to become a candidate.

Shot a Friend of Outlaws.

PERRY, Oklahoma, Nov. 7.—Deputy Marshal Frank M. Canton shot and killed Bee Dunn at Pawnee last night. It is stated the killing occurred over an old feud. Canton gave himself up. Canton planned the capture of the Dalton gang and Bee Dunn, who was under indictment for harboring outlaws, and effected the death of several of the outlaw gang.

Majority for Woman Suffrage.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Nov. 7.—The woman suffrage amendment in Idaho seems to have secured a majority of votes cast on the question. The State Board has held that a majority of all participating in the election is necessary to carry the amendment. The Supreme Court probably will be appealed to to decide the matter.

Settle May Contest.

WINSTON, N. C., Nov. 7.—It is stated that Congressman Settle (Rep.) of the Fifth District has decided to contest the election of W. W. Kitchen, (Dem.) The returns give the latter a majority of over 400. Settle claims that there were irregularities in Rockingham County.

PRINCETON BEATS HARVARD

THE CRIMSON ELEVEN DO NOT SCORE A POINT.

A Football Game in Which a Crippled Team Fought Desperately, but in Vain, for Victory.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—The expected has happened. Princeton won the big football game with Harvard.

The Crimson need feel no disgrace in the defeat. The Harvard team of substitutes, many of them only half schooled in Harvard tactics, played a game of which veterans would not have been ashamed. They went down before superior skill, not before superior pluck and grit.

Princeton earned her victory. Her men knew football. That tells the whole story.

The features of the game which will be memorable in the annals of sports at Harvard were many. The first half was marked by Harvard's stubborn resistance to the tremendous onslaughts of Princeton's men of beef and iron. Harvard was favored by the wind, having chosen the Western goal, and the ball for a while fluctuated between the two teams in the centre of the gridiron. Then Princeton's weight told, and the pigskin was steadily, pitilessly worked toward the crimson goal line. Harvard made almost superhuman stands. Man after man was injured, and substitute after substitute stepped into the place of his disabled principal.

The ball rested on Harvard's five-yard line. The vast crowd of 20,000 people stood up, frenzied with breathless excitement. Princeton massed for the attack. Three times a cruel revolving wedge ground itself against the Harvard line. Marvelous to relate, the line held. It was one of the most remarkable feats of the football year, and when Brown kicked the ball out of danger even the Princeton "rooters" joined in the shouting of wild acclaim that rent the air.

Then came a lot of kicking. The high wind beat down Baird's punts. He is a high punter, but they were poorly returned by Harvard. The call of time came with the score 0 to 0.

In the second half, however, Princeton kept up her hammer, hammer, and won.

That ended the scoring. Princeton, 12; Harvard, 0.

The Team Play.

The team play on both sides was magnificent; only twice was either penalized for offside play. A large number of players were injured; none permanently.

The crowd was one of the largest that has ever been seen on the field, and began to gather by 1 o'clock, a full hour before the game. There were 20,000 people there. The Harvard crimson was, of course, predominant in the flags, which were carried on every hand, and in the ribbons and gowns of the thousands of ladies who came to see the great football battle of the year in this vicinity. But there was not wanting support for the Princeton players, for there were streaks of orange and black all through the crowd, and there was plenty of enthusiastic applause for the players whenever they made a gain against Harvard.

Opening of the Game.

Two thirty-five-minute halves were played, and as a great deal of time was taken out on account of injuries to players, the game, which began shortly after 2 o'clock, was not finished until nearly 5.

In the first half neither side scored. Princeton directed her mass plays against Harvard's substitute tackles, and they held their opponents nobly. Several times Princeton had relinquished the ball on downs, and it was then immediately kicked out of danger. The nearest Princeton came to scoring in this half was when she got down to Harvard's seven-yard line and was there held by a gallant rally on Harvard's part.

Harvard's policy in the half seemed to be a defensive one purely. Only three or four rushes were attempted, and they were generally successful in gaining ground. Brown was repeatedly called on to kick on the first down, and Princeton would then be forced to plow her way back again until held or forced to kick. On this style of defensive play Princeton's goal was never threatened except once, when Brown attempted a goal from the field from the thirty-yard line, and that was a lamentable failure.

Harvard Badly Pressed.

At the end of the first half, Harvard men were jubilant at the showing of their team, and they hoped that a change of tactics from defensive to offensive might perhaps win a score. The game was really decided about five minutes after the opening of the second half. Harvard did, indeed, change her style of play, but seemed so fagged out by her efforts of the first half that she could not put her plays through. The ball was going up and down the field on interchanging punts, when Princeton got it on Harvard's forty-yard line. Brewer had just replaced Cabot for Harvard when Princeton directed the play at his end. By an irresistible rush the whole Princeton eleven seemed to go between Swain and Brewer, and down the field for a touchdown. It was all done in a minute, and seemed to paralyze the whole Harvard eleven. Baird easily kicked the goal.

Harvard then started in to retrieve herself, but could not hold together. Several short brilliant gains were made, but for the most part Princeton, already elated with hopes of victory, tore up the slow interference and forced Brown to kick. Brown's punting in the second half weakened perceptibly, and Baird gained yards for Princeton on each interchange.

Harvard supporters soon realized that the scoring ability of their team was gone. Three times Baird tried for goals from the field—once from the centre of the field on a place kick, and at two other times from shorter distances, but at no time came very near the goal.

The Result Settled.

The outcome of the game was definitely settled about ten minutes before the close. Princeton by her long punts was gradually forcing Harvard back to her goal line, when Harvard secured the ball on her ten-yard line. Brown was sent back to kick, but Harvard's weakened tackles could not hold, and Church broke through and blocked the ball. It rolled back of the line, and Reiter fell on it for the second touch-down. Baird easily made the goal.

In the few minutes of play that remained Harvard played stubbornly, but made no material gains. Dibblee replaced Brown at full back, and kicked very well, besides rushing strongly. Time was finally called, with the ball in Princeton's possession on Harvard's thirty-yard line.

Although defeated, Harvard must be given

great credit for her defensive game. Several times Princeton lost the ball on downs, while Harvard did so but once, although often forced to kick. A blocked kick and a grand rush between tackle and end tells the story of Princeton's twelve points, while a slow, weak interference and a lack of aggressive offense explains Harvard's inability to score.

Several changes were necessary in both elevens owing to injuries, most of which were on the side of Princeton, though none was serious. The officials did their work impartially and firmly, and the game was free from objectionable features. The teams lined up as follows:

Harvard.	Position	Princeton.
Cabot, Brewer, Lewis	Left end	Cochran, Thompson
Swain	Left tackle	Hillebrand
Bouve	Left guard	Armstrong
Doucette	Centre	Gailey
N. Shaw	Right guard	Crowdis
Lee	Right tackle	Church
Moulton	Right end	Brokaw
Beale	Quarter back	Smith
Sullivan	Left half back	Kelley, Reiter, Poe
Dunlop, Cozzens	Right half back	Bannard, Wh'ler
Brown, Dibblee	Full back	Baird

Referee—W. O. Hickok, Yale. Umpire—Paul Dashiel, Lehigh. Linesman—H. C. Wyckoff, Cornell.

SOME OF THE CRIMSON ELEVEN.

The Harvard Men Who Played Against Princeton.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—Capt. Edgar N. Wrightington, '97, of Brookline, left half back, was Captain of the Longwood team before he entered college. He has played football almost ever since he has been at school. He played on the 'Varsity and freshman elevens in his first year at Harvard. He has been behind the line on the 'Varsity team ever since then. Last year he was temporary Captain in the Pennsylvania game, after which he was elected Captain for this year's eleven. Wrightington is also one of the strongest oarsmen at Harvard. He has rowed bow in the 'Varsity boat, and has also pulled an oar in his class boat. He is the best back that Harvard has on the gridiron to-day, and is her strong ground gainer. He will play in this afternoon's game, although it is very probable that he will not be able to last through the game. He has a very weak knee, and three days ago was on crutches. He s twenty-one years old, and weighs 168 pounds.

J. W. Dunlop, '97, of Cambridge prepared for Harvard at Brown and Nichols School. In his freshman year he played on his freshman eleven, and also played on the 'Varsity eleven that Fall. He played at Springfield in the last Yale game, and last year was substitute full back. He was catcher on his freshman baseball nine, and rowed in his sophomore year in his class crew. This Fall he has shown up as a strong line-breaker, and is also a good punter.

R. W. Brown, '98, of Newtonville, is 'Varsity full back this year. He was Captain of the Newton High School eleven before he came to Harvard. In his first year in college he played on the freshman eleven that defeated the Yale '98 freshman eleven. Last year he was substituteha lf back on the 'Varsity eleven. This Fall he has distinguished himself in drop kicking. In punting he is slow and inaccurate. His place for goals can be relied upon. Brown is a hard, conscientious player.

Arthur M. Beale, '97, of Dorchester, 'Varsity quarter back, prepared at Boston Latin School, where he captained the school eleven. In his freshman year at Harvard he played quarter back on the 'Varsity and freshman elevens. Two years ago he was substitute quarter to "Bob" Wrenn. During his freshman year he played left field on his 'Varsity and freshman baseball nines. He is twenty-two years old, and weighs 159 pounds.

Norman W. Cabot, '98, of Brookline, left end, prepared for college at Hale and Noble's school, where he captained the team which won the junior interscholastic championship in 1893. In his freshman year he played left end on the 'Varsity eleven, where his playing in the Yale game won him a reputation for a hard, fierce end. Cabot is a strong man on interference, and were he in condition Princeton would find Harvard's left end impregnable. Cabot will play with a weak knee, which, as in Capt. Wrightington's case, may prevent his playing throughout the game.

G. W. Bouve, '98, of Brookline, is the 'Varsity left guard. He is a new man on the 'Varsity eleven this Fall. Bouve has had little or no experience on the football field, except that gained on his freshman eleven, where he played left guard. Bouve is one of the "finds" of the season. He has been developed through the hard and industrious work of the coaches. He is twenty-one years old, and is 6 feet 1 inch tall. Bouve weighs 209 pounds.

A. E. Doucette of Somerville is in the Law School. He played centre in to-day's game, on account of Law's injury. Doucette has been substitute centre rush now for three years. Last Fall he played in the Harvard-University of Pennsylvania game after Frank Shaw had been carried from the field. He is one of the hardest players on the eleven, and is especially strong on defensive playing. It is said that Doucette never found a man who could bowl him over until he lined up before Lone Wolf of the Carlisle eleven. Doucette weighs 220 pounds, and is the heaviest man on the Harvard eleven. He is very slow in aggressive playing.

The right guard was Norton Shaw, '98, of Mataapoisett, Mass. Shaw came to Harvard with almost no practical knowledge of football. He made the team in his freshman year, when he played against Yale at Springfield. He has been the 'Varsity right guard ever since. Shaw is one of the steadiest players on the Harvard eleven. He is a powerful fellow, and has great control of himself. His playing each year has shown marked improvement, and this Fall he has been playing better than ever before. He weighs 210 pounds.

The right end was J. B. Moulton, '98, Boston. Moulton has been a substitute end for two years. His position has been left end. In his freshman year he nearly pushed Cabot from his position. His style of play is very similar to Cabot's. He is alert, ready to tackle and follows the ball well. "Jack" Moulton is always in every play and is strong in breaking up interference.

Ex-Capt. Arthur H. Brewer of Boston played substitute left end in to-day's game. Brewer did not decide to join the 'Varsity squad until a week ago, but he has kept in good training all the Fall and has lost little from lack of practice. Brewer is in the Graduate School this year. Last Fall he captained the Harvard eleven. He came to college from Hopkinson School, where he played end on the champion interscholastic eleven. He was end in his freshman team, and rowed in his sophomore class crew.

THE NEWS AT PRINCETON.

Students Celebrated the Result Until Late Last Night.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 7.—A crowd of nearly a thousand gathered on the Princeton Field to-day to watch the progress of the Princeton-Harvard game on the patent score board and miniature gridiron, which had been put up for the occasion.

When the news of Princeton's touchdowns was received the students nearly went wild with enthusiasm, and as soon as it was announced that the game was over a number of the boys got hold of the bell rope in Old North, and for over half an hour they took turns in ringing the bell, which announced the victory far and wide. Although the victory was expected, the students were none the less jubilant over it, and held high carnival until late at night.

Child Carried Her Kittens Ten Miles.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 7.—A Cambridge policeman found a four-year-old child wandering alone in the neighborhood of Mount Auburn Cemetery last evening, and took the little one to the police station, in Brattle Square. The child's name was Mamie Taylor. She said that her parents lived in Waltham. She was provided with food, and it was then found that under her cloak she was carrying two pet kittens. These had been her companions during her day's wanderings, in which the child had walked a distance of about ten miles, with her pets in her arms, through the crowded streets of Cambridge.

Demo-

crats and Republicans find a cure for scrofula, salt rheum, humors, eruptions, catarrh, by taking

Hood's
Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

TURKISH REFORM PROMISED.

The Sultan Has Decided to Take Prompt Action at Last.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—Advices received here from Constantinople show that when the Sultan received a report of the speech delivered by M. Hanotaux, the French Foreign Minister, in the Chamber of Deputies last Tuesday in response to an interpellation demanding to know what action France would take in defense of the Armenians he sent one of his secretaries to M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, who impressed upon the secretary the urgency that existed for the Sultan to adopt measures that would reassure public opinion and satisfy Europe.

The Turkish Ambassador in Paris has now informed M. Hanotaux that the Sultan has decided upon carrying out the following reforms: The release of prisoners throughout the empire against whom no charges are preferred; to instruct the police that peaceable Armenians are not to be persecuted; to convoke an Armenian assembly to elect a Patriarch; to court-martial Mazhar Bey for allowing Father Salvator to be murdered; to dismiss the Vali of Diarbekir for the share he took in the disorders there; to precisely instruct the valis to repress violence; to undertake the indemnification of the Roman Catholic convents in Anatolia, which were damaged during the outbreaks; to assist the inhabitants of the districts which suffered most, and to publish shortly a decree ordering the prompt execution in Anatolia of the reforms granted in 1895, and the extension of these reforms to the whole empire.

M. Hanotaux thanked the Ambassador for the information, and told him that he had precisely instructed M. Cambon to watch the application of these preliminary measures.

In his speech to the Deputies in response to the interpellation, which was submitted by M. Denys, Deputy for Cochin China, and supported by M. M. Delafosse, Hubbard, and others, M. Hanotaux said that the Armenian movement would not have taken upon itself such an intensity if contact with Europe had not imbued certain Armenians with a desire for independence. The excesses of the Ottoman Government, he said, had furnished legitimate motives for complaint, and when the question assumed an aspect of grave importance England understood the danger of acting alone. A concert was established among the powers, and in October, 1895, an understanding was reached with the Porte that the latter would grant reforms, which unhappily had not been applied. Owing to the anarchy which reigned in the administrative spheres, troubles ensued, and France was bound to use language the strength and significance of which Turkey understood. The powers, he said, were convinced of the necessity of their solid union, but there must be no isolated action and no interference with the integrity of the empire.

"Among the fertile results of the recent visit of the Emperor of Russia to Paris," M. Hanotaux said, "may be mentioned a precise exchange of views in regard to Armenia, and the perfect community of ideas which exists in united Europe will give the Sultan to understand the necessity of his assuring the security of all his subjects of whatever race. But violence will not aid the difficult task of Europe. France does not forget the traditions of the religious protectorate which she exercises in the Orient, nor the bonds which unite her to the Ottoman Empire, but she must proportion her efforts to the extent of all the tasks devolving upon her."

MORGAN LOOKING AHEAD.

Predicts More Bond Issues Under President McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—In an interview to-day, Senator Morgan of Alabama said: "Mr. McKinley carried Illinois, Indiana, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Maryland, with the help of the solid negro vote and the Indianapolis bolters. These cannot be combined to sustain his policy as they were to elect him. In Congress there is no point of union between them. Force bills and bounty-fed sugar will not coalesce, and Northern people, even, will feel that there is too much solid South in the solid negro vote. McKinley's camp has the same hostile element in it that the Democracy found in the minority at Chicago, and there will continue to be a mugwump element, that exists only to destroy what they cannot rule.

"Having deserted the bimetallic creed—ancient and modern—of the true Democracy, they will have the support of the gold lords and the National banks in resisting higher tariff taxation as a substitute for the issue of more bonds, which they desire above all things.

"Mr. McKinley has frequently voted in Congress for the free coinage of silver, equally with gold, and his earliest and best hopes will be gratified if that result is accomplished. The tariff was not an issue in the recent election, and the Indianapolis Mugwumps hope to win him to a course of moderation on that policy, in consideration that they and the negroes elected him. Such a course means more bonds and less money."

SHERIFF SERVES SANTA FE.

The Company Taking Steps to Resist the Receivership.

VALLEY FALLS, Kan., Nov. 7.—The Sheriff of this (Jefferson) county has served the papers in the Santa Fé receivership on Agent Evans of that company in this place.

The summons notified the Santa Fé that it has been sued and cites it to appear in court before Dec. 9 or final judgment will be taken against the road in favor of the State of Kansas.

The receiver, Charles Johnson, filed his bond and qualified before Judge Myers at Oskaloosa to-day. The order of the court appointing a receiver will be served upon the Santa Fé officials early next week.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 7.—General Solicitor Kenna arrived in Topeka to-day at noon, and went into conference with Solicitor Hurd. Mr. Hurd announced this afternoon that they had decided to take immediate steps to prevent the receiver from taking charge, and to get the order of the court rescinded. The papers are being prepared this afternoon. Mr. Hurd did not care to discuss their nature or tell what they would set forth.

A Great Fire in London.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The factory and storerooms of Shand, Mason & Co., Upper Ground Street, Blackfriars Road, makers of fire engines and all apparatus connected with the extinction of fires, were burned this evening. The loss is estimated at £200,000. The property destroyed included 350 engines, 2 floats, 37,000 feet of hose, a quantity of rubber, and valuable machinery.

The Philippine Revolt.

MADRID, Nov. 7.—The latest advices received from Manila say that Gen. Blanco, the Governor of the Philippine Islands, expects to stamp out the rebellion in his territory within three weeks.

New-York's new and best dinner and supper resort; the magnificent dining hall of the new Hotel Manhattan, 42d and Madison Avenue. Viands and vintages unsurpassed.—Adv.

KENTUCKY IS VERY CLOSE

RETURNS INDICATE A PLURALITY FOR McKINLEY.

Only the Official Count Can Decide in South Dakota—Wyoming Looks Republican—Delaware Divided.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 7.—Chairman S. J. Roberts of the Republican Campaign Committee made the following statement this evening:

"Official returns from 111 counties and reliable unofficial returns from the other eight counties give McKinley 456 plurality."

The silver Democratic headquarters were closed to-day, this being a virtual admission of defeat. The official count may slightly increase the figures of McKinley's plurality. The statement of Mr. Roberts is substantiated by the reports to The Courier Journal and The Evening Times.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 7.—The count of the vote of the three counties in the State shows that Bryan will have one Elector and McKinley two. John H. Rodney, who received the highest vote of the three Democratic Electors, defeated James H. Shaw, the lowest Republican Elector, by 6,313 votes. This condition of affairs is the result of the two tickets used by the Republicans, which had a difference in the printed name of Elector Shaw. Some of the tickets had the name "James G. Shaw" and others "James G. Shaw, Sr."

WYOMING.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Nov. 7.—Returns from but four Wyoming precincts were received here to-day. These were from Big Horn County, from which no returns had previously been received. In 200 votes reported the Republican candidates for Electors and Congressman received majorities of 104. Should this ratio continue, the Republicans will elect their entire Electoral, Congressional, and State ticket.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 7.—Twenty-two out of seventy-five counties of this State give the Democratic Congressional ticket 24,526 majority. If this keeps up Bryan will have over 80,000 majority.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

YANKTON, S. D., Nov. 7.—With the State complete except Hamlin and McPherson Counties, and three unorganized counties on the Sioux Reservation, Bryan has a plurality of 45. Hamlin and McPherson will give McKinley pluralities, while the reservation counties are expected to go for Bryan. It will take the official canvass to settle South Dakota's Electoral vote.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Major McKinley has engaged rooms at the Ebbitt House for March 1, 2, and 3. He will make that hotel his headquarters from his arrival here till he moves into the White House.

EIGHTY IN A FLOODED MINE.

The Men Waded in Water to Their Necks and Escaped.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Nov. 7.—Eighty miners were in Packer No. 2 Colliery to-day. The recent rains had caused the flooding of part of the mine, and a dam was built in No. 1 west gangway to head off the flood and give the pumps a better chance to catch up.

Edward Wilson, a miner, employed in No. 4 gangway, noticed the water rapidly rising in this place, and investigation showed that the breastwork in No. 1 was breaking. Wilson immediately gave the alarm inside, but the water rose with such rapidity that the miners were obliged to wade several hundred feet through water up to their necks. Before they reached the bottom of the slope they were frequently obliged to swim.

One of the men lost his cap, bearing the mining lamp, and was left behind in the darkness. Three miners, after heroic efforts, returned and found the missing man floundereing about in deep water, and so much exhausted that he was hardly able to keep his head above the water. They finally succeeded, however, in getting him out. No one was injured.

BOSTON BRIDGE WORKS BURN.

Oil Tanks Exploded, and the Loss Is About $160,000.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—The large four-story works of the Boston Bridge Company, on Sixth Street, Cambridgeport, were totally burned to-night, causing a blaze that lighted up the sky for miles around.

Shortly after the fire started a number of terrific explosions occurred, greatly alarming the thousands of people who had been attracted by the fire, and who feared that the boilers were exploding. The explosions were caused by oil used for heating rivets and other parts of iron, and the burning oil scattered the flames to every portion of the building.

The oil works of Alden Speare and the Standard Oil Works near at hand were in imminent danger at one time. D. H. Andrews of Newton, owner of the Bridge Works, places the loss at about $160,000, of which $35,000 is on building and $125,000 on machinery, with a total insurance of $125,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

About 175 men were employed making iron work for the subway and bridges for railroads. The works will be rebuilt immediately.

Will of Hamlin J. Andrus.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 7.—The will of Hamlin J. Andrus of Yonkers, who was killed recently by the explosion of a bomb in his office, was admitted to probate in the Surrogate's Court this morning. He left an estate of about $200,000 to his wife, who, with Charles E. Gordon, is named as executor.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

DANVILLE, Ill., Nov. 7.—In an attempt last night to burn the official car of the Cairo Division of the Big Four, the incendiary opened all the boxes under the car and, after taking out the oil waste, piled it up on to the trucks under the floor of the car and set it on fire. The car had just come out of the shops. The fresh paint on the sides quickly ignited, and it was with difficulty that the flames were extinguished. Four other incendiary attempts have been made here in the last forty-eight hours to burn box cars. Mayor Runyon has offered a reward.

POCOMOKE CITY, Md., Nov. 7.—Roland S. Bevans of Pocomoke City and Miss Sally A. Clayville of Snow Hill were married here last night. The bride is sixty-eight years old, and the groom will be eighty-two in December.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 7.—"Tom" Lynch, a laborer, in a fit of jealousy to-day, cut the throats of his wife and Annie Smith, a woman who lived with them, and then attempted suicide. Annie Smith is dead and Lynch and his wife are in the hospital.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 7.—An attachment for $25,000 against Representative John Ponce of East Cambridge has been filed in an action brought by James T. Livingston, a local newspaper man. Livingston alleges that Representative Ponce has defamed his character.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 7.—The Vital Statistics Bureau of the State Board of Health has finished the compilation of the vital statistics for the year ending June 30, 1896. During the year there were 18,370 marriages, 31,207 births, and 30,767 deaths.

How to Clothe the Children.

BEST & CO LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Specialties For Children:

Not only everything desirable for their regular outfitting, but also many articles not usually found in the general stores, and for that reason form an interesting feature of the "Children's Store." For instance:



Boys' Football Suits, best quality canvas, with vest and full quilted breeches, laced fly, *$2.20.* Separate breeches, $1.35. Separate vest, 85c.

Bicycle Shoes, with patent corrugated soles to prevent slipping from pedal, $2.50

Bicycle Stockings, fast black cotton, ribbed, 32c. to 53c., as to size.

Scotch Golf and Cycling Hose, with broad turnover tops, assorted colors, with and without feet.



Baby Sweaters, buttoned from shoulder to top of rolling collar, easy to slip on or off; sizes, 6 months to 4 years, *$1.65.*

Misses' Sweaters, of best quality all wool zephyr, plain colors and combinations, sizes, 26 to 36, $2.50.

Boys' Worsted Sweaters, hand finished, cardinal, navy and white, all sizes, *$1.65.*



Pajamettes.

An excellent garment for early morning romping and night wear for boys and girls. Made of pretty fancy stripe twills and flannelette, Sizes, 2 to 6 yrs., *69c.*

Pajamas, of fancy cheviot, Scotch and English flannels, sizes, 10 to 18 years, $1.65 to $2.75.

Boys' Night Robes, flannelette in colored stripes, warm and comfortable, *69c.*

Bath Robes, for boys and youths, in double faced Turkish toweling, and eider-down, new designs, from $2.25 to $3.75.

60-62 West 23d St.

POPULIST PARTY SWALLOWED.

In the South the Democrats Will Make Concessions.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 7.—The Virginia Democrats admit that one effect of the result of Tuesday's election will be to utterly dissolve the Populist Party in the South. Here in this State, where they had little more than 12,000 followers, it is conceded the Democrats have permanently absorbed this whole element.

In future contests the Populists will act with their new allies. In order to cement and bind the union, it is proposed to give the Populists some recognition on the Democratic State ticket next year. The Populists could not expect much had they not fused with the Democrats, as their Electoral tickets would have developed no strength.

In North Carolina, where the fusion between the Populists on State issues embraced a division of the numerous local officers, the party is in somewhat better condition to rally again upon its own strength.

The Populist leaders in Virginia, in many cases, were glad to get back into the Democratic Party. As the latter had pretty well adopted all the principles for which the Populists had fought, there was, they contended, no longer any place in politics for their organization.

This is the condition of the party all over the South. The Democratic leaders as a rule, though, are not all satisfied to let their new allies come back with any recognition. They think that these accessions will do the party more injury than good.

EXTRA SESSION AND REVENUE.

Senator McMillan Thinks the Less of Congress the Better.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 7.—Senator McMillan, in an interview to-day in regard to Mr. McKinley's calling an extra session of Congress after his inauguration as President, said:

"The less Congress is in session the better. It is impossible at this time to judge as to the probabilities of a special session. We want to see how that Wilson bill will operate under the new order of things. It depends on importations.

"If the receipts of revenues should increase sufficiently to meet the expenses of the Government I doubt whether a special session would be called. If, however, they should prove insufficient, prompt measures would, I suppose, be demanded. Republican action on tariff revision is, in the future, a subject for consultation with the 'sound-money' Democrats—a subject for consultation and compromise."

The Senator left for the East to-night.

Mobbed for Cheering for Jeff Davis.

GREENSBURG, Ind., Nov. 7.—A panic was created in the Rink Opera House last night. An actor, in sport, cheered for Jeff Davis on the street, and a mob pursued him into the theatre, determined to hang him. He was saved by officers.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Forecast for Sunday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, increasing cloudiness, with showers, southwest winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, partly cloudy weather in the morning, showers in the afternoon, cooler by Sunday night, southwest winds, becoming northwest.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, threatening weather, with light showers, cooler, brisk west winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, increasing cloudiness, with showers, cooler, south winds, becoming northwest.

WEST VIRGINIA, WESTERN NEW-YORK, and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, showers, or light snow, colder, northwest winds, high on the lakes. OHIO and INDIANA, light snow in the morning, clearing in the afternoon, brisk northwest winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, LOWER MICHIGAN, and WISCONSIN, occasional light snow, brisk to high northwest winds. VIRGINIA and NORTH CAROLINA, generally fair except occasional light showers, colder, south winds, shifting to northwest.

TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, colder in east portion, northwest winds. SOUTH CAROLINA and GEORGIA, occasional light showers in the morning, clearing in the afternoon, decidedly colder Sunday night, with conditions favorable for frosts in the interior Monday morning, north winds. EASTERN FLORIDA and WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, colder, south winds, becoming north. ALABAMA and MISSISSIPPI, fair, colder, conditions favorable for frosts Monday morning in the interior, north winds. KANSAS and LOUISIANA, fair, slightly cooler, north winds. EASTERN TEXAS, WESTERN TEXAS, and NEW MEXICO, fair, warmer in the interior, north winds, becoming southeast.

OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and KANSAS, fair, warmer in west portions, north winds, becoming southeast. MISSOURI, ILLINOIS, and IOWA, fair, northwest winds. MINNESOTA, generally fair, light northwest winds. NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, and NEBRASKA, fair, warmer in west portion, variable winds, becoming south. MONTANA, fair, followed by increasing cloudiness, warmer, south winds. WYOMING and COLORADO, fair, warmer, southeast winds.

BANQUET TO PRINCE LUIGI

THE UNITED ITALIAN SOCIETIES HONOR HIM.

Staff Officers of the Colombo Attend—Mayor Strong and Postmaster Dayton Make Speeches—Both Praise Italians.

The United Italian Societies gave a banquet last night to the staff officers of the Italian man-of-war Cristoforo Colombo and to Prince Luigi di Savoia. The banquet was given in the new ballroom of the Hoffman House. The members of the various societies wished to dine Prince Luigi, and would have extended the invitation to him personally, but as he is only a minor officer on the Cristoforo Colombo it was necessary to first invite the vessel's commander, and then word the invitation so that it would include the Prince and his fellow-officers.

The dinner, which was the first given in the new ballroom, was attended by about 150 persons, the most prominent of whom, after the Prince, were Count Naselli, Consul General of Italy at New-York; Mayor Strong, Commodore Sicard, Commendatore L. Fugazzi, President of the United Italian Societies; Frigate Capt. A. Bertolini, Postmaster Dayton, Dr. Tosti, Count Bettini di Moise, Lieut. J. Jarack, Dr. R. Bertelli, G. Polito, Chevalier Barratoni, Cavalier U. Cagni, Corvette Capt. E. Presbiterio, Lieut. U. Rombo, Chevalier Barsotti, Lieut. C. Fenzi, Lieut. E. Winspeare, and G. Ricci.

A few minutes after 8 o'clock Prince Luigi and the staff officers of the Cristoforo Colombo drove to the Twenty-fifth Street entrance of the Hoffman House, where they were met by Count Naselli, Count Bettini di Moise, Dr. R. Bertelli, Dr. N. Fanoni, and Pasquale Caponigri, the Reception Committee. After all had been presented to the Prince, he was escorted to the banquet room.

His entrance there was hailed with round after round of cheers, which were repeated when Mayor Strong was recognized as he entered the banquet room and sought his chair at the right of Prince Luigi. At the Prince's left was Commodore Sicard, and he, too, was cheered when recognized.

The dinner proceeded without interruption until the game was served, and then Count Naselli, who sat directly opposite Prince Luigi, arose, and in a few words welcomed him to this city and assured him of the high esteem and affection in which his countrymen here hold him. He concluded his remarks by proposing the health of the King of Italy.

This called forth loud cheers, and the band began to play the Manhattan Quickstep. The diners didn't like this, and from all parts of the room demands for the Italian national hymn were shouted. When this was played, the diners drank to the toast standing. Then more cheers were given.

The talking having commenced, Prince Luigi, resting upon his sword in an easy attitude, replied with great fluency to Count Naselli. He thanked his entertainers for his hearty welcome, and suggested that all should drink to the health of the Italians in New-York, saying that their attentions had made his visit one upon which he would always look back with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction.

Frigate Captain Bertolini, commander of the Cristoforo Colombo, then arose and advised his countrymen not to let their love for their adopted country destroy their affection for their Fatherland, saying that after all Italy would always be found to be their truest friend, no matter what advantages they might obtain in America. He spoke earnestly, and, in conclusion, by coupling the names of Italy and America, and expressing a hope that they might ever be friends, awakened intense enthusiasm.

Mayor Strong, being called upon for a speech, said:

"It gives me much pleasure to welcome his Royal Highness and the officers of his vessel to this city. We have but few opportunities to show our friendship for such men as we have here, and it is a pleasure to have this opportunity.

"We have at least 200,000 Italians in this city, and I know that they have materially aided in casting the honors upon me that I have received. They give me almost as much to attend to as all the rest of the citizens in this great city, and they are as happy and contented here as they would be under any other flag than that of their fatherland.

"I want to say to his Highness that Italians here receive the same protection that our other citizens do, and that we welcome his countrymen, as we do all others who feel that we offer attractions that they cannot get elsewhere. Fully 90 per cent. of those who come here earn a good living and become desirable citizens."

Almost every sentence that Mayor Strong uttered was cheered, and when he sat down cheers for President Cleveland were also given.

"Dayton! Dayton! Dayton!" was then shouted from all parts of the room, and as the Postmaster arose to speak, without any other introduction, napkins were waved. Postmaster Dayton said:

"I thank the United Societies for the honor of being permitted to meet Prince Luigi, a distinguished member of the House of Savoy. The House of Savoy asserted itself as a leader of mankind years ago, and made history that taught for the best. It is a happy occasion that brings a descendant of the House of Savoy to the greatest Republic that the world has ever seen."

When coffee had been served, Commodore Sicard and several of the others present made short speeches.

Rousing cheers were given when Prince Luigi and his fellow-officers left the room at the conclusion of the banquet. His hosts followed him to his carriage and cheered as he drove away to board his vessel.

At the dinner given to Prince Luigi on Friday by the Italian Ambassador and Baroness Fava in the state apartment of the Waldorf, the table was decorated in an entirely novel and most beautiful fashion. A great quantity of American Beauty roses were thrown in a careless mass in the centre of the table, and handsome bronze candelabra of immense size rose from the profuse heap of flowers. At short distances were huge bunches of black grapes fastened by big knots of ribbons, red, white, and green—the Italian colors. The beautiful gold dinner service was used for the first time since the Waldorf has been opened.

Prince Luigi wore the Supreme Order of the Annunziata, which is only bestowed upon Princes of royal blood. Baroness Fava, the only lady present, was attired in deep mourning; her dress was of crepe, with train. She wore no jewels.

BRYAN WRITES TO THE EAST.

Urges Bimetallists to Continue the Fight for Their Principle.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 7.—Mr. Bryan today gave out the following telegram, addressed to the bimetallists of the Eastern States:

"In the hour of our defeat I send you greetings. No words of praise can sufficiently commend you. When it is remembered that the Eastern States sent gold delegates to both conventions and then nearly all the Eastern papers were against bimetallism, your fight appears remarkably creditable. You have shown yourselves heroic, and events will vindicate the position you have taken. Continue the fight.

"W. J. BRYAN."

Death of Mrs. H. C. Cleveland.

SOUTHOLD, L. I., Nov. 7.—Mrs. Henry C. Cleveland died suddenly last night at her home. Mrs. Cleveland was sitting in a rocking chair when she fell over and expired immediately.

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CREDIT MEN ORGANIZING.

Chicago Will Act with the National Association.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Preliminary steps were taken to-day toward the formation of a Credit Men's Association for Chicago, on lines similar to those of kindred associations recently formed in a score of American cities. The Chicago association will be affiliated with the National Association of Credit Men. Twice before have the credit men of Chicago attempted to form a local association for mutual protection, but each time the movement met with poor success.

About fifty credit men were present at to-day's meeting. F. R. Boocock of New-York, Secretary of the National Association of Credit Men, called the meeting to order, and James B. Forgan, President of the Chicago Bankers' Club, was chosen as presiding officer. By request, Secretary Boocock addressed the meeting, outlining the scope and aim of the National association and giving the results of recent efforts toward the formation of local associations. He said there should be a uniform National law in relation to all credit transactions and a uniform law forbidding preferences in assignments. Secretary Boocock made a strong plea for purging from the channels of trade the immoral and fraudulent class, and held that by the co-operation of the members of the association it would soon become impossible for those who fail dishonestly to continue in business.

The Chairman was authorized to appoint a committee consisting of two credit men from each line of trade for the purpose of soliciting membership in the permanent organization, and the meeting adjourned, to meet next Saturday.

BACK TO THE OLD SYSTEM.

Chief Conlin Appoints Detectives for Each of the Precincts.

The Police Department yesterday went back to the old precinct detective system, which was abandoned at the time the Lexow committee was in session. Chief Conlin detailed patrolmen in each precinct to do detective duty. The new system will go into effect to-morrow morning.

The Police Commissioners have since early in the year been considering a plan of having precinct detectives again. It was found that since the abandonment of the old ward man system too much work was heaped upon the Detective Bureau, and that it was absolutely necessary to have special detectives in all the precincts.

Commissioner Parker and Chief Conlin have been at work for some time selecting the best men for the positions. The East Sixty-seventh Street Station and the West Sixty-eighth Street Station have had four detectives each for the last three months. Chief Conlin yesterday appointed detectives in all of the other precincts. In each of the stations below the Harlem River he detailed four detectives. In the upper precincts he appointed two each.

There will be two detectives on duty in the daytime and two in the night time. The plan proposed by the Commissioners some time ago was to have all the detectives in the city under the control of Capt. O'Brien. With this in view, the plan is to have the precinct men report at the Central Office, where they will have an opportunity to look at the crooks who are arrested.

COLUMBUS WOMEN PARADE.

Unique Political Demonstration in the Ohio Capital.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 7.—Republican women of Columbus indulged in a walking demonstration of approval of the results of Tuesday's conflict to-ni ht.

A large parade, consisting of ladies living in northern Columbus streets, formed early in the evening, and, headed by a drum major, went through that section of the city, tooting horns and beating wash boilers. The ladies also carried banners and shouted as often and with as much vociferation as the men had employed on the previous evenings.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Rosie Iance, four years old, died at her home, 957 Forrest Avenue, yesterday from burns received Friday by her dress catching fire while she was playing near a bonfire in the yard.

—Dr. Roger S. Tracy, Register of Vital Statistics, reports that for the week ending at noon yesterday there were 618 deaths in the city, of which 213 were in cases of children under five years old.

—Shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, fire in the basement of 2,134 Eighth Avenue extended to Michael English's paint store on the second floor. It was caused by a barrel of benzine exploding. The damage was $2,000.

—The sight singing classes of the Young Men's Christian Association, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, began last night with an enrollment of 180 men. The class will be instructed free in the rudiments of music and vocal culture.

—The Woman's Auxiliary of the Civil Service Reform Association and the League for Political Education announces a series of addresses on civil service reform to be given at the Berkeley Lyceum Theatre, 23 West Forty-fourth Street, on successive Wednesday afternoons from Nov. 11 to Dec. 30. Carl Schurz will be the lecturer next Wednesday at 4 o'clock.

—The Twenty-third Street basketball team beat the basketball team of the Yonkers Young Men's Christian Association last night, by a score of 38 to 4, at the Twenty-third Street Young Men's Christian Association branch. A game was also played between the second team of the Twenty-third Street Branch and the Triangle team, also of Yonkers, and resulted in a victory for the former, by a score of 37 to 5.

—The Young Men's Christian Union will give the first regular concert of their season on Thursday evening in Bethany Chapel, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, near Willis Avenue. The artists for the evening are as follows: Miss Julie Peck, soprano; Miss Marion Short, elocutionist; Ethan Allen Hunt, tenor, and Mrs. Storrs H. Seeley and Mr. George Sumner Kittredge, pianists and accompanists.

—The Charity Organization Society acknowledges with thanks the following contributions in response to its recent appeal in behalf of two German sisters: "A Friend," $25; "H. M. H," $20; "Sympathy," Mrs. Margaret Remsen, Miss Fannie Remsen, Miss Margaret S. Remsen, "L. P.," "C. & R.," and Mrs. A. B., $10 each; L. Cahn, "In Memoriam," Dr. L. Weber," "G. L. H.," and Albert Fries, $5 each; "Cash," $3; "H. M.," F. Yama, and "R.," $2 each; "S. M. J.," "W. J. Goulds Son & Co., and "H. L.," $1 each; H. E. Waste, 50 cents. As sufficient money has now been received for this case, no further contributions will be required.

Brooklyn.

—The body of James Grimes, thirty-five years old, of Henderson and Fifteenth Streets, Jersey City, was found floating at the foot of Fifty-second Street yesterday.

—John Dee, thirty-three years old, of 34 Fulton Street, was struck by a trolley car opposite 73 Fulton Street about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and his left leg was broken. He was taken to the Brooklyn City Hospital.

—Joseph Lefferts, nine years old, of 97 Eagle Street, was run over yesterday afternoon by a coal cart driven by Henry Bunges of 152 Freeman Street, in Grove Street, near Franklin. The boy was jumping off a passing wagon, but slipped and fell under the cart. He died almost immediately.

—Jennie Nussbaum, four years old, of 189 Bedford Avenue, was run over at 133 North Sixth Street and killed by a horse and wagon driven by Louis Kuehne of 75 Walton Street about 6:45 P. M. yesterday. Kuehne was riding in a wagon owned by Von Glahn Brothers of Park and Washington Avenues. The child was badly crushed and died almost immediately.

New-Jersey.

—Godfrey Dilloway of 146 Union Street, Jersey City, was arrested yesterday on a charge of selling his pension warrant. He was bailed for examination before United States Commissioner Rowe.

—William Runken, twenty-one years old, of 89 Madison Street, Hoboken, attempted yesterday to stop a runaway horse owned by Becker & Zerling of 1,184 Summit Avenue, Jersey City Heights. He was knocked down, run over, and severely injured. Zerling, who was driving, was thrown from the wagon and badly bruised.

—Jacob Vivinnie of 384 Central Avenue, Jersey City, went to sleep on a sofa Friday evening. When he awoke he started up and upset a lamp. This set fire to the house, a one-story frame building. The flames burned so fiercely that Vivinnie barely saved $1,100 that he had stored in a tin box. The house and furniture were destroyed. The loss is $1,200.

—Gen. John Ramsay, Collector of the Port for Jersey City, was notified yesterday that his successor had been appointed. His term expired Sept. 1. It is reported that Michael I. Fagan, a Democratic lawyer, has been appointed in Gen. Ramsay's place, but Mr. Fagan said last night that he had not been officially notified of his appointment.

—Henry Emmet, the actor, who left his seven-year-old daughter Maud in the care of Mrs. Amanda Calvin of 92 Wayne Street, Jersey City, while he went on an extended spree, yesterday removed the child from Mrs. Calvin's care. The child at first refused to go with him, but consented upon his promise to take her to her grandmother in Utica, N. Y.

—Peter Schreve, a wealthy contractor, living at 727 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, was fined $50 Aug. 28 for violating the plumbing code, in a building he had just completed. He was arrested yesterday for not paying the fine. By advice of his council he paid the fine under protest, and will begin proceedings to test the right of the Health Board to impose the fine.

—The report of George R. Hough, Controller of Jersey City, for the year ending Nov. 30, 1895 was not published until yesterday. The city debt at that time was $18,943,589.52. This includes the funded water debt—$5,136,000. The city debt has been slightly reduced since. Against this the city claims to have assets of $9,524,458.76. Among these is property valued at $1,426,500. To this must be added the new City Hall, which cost $2,000,000. The rest is uncollected taxes.

—Robert Fredericks, seventeen years old, of 228 West Thirteenth Street, New-York, was yesterday fined $5 by Recorder McDonough of Hoboken, for disorderly conduct. Fredericks attended the Stevens Institute football game at Hoboken cricket grounds Friday afternoon. On their return to the college campus the boys abused Patrolman Torpey, according to his statement, calling him a "baby" and other names. All escaped but Fredericks, who was locked up at the Eleventh Street Police Station. He says he will bring suit for false imprisonment.



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YALE VICTORIOUS AT GOLF

HAD LITTLE DIFFICULTY IN DEFEATING COLUMBIA.

An Interesting Contest on the Ardsley Casino Links—Superb Play by Young Terry, Yale's Captain.

There was a large and enthusiastic gathering of college golfers on the links of the Ardsley Casino, near Dobbs Ferry, yesterday afternoon. The best golfers from Yale University were there, and Columbia also sent her best representatives. The latter showed that they had much to learn about the game before they could hope to play on favorable terms the blue golfers from New-Haven. Yale won from New-York's collegians by the high score of 35 holes. It was an interesting tournament, nevertheless, and as it was the first intercollegiate golf meeting that has ever been held in the United States, it attracted considerable attention, not only among the college boys, but among a large number of other devotees of the game. The attendance was very satisfactory, and the contingent of ladies was a particularly noticeable feature.

The Ardsley Casino is endeavoring to make intercollegiate golf one of the prominent features of the present season. The club offered a magnificent silver cup to the winning team, and each individual victor received a handsome silver medal. All the prizes went to Yale, and the cup, which will be placed in the gymnasium trophy room this week, will be the first golf prize to find a resting place among the many other trophies of Yale's prowess in athletic contests. The start now being made in intercollegiate golf is almost sure to be productive of greater results next year. Besides the colleges, or rather universities, which competed yesterday, the Ardsley Casino had invited Princeton and the University of Pennsylvania. The latter could not get a team together, but Princeton, which has several excellent golfers, promised to be present. But the enthusiasm over the Princeton-Harvard football game at Cambridge extended during the week to the golfers, and as most of them at the last moment decided to give their attention to football, the New-Jersey lads were conspicuously absent from the Ardsley tournament.

It would hardly be just to Columbia to compare her team, on the basis of the score, with that of Yale. It is only a few weeks ago that Columbia started a golf club, and with the exception of Lindsley Tappin, all the others might be called comparative novices. On the other hand, Yale's team of six men represented the pick of her golfers, and some of them have become well known during the present season in various club tournaments. The Captain of Yale's team is Roderick Terry, Jr., son of the Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry of the South Reformed Church on Madison Avenue. He has been playing actively all the Summer, and is one of the best Yale golfers. He played against G. C. Pier of Columbia and beat him without great difficulty by seven holes. Terry distinguished himself by making the course in the lowest number of strokes, eighty-eight, and also made one hole in the lowest number of strokes that a single hole was made in during the day. This was the fourth hole, 122 yards. Terry did it as neatly as the best golfer could do in two strokes. His drive landed the ball about twelve or fifteen feet from the hole, and a beautiful put sent it in. Dr. Terry himself was present, and, naturally, was much pleased with his son's victory, and Mrs. Terry also walked around the links watching the sport with genuine interest.

Another proud father was Mr. Theodore A. Havemeyer, President of the United States Golf Association. His son, F. C. Havemeyer, was one of the Yale men, and he beat his Columbia opponent, S. F. Morris, Jr., after a close game, by three holes. F. C. Havemeyer became quite prominent in golf this season at Newport, and he and his brother, H. O. Havemeyer, defeating in the foursomes H. P. Toler and James A. Tyng in the annual Newport tournament. John Reid, Jr., was another of the Yale players whose name has a typical golfy sound. He is the son of the President of the St. Andrew's Club. Young Reid played a very steady and pretty game, and did the course in the second lowest number of strokes—90. He administered the heaviest defeat of the day to his opponent, defeating L. Mortimer by ten holes.

The best match of the day was supposed to lie between W. R. Betts of Yale and Lindsley Tappin of Columbia. Betts is a member of the Shinnecock Hils Golf Club and made the best members' record this year for its eighteen-hole course, 80 strokes. Tappin has also distinguished himself on several occasions, notably by his fine work at the Westbrook Club tournament last week, when he won the fine club cup. But yesterday he was sadly out of his form. The first nine holes were well contested, finishing in favor of Betts by one. Tappin then got the tenth hole and tied the match, but Betts by a series of magnificent plays took the next four in succession and held his lead of four to the end. Tappin made an unfortunate drive in the ravine at the thirteenth hole, and after vainly trying to get the ball out, gave up the hole.

The Columbia man failed to make a single hole. H. C. Mortimer, Jr., finished the first nine-hole round one hole ahead, but he was eventually beaten by W. B. Smith by six holes. The summary by holes and some of the best scores follow:

YALE.	Holes.	COLUMBIA.	Holes.
W. R. Betts	4	Lindsley Tappin	0
Roderick Terry, Jr.	7	G. C. Pier	0
W. B. Smith	6	H. C. Mortimer, Jr.	0
F. C. Havemeyer	2	S. F. Morris, Jr.	0
John Reid, Jr.	10	L. Mortimer	0
Craig Colgate	6	Monson Morris	0
Total	35	Total	0

W. R. Betts, Yale University—
First round ......6 5 4 5 9 5 4 5 8—51
Second round ......5 5 4 3 4 5 5 5 6—42
93

Lindsley Tappin, Columbia—
First round ......5 5 6 5 6 6 5 5 8—51
Second round ......4 6 5 5* 6 4 5 6 8—49
100

Roderick Terry, Jr., Yale—
First round ......5 5 5 3 7 6 4 4 6—45
Second round ......4 4 5 2 7 6 3 5 7—43
88

G. C. Pier, Columbia—
First round ......4 6* 6 4 8 4 4 5 7—48
Second round ......3 5 4 4 8 6 5 5 8—48
96

F. C. Havemeyer, Yale—
First round ......4 5 6 4 7 5 3 6 10—50
Second round ......4 6 7 4 5 5 6 5 8—50
100

S. F. Morris, Jr., Columbia—
First round ......7 6 6 4 7 5 6 5 8—54
Second round ......7 6 6 4 6* 6 5 6 7—53
107

John Reid, Jr., Yale—
First round ......5 4 4 4 6 5 5 6 7—46
Second round ......3 4 6 3 6 6 5 4 7—44
90

L. Mortimer, Columbia—
First round ......6 6 6 5 7 5 4 5 8—52
Second round ......5 6 7 7 7 7 5 6 6—56
108

*Approximated; not played out.

"WILL" TUCKER WINS.

Defeated Dunn in the St. Andrew's Tournament.

Professionals and amateurs divided the honors yesterday on the St. Andrew's golf links. The professional match play tournament commenced on Friday was finished. "Will" Tucker, one of the St. Andrew's professionals, who distinguished himself in his game with Rawlins on the first day, continued his good work yesterday and succeeded in defeating the brilliant Ardsley professional, "Willie" Dunn in the final round, therefore winning the first prize of $100.

The semi-final round was played in the morning. "Will" Tucker met his brother "Sam," and beat him by 3 holes and 8 to play. "Willie" Dunn was drawn with the Meadowbrook Club professional, H. W. Way, and after a lively contest came out the winner by 2 holes and 1 to play.

The final between Dunn and "Will" Tucker was watched with considerable interest by a large number of St. Andrew's members, among whom was Theodore A. Havemeyer. The first round ran along very evenly, finishing one hole in favor of Tucker. By strokes they were even up to the ninth hole. Tucker made this in three strokes by a beautiful put, and finished the round in 39 strokes to Dunn's 40. Dunn made a good ten-foot put to the hole, but the ball just hung on the edge of the cup, forcing him to take another stroke, and so lose the hole. The tenth hole was halved, and then Tucker, by brilliant play, took three in succession. Dunn managed to cut the lead down by one, but could not tie the score, and at the seventeenth hole Tucker had the match by two holes and one to play. By strokes for the two rounds the scores are:

Dunn......5 4 4 3 5 4 5 6 4 40
4 4 5 5 4 4 6 5 5 42
82

Tucker 5 3 4 4 4 4 6 6 3 39
4 3 4 4 5 4 7 5 4 40
79

Dunn got second money, $50; third prize, $30, went to "Sam" Tucker, and the fourth, $20, to H. W. Way.

In the afternoon, nine of the winners of the monthly handicap matches held since April played for the Vice President's cup, given by W. D. Baldwin. The Class A and Class B winners played together, and as seven monthly handicaps were held, there were fourteen eligible contestants, but five of the former winers did not appear. The prize was won by A. M. Robbins, whose net score of 85 was just one hole ahead of the best scratch score, made by W. H. Sands, the latter getting second. The nine contestants and scores are:

		Gs.	H'p.	Net.
A. M. Robbins—	1st round...5 4 3 5 5 4 6 7 6—45			
	2d round...7 4 3 4 5 8 6 5 4—46	91	6	85
W. H. Sands—	1st round...6 3 5 4 5 5 5 5 6—44			
	2d round...6 3 3 4 5 4 8 5 4—42	86	0	86
B. S. de Garmendia—	1st round...5 4 4 4 4 5 7 6 6—45			
	2d round...7 3 6 5 5 5 6 6 5—48	93	2	91
James Brown—	1st round...7 4 4 5 5 6 8 6 6—51			
	2d round...6 5 5 4 5 5 6 6 5—47	98	7	91
Peter Fletcher—	1st round...7 4 6 4 6 6 8 5 8—54			
	2d round...8 4 6 5 5 4 8 7 5—52	106	15	91
E. Masten—	1st round...8 3 5 5 5 7 11 7 7—58			
	2d round...7 8 6 6 5 5 8 5 5—55	113	18	95
W. W. Lowery—	1st round...8 3 6 6 6 6 11 7 5—58			
	2d round...9 4 9 6 6 7 8 7 5—61	119	18	101
W. E. Hodgman—	1st round...7 4 5 4 7 8 8* 6 9—58			
	2d round...6 4 4 5 5 6 9 7 6—52	110	8	102
J. Q. A. Johnson—	1st round...7 5 5 5 7 5 9 9 5—57			
	2d round...7 5 4 6 5 6 9 7 10—59	116	12	104

Mind Reading.

You can read a happy mind in a happy countenance without much penetration. This is the sort of countenance that the quondam bilious sufferer or dyspeptic relieved by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters wears. You will meet many such. The great stomachic and alterative also provides happiness for the malarious, the rheumatic, the weak, and those troubled with inaction of the kidneys and bladder.

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128 West 42d Street.

WILLIAM CHRYSTIE WINNER.

Victor in the Contest for the Edwin Gould Cup.

The regular monthly handicap tournament for the Edwin Gould Golf Cup was played yesterday by the members of the Ardsley Casino. This was the October match, as the contest was postponed the previous week, owing to the sound-money parade. The final match for the cup will be played on the last Saturday of this month.

The victor yesterday was William Chrystie, who, although a sixteen-handicap man, made the lowest actual score of the day—83 strokes. His handicap cut this down to 77. A. D. Cochrane came second with 88. There were nearly forty players, but only ten scores were turned in. De Lancey Nicoll played, but did not hand in his card. Those who finished, with their scores, are as follows:

		Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
William Chrystie—	4 6 3 5 6 5 5 4 8—46			
	5 6 4 3 8 7 3 5 7—47	83	16	77
F. F. Chrystie—	5 4 7 8 6 7 5 9 10—61			
	5 7 6 6 8 7 5 7 9—59	120	20	100
Malcolm Graham, Jr.—	4 4 7 5 8 6 4 5 7—50			
	3 4 5 5 7 7 4 5 6—46	96	6	90
H. M. Harriman—	6 5 4 4 5 6 4 6 6—46			
	5 6 8 4 5 7 3 6 7—51	97	0	97
A. D. Cochrane—	4 4 5 5 7 6 6 5 7—49			
	6 6 6 5 6 7 4 5 6—51	100	12	88
John T. Terry—	4 6 11 4 8 6 5 6 8—58			
	4 6 6 4 6 6 4 8 10—54	112	12	100
J. H. Hammond—	8 7 4 6 6 8 6 6 9—60			
	5 6 10 5 8 7 7 8 8—64	124	15	109
J. R. Slack—	7 5 5 3 7 8 6 7 8—56			
	5 8 6 5 7 9 5 6 7—58	114	15	99
H. S. Brooks—	5 4 7 5 5 7 4 7 7—51			
	6 11 5 4 6 4 5 7 9—57	108	10	98
Frederick L. Eldridge—	7 6 5 4 5 6 5 6 9—53			
	5 7 4 4 6 6 4 5 8—49	102	12	90

Records for Plucky Hendrickson.

Two road records fell to the lot of C. M. Hendrickson of the Kings County Wheelmen yesterday, but one was gained under painful circumstances. The trial took place on the Merrick Road, between Millburn and Hempstead, L. I., and it was dark when an accident occurred that came near seriously injuring Hendrickson. At the end of twelve and a half miles he ran into the Kings County Wheelmen's "quad," maned by Young, Relyea, Ross, and Hall, and fell, heavily striking on the side of his face. His right eye was torn and his face badly cut, yet despite this, he remounted and finished the fifteen miles, the distance he set out to negotiate. At the end he was completely used up through his efforts. The records secured were at ten and fifteen miles. The record for the former was 24:47 4-5, held by Schillenger of Syracuse. Hendrickson's time was 24:20 1-5. G. A. Phillips held the former record for fifteen miles, (37:00,) and this the Kings County man cut to 36:57 1-5. But for the accident this would have been cut down materially.

CARLISLE INDIANS BEATEN

PENNSYLVANIA PLAYS A STRONG GAME AGAINST THEM.

The Quaker Team Showed Great Improvement in Yesterday's Contest—Beat Their Opponents 21 to 0.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—Pennsylvania shook off the lethargy to-day that has paralyzed her football playing this season, and took the scalp of the Carlisle Indians by a score of 21 to 0.

Not in the history of intercollegiate football has there been a game that had a more sensational and exciting finish than this afternoon's contest on Franklin Field, and never has any team given a more superb exhibition of plucky uphill play in the face of defeat and grand line bucking than did the gallant redskins of Carlisle.

After having been unable to gain throughout the entire game, and after having been steadily driven back upon their goal, the Indians, with ten minutes left to play, secured the ball on their forty-yard line. Then began the greatest exhibition of line bucking ever seen here. The wild fighting blood of the redmen was up, and they bore straight for their white adversaries' goal line. The Indians used a mass play on the tackles, and Metoxen carried the ball. Again and again the sturdy little full back hurled himself against the Quaker line. Strive as they would, Pennsylvania's line was torn to pieces by the fierce and desperate assault upon it. Surely, but steadily, Metoxen carried the pigskin to Pennsylvania's twenty-yard line. Here the Quakers made a stand and secured the ball on downs.

The teams lined up, and the ball was passed to Minds for a kick. The Quaker full back lost his head, and did not even touch the ball, but threw it clear away from his foot into the line of men in front of him. An Indian fell on it. Two plunges, and Metoxen and H. Pierce carried the ball to Pensylvania's ten-yard line. Cayou went around the left end for five yards. Then he went around the right end, and was thrown by Overfield two yards from the coveted chalk line. It was a first down, and it looked as if nothing could save a touch-down. From thousands of Pennsylvania throats came the appealing cry: "Hold them!" Straight into the mass of men Metoxen plunged. The line held, but none could tell if beneath that mass of men the Indian back had gone over for a touch-down. A wild shout rent the air when the players were pulled off each other, and Metoxen was seen lying with the ball on, but not over, the goal line. There were still two downs and one inch to gain. Not a sound arose from 15,000 people as the men lined up. It was a grim grapple and not one of those twenty-two men but would have broken a limb or even his neck to make or save the touch-down.

The Quakers crouched close to the ground, like so many wild beasts waiting to spring. With clenched teeth and fierce faces the Indians hurled themselves upon their foes. There was an awful crash and swaying of fighting men, and then the human mass went down in a heap. Again came that dead silence as the men sullenly rolled off each other, in response to the referee's whistle. Then again that triumphant shout arose, for the white men had met the onslaught and Metoxen had again been stopped right on the line.

One more chance remained. As Metoxon dashed into the line, the Quaker rushers heaved forward and threw the entire Indian team backward, and the touch-down was lost by six inches. Then the referee's whistle blew and the game was over. Pandemonium broke loose, and their fellow-students swarmed over the ground and nearly tore the Quaker players to pieces in the endeavor to congratulate them.

Pennsylvania's play throughout was a revelation, after their previous work. They played fast, fierce football, and bucked the Indian line for steady gains throughout. The interference was first class, and Minds, Gelbert, and Morris were able to make long runs around the Indians and behind them.

With the exception of the Indians' last desperate rally, the Quakers defence was impregnable. There was still some little fumbling, and it is evident that the Quakers will not have a good full back this year, as Minds's kicking, although improved, was weak. The Indians played their usual hard, steady game, but were never possible winners. In the first half, Gelbert blocked Wheelock's kick on the Indians' fifteen-yard line and Hedges secured a touch-down. Woodruff's try at goal was a failure. Shortly afterward, Morice made another touch-down from a quarter back kick from the fifteen-yard line. Woodruff kicked the goal.

In the second half, Morice kicked a goal from the field at the twenty-yard line, and Gelbert, on a double pass, went around the Indians' right end for thirty-five yards and a touch-down. Woodruff again kicked the goal. This ended the scoring. The weather was beautiful, and 15,000 people witnessed the game. The line-up follows:

Pennsylvania.	Position.	Indians.
Hedges	Left end	Jamieson
Uffenheimer	Left tackle	H. Pierce
Woodruff	Left guard	Wheelock
Overfield	Centre	Lone Wolf
Wharton	Right guard	B. Pierce
Farrar	Right tackle	Morrison
B. Dickson	Right end	Miller, (Frintup)
Weeks	Quarter back	Hudson
Gelbert	Left half back	Cayou
Morice	Right half back	McFarland, (Rogers)
Minds	Full back	Metoxen

Touch-downs—Hedges, Morice, Gelbert. Goals from field—Morice. Goals from touch-downs—Woodruff, 2. Missed goals from touch-downs—Woodruff. Injured—Miller and McFarland. Referee—Vance McCormick, Yale. Umpire—W. H. Corbin, Yale. Time—First half 35 minutes; second half, 25 minutes.

AMHERST TOO STRONG FOR WILLIAMS.

She Wins the Game by Her Opponent's Fumbling.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 7.—Williams lost this afternoon's game to Amherst through inability of her backs to catch punted balls. Williams's line was much stronger than Amherst's, but her backs fumbled continually. Amherst played the snappiest game, and relied on Tyler's kicking for ground gaining. Williams's linesmen broke through time and again, and blocked his kick, but wretched fumbling gave the ball to Amherst immediately. Amherst managed to keep the ball in Williams's territory all the first half, and scored on a fluke just as time was up. Wright tried to punt, but was slow in kicking, and the ball was blocked, bounding back over Williams's goal line. Boyden was after it and fell on it, scoring a touch-down. Tyler kicked goal.

Williams's playing improved somewhat in the first of the second half, and by a firm onslaught on the tackles, Williams worked the ball over the goal at the end of fifteen minutes' play. Ryan failed to kick goal, and his failure cost the game. Williams worked the ball to Amherst's ten-yard line again, but fumbling and off-side play gave Amherst the ball. Tyler attempted to kick several times, but his kicks were blocked. Williams's men were unable to fall on the ball, however, and every kick resulted in a gain for Amherst. Williams's line was impregnable, but miserable playing cost the home team the game. Amherst men are overjoyed at their victory, as the game had been conceded to Williams. The line-up:

Amherst.	Positions.	Williams.
Hawes	Left end	Rutter
Boyden	Left tackle	Cory
Capt. Warren	Left guard	Lotaz
Callahan	Centre	McGowan
Downey	Right end	Wright
Tyler	Right tackle	Lee
Hall	Right guard	Chadwell, Whitney
Edwards	Quarter back	Capt. Ryan
Foster	Left half back	Denman
Arden, Kendall	Right half back	Davis, Draper
Elam	Full back	Fifer

Touchdowns—Boyden, Denman. Goal from touchdown—Tyler. Umpire—Redington of Yale. Referee—Parker of Yale. Linesmen—Alden of Williams and Lewis of Amherst.

Brooklyn Latin School Lost.

The Pratt Institute football team defeated the Brooklyn Latin School eleven in the game of the series for the Long Island interscholastic football championship at Eastern Park yesterday morning by the score of 10 to 4. Webb, Bowie, and Chipp excelled in playing for Pratt. Webb made both of Pratt's touch-down and Chipp kicked one goal. Gibb made the Latin School's touch-down, but Cutter missed the goal. The teams lined up as follows:

Pratt Institute.	Positions.	Latin School.
Haskins	Left end	Newton
Fairbanks	Left tackle	Carey
McLaren	Left guard	Lockwood
Tilney	Centre	Hanford
Wickham	Right guard	Wood
Nevins	Right tackle	Foulks
Chapman	Right end	Sterns
Warner	Quarter back	Platt
Webb	Left half back	Gibb
Bowie	Right half back	Lutkens
Chipp	Full back	Cutter

Umpire—L. Corbett. Referee—F. Geiss. Linesmen—J. Chipman, Latin School, and L. Hatzol, Pratt Institute. Touch-downs—Webb, (2,) Gibb. Goal kicked—Chipp. Time of game—Two halves of 25 minutes each.

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AS TEMPORARY RECEIVER OF WEBER PIANO COMPANY. Warerooms: 108 5th Av.

BROWN BEATEN BY YALE.

One of the Hardest-Fought Games Ever Seen in Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 7.—Brown played Yale one of the hardest-fought football games this afternoon that has ever been seen here. Yale won by the score of 18 to 6, but at one time during the game Brown had victory on her side by the score of 6 to 4, and at another critical period the home team had the ball within four yards of Yale's goal, to lose possession of the pigskin on downs after four scrimmages of the hardest football Brown has played since the memorable football battle of last year, resulting Brown 6, Yale 6.

There was a big difference in the playing of the two elevens. Yale, especially in the second half, used almost altogether the heavy formation plays, in which she massed her backs in "ring formation" or in wedge plays that plowed through Brown's line or forced it back in spite of dogged resistance. Brown's game was more scientific, more strategic, and showed better football. Hers was an open game, where individual men played true football without the mass plays that turned Yale's game into a struggle with brute force.

Fultz, Brown's star half back, made the most brilliant feature of the afternoon's sport. Just at the beginning of the second half, with the score 4 to 0 in Yale's favor, Fultz was given the ball with the two teams lined up on Brown's twenty-five-yard line. The plucky half back, aided by some beautiful interference work by Locke, Murphy, and Watson, cleared eighty-five yards to Yale's goal for the touch-down. Fultz also kicked the goal, and Brown led, 6 to 4. But then Yale began to play her heavy mass plays, and crossed Brown's territory three times in succession. The line-up:

Brown.	Positions.	Yale.
Chase, Summersgill	Right end	Hazen
Locke, Bishop	Right tackle	Alport, Murphy
Coombs, Locke	Right guard	Chadwick
Dyer	Centre	McFarland
Wheeler	Left guard	Murray
Casey	Left tackle	Rodgers
Murphy	Left end	Bass
Colby, Watson	Quarter back	Fincke
Fultz, Owen	Right half back	Mills, Gilmore
Gammons	Left half back	Connor
Hall	Full back	Chauncey

Touch-downs—Connor, (2,) Bass, Rodgers, Fultz. Goals from touch-down—Chauncey, Fultz. Referee—Mr. Little of Dartmouth. Umpire—Mr. Reckstrom of Dartmouth. Linesman—W. Wing of Providence.

A TIE GAME AT WEST POINT.

The Cadets and Williams College Team Have a Hard Fight.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 7.—The admirers of football got their money's worth here this afternoon, in a game between the cadets and the Wesleyan College team. The contest was an unusually exciting one, and honors were about even. It was a hard and rough battle, several men on both sides being badly injured. The cadets played at a disadvantage. Humphrey, who plays at guard, is still laid up with a dislocated shoulder, which he sustained in the game with Yale last Saturday, and Scales, at tackle, was so badly injured this afternoon that Waldron was substituted.

The game began promptly at 3 o'clock, with thirty-minute halves. West Point won the toss-up, and in less than one minute Connor ran to a touchdown, but failed at goal, scoring only 4 points. After the next line up the ball was confined to Wesleyan's territory until Romeyn, by successive rushes, scored another touchdown, but Connor again failed at the goal. In the next line up Wing rushed through the centre and ran to a touchdown, covering over forty-five yards, and succeeding at the goal, and scored 6 points for Wesleyan. Shortly after the men lined up Wing again made a clever centre rush and ran sixty yards, making a touchdown and goal, scoring 6 more points.

In the second half neither side scored until near the close of the game, when Waldron, who was substituted for Nesbitt, rushed over the line and made a touchdown, but Connor again failed at goal. The line up was as follows:

West Point.	Position.	Wesleyan.
Savage	Left End	Young
Scales, (Waldron)	Left Tackle	Williams
Scott	Left Guard	Noyes
Hall	Centre	Wade
Morgan	Right Guard	Spley
Williams	Right Tackle	Henry
Baender	Right End	Young
Humphrey	Quarter Back	Wilson
Connor, (Captain)	Left Half Back	Rymer
Nesbitt	Right Half Back	Raymond
Romeyn	Full Back	Wing

Total Score—West Point, 12; Wesleyan, 12. Touchdowns—West Point, Connor, Romeyn, Waldron. Wesleyan—Wing, (2.) Umpire—Lieut. Smedberg. Referee—Smith.

WORST DEFEAT OF THE SEASON.

Andover Has No Show Against the Yale Freshmen.

ANDOVER, Mass., Nov. 7.—Andover sustained the worst defeat of the year this afternoon at the hands of the Yale freshmen, the score being 42 to 4. Andover was unable to make a creditable showing at any time in the contest. The game started shortly after 3 o'clock and dragged along until dark, the play being rough, and several players were injured. Andover had several players laid off, and their places were filled by substitutes. Yale tried no end plays, but went through the line at will. Gordon and Ellis gave Pierson poor support. Wicker kicked five goals out of six chances. Luce, Phillips, and Brimley were the stars. Schreiber and Quimby were the only Andover men who seemed self-possessed. The line-up:

Yale Freshmen.	Position.	Andover.
Eddy	Right end	Caddy
McBride	Right tackle	Funk
Marshall	Right guard	Ellis
Wicker	Centre	Pierson
Allen	Left guard	Gordon
McCormick	Left tackle	Simmons
Young	Left end	Schreiber
Sullivan	Quarter back	Quimby
Luce	Left half back	Elliott
Phillips	Right half back	Elliott
Brimley	Full back	Barker

Summary: Yale, 42; Andover, 4. Touch-downs—Andover, 1; Yale, 8. Goals—Wicker, 5. Referee—Mr. Judd, Yale, '97. Umpire—Mr. Gould, Pennsylvania, '97. Linesmen—Messrs. Cheney, Yale; Ames, Pennsylvania. Time—50 minutes.

Trinity Wins from New-York.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 7.—Trinity outclassed the New-York University football team here to-day, and won by a score of 40 to 0. Trinity played straight football and tried no tricks. At the start Trinity had three substitutes, and before the end of the game had practically her second eleven. Trinity made two touch-downs which were not allowed because of holding. For New-York, Foster and Keane played the best game. The line-up:

Trinity.	Position.	N. Y. University.
Baldwin, Ellis	Right end	Van Vleck
Sterling, Langford	Right tackle	Dyer
Bacon	Right guard	Nutter
Lord	Centre	Baringer
Cogswell, Ingalls	Left guard	Carpenter
Sutton	Left tackle	Featherstone
Beecroft	Left end	B. Foster
Glazebrook	Quarter back	Keane
Littell, Cogswell	Right half back	Roper
Woodle, Travers	Left half back	C. Foster
Burchard	Full back	Valentine

Touch-downs—Burchard, (2,) Sutton, Sterling, Cogswell, Littell, (2.) Goals—Cogswell, 6. Umpire—Mr. J. W. Allen, Yale, '87. Referee—Mr. F. H. Cairn, New-York University. Linesmen—Messrs. N. B. Hatch, New-York University, '99; H. W. Grinnell, Trinity, '97.

NAVAL RESERVES LOST.

Junior Officers of the North Atlantic Squadron Outplayed Them.

The Fourth Division of the Naval Reserves retired last night smarting under the defeat administered to them by the junior officers of the North Atlantic squadron in a football game, played at Livingston, S. I. The score was 20 to 0. The sailors are for the most part recent graduates of Annapolis, and have had the benefit of good coaching and systematic training. The Naval Reserve men are business men. Their vocations do not fit them for the "gridiron."

The football teams lined up as follows:

N. A. Squadron	Position.	Naval Reserve
McCauley	Left end	Sturgis
Castleman	Left tackle	M. Coe
Lane	Left guard	Slazenger
Marshal	Centre	Scoville
Biscoe	Right guard	Carter
Emerich	Right tackle	Hughes
Craven	Right end	McCleod
Mustin	Quarter back	Ball
Johnson	Right half back	Crawford
Henry	Left half back	Shets
Bagley	Full back	Dobbins

Umpire—Mr. Ogilby. Referee—Mr. Stillman. Linesman—Lieut. Halsey.

A Brilliant Game for Cornell.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 7.—In a game of football which abounded in brilliant rushes by Cornell players through the line and around the ends, Cornell defeated Bucknell by the score of 54 to 0 this afternoon. The Bucknell team at no time had Cornell's goal in danger and were utterly powerless to stop the fierce rushes of Cornell's backs. Beachem played the game of his life, making five touch-downs, all of which were the result of fierce, heady rushes, most of them being for seventy and eighty yards through the whole Bucknell team. McKeever, Sweetland, Bassford, and Ritchie played an excellent game. Rowe and Thomas played the best game for Bucknell. The first half took twenty-five minutes and the second fifteen minutes. The line-up was as follows:

Cornell.	Position.	Bucknell.
Tracy	Left end	Gilchrist
Taylor	Left tackle	Powe
Reed	Left guard	Hollingshead
Fennell	Centre	Jennings
Hill	Right guard	Leslier
Sweetland	Right tackle	Cohen
Taussig	Right end	Jenkinson
Bassford	Quarter back	Nattress
Beacham	Left half back	Thomas
McKeever, Ripley	Right half back	Burnell
Ritchie	Full back	Catteral

Touch-downs—Beacham, 5; Sweetland, 1; McKeever, 1; Ritchie, 1; Tracy, 1; Ripley, 1. Goals from touchdowns—Ritchie, 7. Referee—Mr. Lang of Yale. Umpire—Mr. Trenchard of Princeton. Linesman—Mr. Young of Cornell.

Seniors Defeated Juniors.

The Seniors of the college and the School of Applied Science in Columbia University, after a hard-fought football game, defeated the Juniors yesterday morning, at Columbia Oval, William's Bridge, by a score of 8 to 0. The teams lined up as follows:

Seniors.	Positions.	Juniors.
O'Reardon	Left end	Van Voorhis
Clarke	Left tackle	Machen
Baxter	Left guard	Beatty
Miller	Centre	Tinton
Anderson	Right guard	Herschfield
Prentice	Right tackle	Greene
O'Connor	Right end	Mason
Putnam	Quarter back	Belden
Hood	Left half back	Brown
Pressprick	Right half back	Wagner, Vogel
Van Dyke	Full back	Van Ard

Umpire—E. Moffitt, '99. Referee—Gustavus T. Kirby. Linesmen—Bijur, '97, and Conover, '98.

NEW-YORK DIVISION ELECTION.

Potter, Underhill, and Bull Re-elected by the Cyclists.

The mail vote for officers and representatives in the several districts of the New-York Division of the League of American Wheelmen was counted yesterday. The total number of votes cast was 3,659. Chief Consul I. B. Potter of Brooklyn, Vice Consul William E. Underhill of Schenectady, and Secretary-Treasurer William Sheldon Bull of this city were re-elected. There was no opposition, each candidate receiving practically a unanimous vote.

The representatives (forming the State Board of Officers) in the several districts were chosen as follows:

First District—New-York, Richmond, and Westchester Counties.—G. William Curran, E. F. Hill, George R. Bidwell, Dr. Seneca D. Powell, G. A. Heaney, A. H. Curtis, M. T. Wilbur, J. F. Clark, T. T. Eckert, Jr., J. H. Wolford, Dr. R. Ottolengui, William J. Yates, Dr. H. E. Westbay, H. M. Baldwin, James B. Townsend, M. M. Belding, Jr., P. F. Brunner, W. Travers Jerome, John B. Yates, F. L. Rodewald, J. E. Roosevelt, C. A. Shehan, T. A. Raisbeck, Dr. L. C. Le Roy, W. J. McCormick, J. Henry Carpenter, Dr. F. A. Myrick, William R. Pitman, F. M. Frobisher, G. C. Pennell, J. M. Riggs, Richard Peters, J. W. Walters, Dr. M. L. Rhein, Max Bernhardt, William G. Oppenheim, Herbert S. Brown, Louis Rosenfeld, Mathew Gibb, George B. Yard.

Second District—Kings, Queens, and Suffolk Counties.—N. S. Cobleigh, Huyler Ellison, James M. Dale, George T. Stebbins, Andrew Peters, G. A. Roullier, R. D. Servoss, Charles T. Harbeck, Alexander Balmanno, Henry Strugnell, J. Costello, Michael Furst, Edward H. Walker, Dr. Charles T. Sauer, L. P. Coleman, Walter M. Meserole, Waldo E. Fuller, E. G. Cochrane, Charles F. Cole, A. P. Black, R. L. Stillson.

Third District.—Albany, Columbia, Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Hamilton, Montgomery, Rensselaer, Schoharie, Schenectady, Saratoga, Warren, Washington: George H. Whitney, William M. Honig, Thomas W. Neary, Edward L. Haight, Charles M. Hurlburt, A. G. Sherry, R. C. Payne, George C. Baker, Howard Watson, and H. O. Folger.

Fourth District.—Cayuga, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Madison, Oneida, Onondaga, Ontario, Oswego, Seneca, St. Lawrence, Steuben, Schuyler, Wayne, and Yates Counties: William C. Greene, Clarence E. Coon, Eugene F. Pugh, William Pierson Judson, Edward Leonard, and C. Edward Wood.

Fifth District.—Broome, Chemung, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Dutchess, Orange, Otsego, Putnam, Rockland, Sullivan, Tompkins, Tioga, and Ulster Counties: Henry W. Bullard, D. S. Barnes, Charles F. Cossum, Frederick W. Ogden, Charles Higham, and H. H. Bickford.

Sixth District.—Alleghany, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Erie, Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Niagara, Orleans, and Wyoming Counties: Walter S. Jenkins, William W. Armstrong, R. Bruce Oliver, J. Stuart Kelley, Albert J. Myer, Edward R. Wilson, Thomas Cary Welch, W. H. Owen, William R. Lansing, Oscar H. Hauenstein, George G. Shepard, and Chares M. Brown.

A MIXED FOURSOME.

Two Rounds of a Tournament Played at Morristown.

The members of the Morristown Field Club played their first mixed foursome golf tournament yesterday afternoon. Owing to darkness, only two rounds were played. The tournament is to consist of three rounds. The final round will be played to-morrow. The contest was handicap match play; that is, counting by holes and not by strokes. There were several close and exciting contests. The summaries, showing winners in the two rounds, are:

First Round.—Miss Alice Day and Cornelius Fellowes, Jr., (scratch,) beat Miss Helen Shelton and Elijah Woodward, (scratch,) one up, (ten holes played;) Miss Slade and W. H. Chadwell, (one stroke a hole,) beat Miss M. Forsyth and R. B. Duychinck, (scratch,) two up and one to play; Miss M. March and N. Snow, (one stroke a hole,) beat Miss E. Hurlburt and R. Sanger, (one stroke a hole,) one up, (ten holes played.)

Second Round.—Miss Mollie March and N. Snow beat Miss Alice Day and C. Fellowes, Jr., one up (eleven holes played); Miss Slade and W. H. Chadwell drew a bye.

Broke His Leg in a Game.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 7.—E. A. Heyl, quarter back for the Hamilton College team, in a football match with the Watertown team here to-day had his leg broken after ten minutes' play. The game resulted: Hamilton, 12; Watertown, 4.

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HICKS WON THE RACE.

The Orient Rider Captured the Century Wheelmen's Handicap.

An exciting road race was the annual ten-mile open handicap of the Century Wheelmen of Newark, held yesterday afternoon on the Elizabeth-Springfield course. There were sixty-nine starters, and from beginning to end they made a great struggle for the honors.

The race was conceded to B. T. Allan of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen, but that young flier had two bad falls, and thus destroyed his chances. W. C. Roome, the fast rider of the New-Jersey Athletic Club, was forced to retire from the race by a punctured tire. The winner appeared in W. H. Hicks of the Orient Wheelmen of Brooklyn, a three-minute man, who won by a few lengths from F. Hedeman, another three-minute man. This is the order in which the field finished:

Finish.	Name and Club.	H'd'p. M.S.	Time. M.S.
1.	W. H. Hicks, Orient W.	3 00	27 00
2.	F. Hedeman, Union Co. R.	3 00	27 04 3-5
3.	H. Hooper, Newark	2 45	27 03 2-5
4.	W. Saich, Newark	3 00	27 05 3-5
5.	C. O. Sigler, Newark	3 30	27 30 3-5
6.	F. Adimetz, Y. M. C. A.	2 30	26 30 4-5
7.	J. R. Harrison, Newark	2 30	26 30 2-5
8.	J. Keefe, Park C. C.	4 00	27 53 1-5
9.	G. Sweeney, Concord W.	4 00	27 53 2-5
10.	G. A. Soden, Woodside W.	2 45	27 08 4-5
11.	F. Warren, Orient W.	2 15	26 43
12.	J. King, Orient W.	4 30	29 34
13.	J. Ruel, Vim B. C.	1 30	26 36
14.	J. McGuire, Ch. W.	2 30	27 52
15.	Matthew Apgar, Madison W.	1 30	27 05
16.	Albert Williams, Belleville W.	2 30	28 00
17.	E. P. Fisher, Clio W.	2 30	28 12
18.	J. Robbins, Orient W.	2 30	28 19
19.	M. C. Tattan, Brooklyn	2 00	27 46
20.	J. Perkins, Century W.	2 30	28 19
21.	M. Brown, Tourist C. C.	..	26 19
22.	B. T. Allan, So. Brooklyn W.	..	26 20
23.	Milton Smith	..	26 22

First time prize was won by M. R. Brown in 26:19 from scratch. Second time prize went to B. T. Allan, his time being 26:20.

FAIRFIELD GOLFERS BEATEN.

Defeated by the Staten Island Cricket and Baseball Club.

An interesting team match with ten men on a side was played yesterday between the golfers of the Staten Island Cricket and Baseball Club and the Fairfield County Golf Club of Greenwich, Conn., on the links of the Staten Island Club, at Livingston. The home players won by 20 holes, securing 30 to Fairfield's 10. The players and scores are:

STATEN ISLAND.	Holes.	FAIRFIELD COUNTY.	Holes.
G. E. Armstrong	3	C. S. Cox	0
C. N. Donetil	4	E. B. Curtiss	0
F. Roberts	0	J. W. Curtiss	0
C. T. Stout	0	Dr. Martin	7
W. A. Hamilton	2	F. M. Freeman	0
C. A. Fry	14	W. Sanger	0
O. Hockmeyer	0	J. M. Mason	2
E. Beckett	0	C. P. Pierce	1
W. P. Lough	5	G. Phelps	0
V. Hockmeyer	2	S. D. Pierce	0
Total	30	Total	10

The best score was made by G. E. Armstrong as follows:

First round ......5 5 3 5 5 5 9 4 4—45
Second round ......5 4 4 5 4 4 8 4 4—42
Total......87

THE ORANGE HORSE SHOW.

Awards of Prizes Announced by the Judges Last Night.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 7.—The same large and fashionable crowds that have been present at the Orange Riding and Driving Club's horse show since the opening of the exhibition were in attendance to-day, and the interest in the exhibits showed not the slightest diminution. The features this afternoon were the performances of private coachmen and the exhibition of Essex County tandems, and to-night hunters and jumpers owned by members of the club held the boards. The awards follow:

Class 34.—Best road horse in harness, not over 15.1 hands high, owned in Essex County. First prize, plate silver, King White, g., 15¼ hands, 7 years, William S. Silver; second, Markham, gr., g., aged, Frank C. O'Reily, Jr.

Class 55.—Best pony and trap, owned in the Oranges, driven by a child; five entries. First prize, $25 plate for ponies, Ginger, b. g., 12.3½ hands, 6 years, H. Stanley Horn; second, Gypsy, br. m., 11 hands, 7 years, George H. Thompson; third, Daisy, br. m., 11.8 hands, 8 years, George H. Thompson.

For Cobs.—First, Banjo, b. g., 14¾ hands, 6 years, Miss Kathleen Brand; second, Lady Mabel, b. m., 13.1½ hands, 8 years, Miss Jennie Mandeville.

Class 52.—Best Pair Owned in Essex County, Shown to Brougham, Horses 50 per cent., Brougham and Appointments 50 per cent.—First prize $25, in plate or money, James G. Marshall's March King b. g., 15.1½ hands, 6 years, and Music, br. m., 15.1½ hands, 6 years. Second, T. Wyman Porter's unnamed bay pair. Third, Edgar B. Ward's Prince, ch. g., 15.3 hands, 6 years, and Victor, ch. g., 15.3 hands, 6 years.

Class 39.—Best Gentleman's Saddle Horse, Not Exceeding 15.2 Hands, Owned by Members of Orange Riding and Driving Club; Six Entries—First, prize $25 in plate or money, Lady Bird, ch. m., 15.1½ hands, 6 years, James G. Marshall. Second, Faust, blk. g., 15.2 hands, 7 years, James B. Dill. Third, Ginger, c. h., 15.1 hands, 10 years, Charles Hathaway.

Class 38.—Best Horse Owned in the Oranges or Montclair, Shown to Buckboard, Buggy, or Light Trap, Horses 60 Per Cent., Trap and Harness, 40 Per Cent.; Six Entries—First, prize plate, Strathmore, r. g., 16 hands, 6 years, James B. Dill; Second, Leroy, blk. g., 15.3 hands, 6 years, Frank C. O'Reily, Jr. Third, Atholies, 15.3 hands, 5 years, James G. Marshall.

Class 53.—Best pony owned in the Oranges, ridden by a child. Seven entries. First prize, $25 in plate or money, for ponies, Gypsy, br. m., 11 hands, 7 years, George H. Thompson; second, Ginger, b. g., 12.3½ hands, 6 years, H. Stanley Horn; third, Jessie, blk. m., 12 hands, 10 years, Miss May R. McBierney.

For Cobs.—First, Banjo, b. g., 14¾ hands, 6 years, Miss Kathleen Grand; second, Lady Mabel, b. m., 13.1½ hands, 8 years, Miss Jennie Mandeville; third, Cricket, br. g., 14½ hands, 10 years, Master Charles Mandeville.

Class 58.—Local, best performance; private coachmen employed in the Oranges, driving same teams between obstacles; ten competitors—First prize, $25, C. Mooney, coachman for T. Wyman Porter; second, John Witherton, coachman for James G. Marshall; third, Charles Penney, coachman for Mrs. W. W. Tucker.

Class 40.—Local, best gentlemen saddle horses exceeding 15.2 hands, owned by a member of the club—First, Julia, b. m., 15.3, 4 years, James G. Marshall; second, Beresford, ch. g., 15.3, aged, Lewis Hallock, Jr.

Class 43.—Local, best single carriage horse owned and used in Essex County; five entries—First prize, $25 in plate or money, Athol, ch. g., 15.3 hands, 5 years, James G. Marshall; second, Leroy, blk. g., 15.3 hands, 6 years, Frank C. Orelly, Jr.; third, Chris, b. g., 15.3 hands, 8 years, Charles Hathaway.

Class 35.—Local, best road horse exceeding 15.1 hands, owned in Essex County; four entries—First prize, $25 in plate, Poteta, blk. m., 15.3 hands, 7 years, John F. Maloney; second, Fred, b. g., 15.2 hands, 7 years, J. H. Cuthell; third, Dandy, br. g., 15.3 hands, 8 years, Charles B. Gregory.

Class 45—Local, best horse owned in Essex County shown to brougham, coupé, hansom, or coupé rockaway; horse to count 50 per cent.; carriage 50 per cent.; six entries.—First prize, $25 in plate or money, Strathmore, r. g., 16, six years, James B. Dill; second, Roanoke, br. g., 16.1, five years, T. Wyman Porter; third, Athol, ch. g., 15.3, five years, James G. Marshall.

Class 44.—Local, Best Tandem Owned in Essex County, Six Entries—First prize, $25 in plate or money. Prince, r. g., 6 years, and Silver King, w. g., 6 years, William G. Silver; second, Laddie, ch. g., 15.2¼ hands, 5 years, and Athol, ch. g., 15.2½ hands, 5 years, James G. Marshall; third Busybody, br. m., 15.2½ hands, 6 years, and Meddler, br. g., 15.2½ hands, 6 years, Frank C. Orrelly, Jr.

Class 41.—Local, best performance of hunters and jumpers owned in Essex County.—First prize, $25 in plate or money, Faust, blk. g., 15.2, James B. Dill; second, Beresford, ch. g., 15.3, aged, Lewis Hollock, Jr.; third, Cloverton, ch. g., 16, seven years, Orange Riding and Driving Club.

Class 37.—Local, best horse shown to wagon owned in Essex County; horses, 60 per cent.; wagons, 40 per cent. Five entries.—First prize, $25 in plate or money, Silver King, w. g., 15.¼, seven years, William S. Silver; second, Perfection, b. g., 14.3½, eight years, Charles Hathaway; third, bay mare, unnamed, 15.2, six years, T. Wyman Porter.

Class 42.—Local; best pair of carriage horses owned in Essex County. Four entries. First prize, $25 in plate or money, James G. Marshall's Laddie, ch. g., 15.2½ hands, 5 years, and Athol, ch. g., 15.3 hands, 5 years; second, March King, br. g., 15.1½ hands, 6 years, and Music, 15.1½ hands, 6 years, James G. Marshall; third, Prince and Charlie, r. g., 6 years, William S. Silver.

Class 46.—Local; best pair of horses owned in Essex County, shown before private omnibus. First prize, $25 in plate or money, William Bloodgood's roan team; second, James B. Dill's Strathmore and Seline, roan geldings.

Class 50.—Local, best performance of gentleman's driving tandem around obstacles—First prize, $25 in plate or money, Mr. Lewis Hallock, Jr.; second, Mr. James G. Marshall. After the awards both gentlemen sat on the box, each driving one of the horses, and cleared the obstacles handsomely.

Class 47.—Local, best four-in-hand owned in Essex County, horses only to count—First prize, $25 in plate or money, T. Wyman Porter's unnamed four; second, James G. Marshall's March King, Music, Laddie, and Athol.

Class 2.—Open, Best Single Roadster Exceeding 15.1 Hands—First prize $25, Douglas, r. g., 15.3 hands, 8 years, James M. Belden. Second, Fred, b. g., 15.2 hands, 7 years, J. H. Cuthell. Third, Roleta, blk. m., 15.3 hands, 7 years, John F. Maloney.

Class 51.—Local, Best Saddle Horse, Long Tail, Owned in Essex County—First prize, $25, in plate or money, Dandy, br. g., 15.3 hands, 8 years, C. B. Gregory. Second, Gerald, b. g., 15.2 hands, 8 years, A. B. Leagh. Third, Bubble, b. g., 15.3 hands, 10 years, Edward M. Colle.

Watchman Died at His Post.

John Sullivan, forty years old, died suddenly last night on a coal barge of the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company, lying at Pier 13 East River, where he was employed as night watchman.

Sale of Ohio Southern Postponed.

LIMA, Ohio, Nov. 7.—The sale of the Ohio Southern Railroad was postponed for two weeks this afternoon, on the request of the Central Trust Company.



FINE HATS AND BONNETS FOR THE HORSE SHOW.

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AS MR. BUTLER SEES IT

THE WORD "DEMOCRAT" SCARED OFF REPUBLICANS.

In 1900, the Populist National Chairman Thinks, All the Discontented Will Stand Together.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Senator Marion Butler, Chairman of the National Committee of the People's Party, to-day issued the following statement:

"To the People of the United States:

"In the remarkable campaign just closed the People's Party was the only party that supported solidly and unitedly the great and vital issues represented in the candidacy of Mr. Bryan. This was natural, for the People's Party came into existence to bring to the front and to press to victory the principles of Lincoln and Jefferson, already long discarded by the two old parties.

"The money power, feeling reasonably sure of its control and domination of the leaders and the controlling influences in the Republican Party, in 1892, gave its support to the candidacy of Grover Cleveland for the especial purpose of having him, through the use of patronage and otherwise, to crush out the silver sentiment in the South and make the leaders in that party as completely subservient as those in the Republican Party.

"To accomplish this purpose four Cabinet Ministers were selected from the South, and an unusually large amount of patronage used on political leaders to the same end. It will be remembered that Mr. Cleveland demanded that the Democratic Senators and Congressmen give a decisive vote in the interests of the gold standard before he would even give out the Post Offices.

Influenced the Democrats.

"This deep-laid plan might have succeeded had not the People's Party at this juncture sprung into existence, exposed the plot, stood in the breach, and appealed to the patriotic hosts of both parties to check the scheme of the people's despoilers and rally to the common defense. Thus the People's Party forced the Democratic organization to repudiate Clevelandism and return to correct fundamental principles.

"Not only this, the People's Party then forced the Republican Party to cease hedging and straddling for the purpose of deceiving the people, and drove them to take a stand on one side or the other of the vital issues at stake. The issue now being squarely joined, it was evident that those influences in the Democratic Party which had dominated and debauched the party for a quarter of a century would be driven to the support of the party that took a position on the side of trusts, monopolies, and money gamblers.

"While, on the other hand, it is evident that even a larger percentage of the Republican Party favored the principles now squarely forced to the front, yet only a small percentage would in this campaign support them, because they found them under the Democratic banner.

"Had it not been for the prejudice against the Democratic name, as well as a want of confidence in Democratic promises, for which, it must be frankly admitted, past experience furnishes ample ground, a majority of the voters of the country, in spite of the tremendous and unparalleled forces put forward by the Republican managers, would have cast their vote for financial reform and American independence.

Waived Party Pride.

"The People's Party, with a high patriotism and an unselfish devotion to principle, greater than ever before exhibited by any other party, stepped outside of its organization to throw its 2,000,000 votes solidly for Mr. Bryan. Had not more than this number of those who called themselves Democrats in 1892 given their support to Mr. McKinley, the cause of the people and American principle would have triumphed this year.

"This class of Democrats will surely support the party of monopolies and trusts in the future. Their places in the ranks of the reform hosts must be taken by patriotic Republicans. In fact, Bryan would have been elected in this contest had even 25,000 more silver Republicans come to the rescue.

"The election of McKinley and the triumph of the gold standard does not express the desires and sentiments of the American people. The majority oppose the policy for which he stands, and will so vote whenever an opportunity is presented for a proper alignment. The remarkable and brilliant campaign of William Jennings Bryan would have aligned these forces and marched them to a triumphant victory if any candidate or leader in America could have done so, under the Democratic banner.

Predictions of Disaster.

"The administration of McKinley cannot bring prosperity to the American people. The mills cannot be kept open, idle labor given employment, and general prosperity restored and maintained until the wealth producers receive fair returns for their labor and are thus enabled to purchase. The gold standard and monopoly rule, to a continuation of which Mr. McKinley stands pledged, means four more years of falling prices, four more years of lockouts and strikes, four more years of reduced wages and idle labor.

"This will cause the patriotic rank and file of the Republican Party to condemn and repudiate McKinleyism as the patriotic rank and file of the Democratic Party has condemned and repudiated Clevelandism. I cannot believe otherwise, for I have not less confidence in the patriotism of this class of Republicans than the rank and file of the Democratic Party has already demonstrated.

"Therefore a large percentage who, though not fooled by the specious pleas of 'honest money' and promised prosperity, yet who would not in this campaign fight under the Democratic banner, will surely join hands with the majority of the American voters outside of the old parties to overthrow a Government of trusts and monopolies run in the interests of foreign capitalists.

"The People's Party has made this possible; in fact, inevitable. The position of the People's Party in this great contest has convinced every patriotic American that the party can be trusted to stand for the principles of good government and the interests of the people under any and all circumstances. Therefore the People's Party will be the nucleus around which the patriotic hosts must and will gather to redeem a betrayed Republic and restore prosperity to an oppressed and outraged people."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Nov. 7.—The residence of W. L. Conklin, on Relyea Place, this village, was gutted by fire early this morning. Loss, $5,000.

WINSTED, Conn., Nov. 7.—The station and water tank at West Norfolk, owned by the Philadelphia, Reading and New-England Road, were burned this morning. Loss, $200.

ROCKVILLE, Conn., Nov. 7.—The Melrose station on the Springfield Division of the New-England Railroad was burned this morning. The morning trains were all delayed by the fire. Loss, $1,000.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Nov. 7.—A frame building owned by Johnson Taylor of Ocean Grove, situated on Newark Avenue, Bradley Beach, was destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock this morning, and an adjoining building was damaged. It is believed that the fire was started by tramps who were in the house, it not having been regularly occupied.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 7.—The dry goods establishment of Laurie & Robson, at 26 and 28 West Washington Street, was completely destroyed by fire at 5 o'clock this morning. The fire originated, it is supposed, from a gas explosion in the rear of the store, and the flames spread so rapidly that they could not be controlled until everything in reach had been destroyed. The loss on the building and stock is something over $100,000, fully covered by insurance.

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MR. WALKER ON BI-COINAGE.

Reasons Why the United States Alone Cannot Hold Up Silver.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—President Francis A. Walker of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology addressed the Massachusetts Schoolmaster Association, at the Hotel Brunswick, upon "International Bimetallism," by invitation. The speaker, who met with a very cordial reception, presented with much detail the various arguments for or against bimetallism, and summed up as follows:

"Pausing now, in this tedious controversy with our critics and opponents, I will only trouble you with two brief observations:

"First—The question is often asked, Why, if France could do so much by herself alone in maintaining the parity of the two metals, could not the United States look to produce a similar effect? To this I answer:

"The time has passed when even France herself could maintain the function she performed from 1803 to 1873, so greatly have the stocks of the precious metals been increased; so vast is now the mass of securities immediately marketable; so much more rapid is the communication of news and the transportation of specie; so potent has been the influence of Germany through its passage over from the silver to the gold States; so much have trade and production developed with the improvement of arts and the increase of population.

"That the people of the United States normally use vastly less metal money than the French now do, or than the French did in the early time; and, by consequence, this country is not, and has never been in a position to exert an equal effect upon the market for the money metals.

"Second, and following this, if bimetallism is, indeed, to be re-established for the great objects which have been pointed out, it must be sought through international agreement. No single State is powerful enough to do this work alone; and every State owes it to its citizens not to venture upon any rash experiment, the failure of which might wreck its credit and destroy its commerce and industry.

"Nothing is to be gained by a venture which could only result in throwing an additional onus and odium upon this object. During the past Summer a few ardent European bimetallists, under the excitement of seeing the United States apparently about to undertake the free coinage of silver alone, have been led away into giving some doubtful encouragement to the proposal. But the general sense of the bimetallists of Europe is distinctly opposed to any such measure on our part.

"If the advantages of bimetallism shall not prove sufficient to overcome the jealousies and animosities of European nations we can at least say that the people of the United States, by reason of their high standard of wages, their large accumulations of wealth, and their vast undeveloped resources, can endure the evils of gold monometallism as long as the best of them."

DOESN'T WANT A BOOM.

Thomas Lloyd Says a Slow Recovery Would Be Preferable.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 7.—Thomas Lloyd, the editor of The London Statist, descants upon the result of Tuesday's election in a cablegram to his paper as follows:

"The outcome of the election was a surprise to both parties. The best-informed were anxious up to the very end. McKinley's majority is a decisive proof that the people are resolved to fulfill their obligations to the letter. The spirit of confidence has been strengthened, trade will now gradually improve, and prosperity will return, but there are no grounds for a boom.

"It remains to be seen whether the Republican leaders will prove equal to the occasion. McKinley is pledged to pass a tariff bill. Some hope that this will be done by the present Congress, but many think this will be impossible, on account of the Senate, where opposition may be expected to tariff legislation. The Senate has not materially changed and may stop all bills until the currency question is disposed of. Many are opposed to borrowing for the purpose of retiring greenbacks, as this money saved the Union in times of great danger. It is likely that nothing will be done in the way of agitation through fear of further panic and bad times.

"There is good reason for judicious speculation now, as properties are cheap. Hoarding will soon cease, credit will recover, and banks will lend more freely. Stocks of commodities are very low. Investment is safe if care is exercised. Much remains to be done as a prerequisite before permanent improvement can be achieved. Nothing more than mere optimism may throw back reform and injure the country. The best of Americans hope for a slow recovery rather than a boom."

WALLER TO GOLD DEMOCRATS.

Connecticut Factories Will Come Together Naturally, He Says.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 7.—Ex-Gov. T. M. Waller of New-London was here today and talks freely on the plans of the gold Democrats of the State. He said relative to the future of the National Democratic Party:

"There is no hurry for reconciliation with the silver leaders. The two factions of the Democratic Party will come together naturally, if let alone. But the National Democracy should continue its organization in both State and National politics. It represents one-third of the party in this State. We in this State should stand firm for the issue of reform—representation in the General Assembly."

Mr. Waller said that the gold Democrats of Connecticut, upon the advice of Gen. Palmer, voted largely for McKinley last Tuesday.

OHIO COAL ROAD TRAFFIC.

Presidents and General Managers Will Try and Agree.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 7.—The Presidents and General Managers of the Ohio coal carrying roads will endeavor at a meeting to be held in New-York Tuesday to agree upon a division of the output of the coal fields.

The old coal pool went out of existence several months ago, and since it was declared off the roads which were formerly connected with it have been engaged in a general scramble to secure trade.

The roads will be represented at the New-York meeting as follows: Hocking Valley—Vice President Nicholas Monsarrat and General Manager W. A. Mills; Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking—President W. E. Guerin; Baltimore and Ohio—E. A. Affleck; Ohio Central—General Manager J. M. Ferris; Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling—President Woodford; Wheeling and Lake Erie—President Blair.

Mamie Deacher Buried.

The funeral services over the body of Mamie Deacher, Policeman Deacher's seven-year-old daughter, who was burned to death in the fire at 546 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Thursday afternoon, were held in St. Joseph's Church, Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The funeral was private, only the family and other near relatives of the girl and the members of her class in the kindergarten school of St. Joseph's Church being present. The Rev. Father Kessler, pastor of the church, conducted the services. The burial was at St. Raymond's Cemetery, Westchester.

Great Britain and Venezuela.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The Pall Mall Gazette announces that it is authorized to deny the truth of the report that Great Britain has granted railway concessions in the interior of Venezuela, the line of the proposed railway crossing territory reserved for delimitation. The projected railway, if built at all, The Gazette says, will not encroach upon the Schomburgk line. If Great Britain and the United States agree to settle the Venezuela matter by arbitration the line of the proposed railway will be referred to the arbitrators wherever it touches debatable land.

A PAPER ON LI HUNG CHANG.

Read at the Meeting of Daughters of the American Revolution.

The New-York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution held its first meeting of the season in Sherry's ballroom yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent, presided. It was an informal social meeting. There were about 300 persons present, most of them members.

Among those present were Miss Emma G. Lathrop, historian of the chapter; Mrs. John Russell Young, Mrs. Webster Elmes, Miss Ingraham, Mrs. John Allen, Mrs. Gerardus Wynkoop, Mrs. William McCartney, widow of Gen. McCartney and Regent of the Wilkesbarre Chapter; Mrs. William L. Richardson, Regent of the New-Orleans Chapter; Mrs. Clarence Postley, Mrs. John Stanton, Miss Bettner, Prof. and Mrs. Doremus, Clinton Gardiner, and Donald McLean.

Miss Sears, a pupil of Marchesi, sang two solos, and received an encore.

A paper was read by Miss E. G. Lathrop, historian, describing the meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Saratoga, in July.

Miss Doremus played "The Chimes" on the banjo, with some negro melodies as an encore. Mrs. Sawyer sang a solo.

Mrs. John Russell Young, wife of the Minister to China under President Grant, read a paper on "Li Hung Chang," whom she received in Philadelphia.

The Regent, Mrs. McLean, in her short address, laid especial stress upon the part taken by the Daughters in the work of securing international arbitration. She said that the Daughters had memorialized the Congressional Committee on Arbitration, of which Senator Edmunds of Vermont is Chairman, upon this subject, and received a letter from the Senator thanking them for their efforts and interest. This was before Lord Russell's speech on the subject at Saratoga.

The meeting yesterday was the largest ever held by the chapter.

MURAL DECORATIONS SHOWN.

Exhibition of the Metropolitan School of Fine Arts.

The Metropolitan School of Fine Arts gave an exhibition of mural paintings yesterday in its studios in Carnegie Hall. It was the occasion of the regular monthly reception of the members and students.

A fine collection of mural studies were exhibited. Most of these were prepared for special purposes, such as the decoration of the ceilings and domes of public buildings or the walls of private residences. Among the sketches and drawings may be mentioned the following:

E. H. Blashfield exhibited his original drawing of part of the decoration for the dome of the Congressional Library, at Washington, and also decoration intended for a private residence in Pittsburg.

Frank Fowler exhibited drawings of the decoration of the ballroom of the Waldorf Hotel.

George Reevs exhibited a sketch of a fête in Brittany.

A water-color study of decoration for St. Michael's Episcopal Church of this city was exhibited by Louis C. Tiffany.

C. C. Curran exhibited "A Dream" and also some other decorative studies.

A study for the ceiling of the Congressional Library was exhibited by W. Dodge.

Herbert Denman exhibited some decorative work.

Photogravures of studies by Puvis de Chavannes, loaned by Durand-Ruel, were also exhibited.

More than 200 guests were present. Among them were Mrs. Rhoda Holmes Nichols, Mrs. Frederick Goodwin, David Mannes, Dr. Kubin, Col. Wetherall, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fowler, and Mr. Proctor.

ST. NICHOLAS RINK OPENED.

Ice Crowded with Skaters and in Fine Condition.

The second season of the St. Nicholas Ice Skating Rink began last night with an informal public opening at 8:30 P. M. The ice was well covered with skaters early in the evening, and later was overcrowded. The Seventh Regiment Band furnished music.

Among those present were Mr. Mahr, Mr. Evans, Mr. Edwards, Thomas Meyer, Mr. Crowninshield, Mr. Miller, Miss Phelps, the Misses Bouse, Erskine Hewitt, Miss Mary D. Brewster, Oliver Jennings, H. W. Harris, J. De C. Ireland, R. L. Stephens, J. Frederick Tams, R. G. Wilson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Mr. Troup, Mrs. Merritt, Miss Pomeroy, Miss Elsie Cleveland, Miss Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, Hamilton Cary, Richard Peters, Mr. Speddon, Mr. Lafarge, Dunbar Wright, Irving Brokaw, William Larned, Mr. Gardner, Mr. Draper, Mr. Chambers, Mr. Agnew, Miss Balder, C. M. Pope, T. Barron, and Charles H. Sherrill, Jr.

CLEVER SCHEME OF ROBBERY.

One Man Called Out a Saloon Keeper, the Other Worked.

A well-dressed man called John Casey, a saloon keeper, at 175 Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City, to the sidewalk in front of his saloon about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon and engaged him in conversation about some improvements that he said were to be made in the street.

Casey happened to look through the saloon window, and saw a man tampering with the cash register. Going inside, he attempted to hold the man, while word was sent to the police. The fellow escaped from Casey's hold, and dashed through a side door, with Casey after him. He was finally overtaken and placed under arrest by Policeman Sullivan. When searched at the station house $326 was found in his pockets. That was the amount taken from Casey's register.

The fellow said that his name was Charles Brook of 724 Orange Street, Philadelphia. During the excitement Brook's accomplice escaped.

Says a Conductor Stabbed Him.

John Gorman, a kalsominer of 649 East Thirteenth Street, entered the Hudson Street Hospital last night with a wound on his head and with his clothes saturated with blood. He was accompanied by Frederick Brooks, a sailor on the cruiser New-York. The men said that they boarded an Eighth Avenue car at Canal and Varick Streets, paid their fares, and remained on the rear platform. After a while the conductor demanded another fare, and on their refusal to pay drew a dirk knife and stabbed Gorman. The men could not give the number of the car, nor could they describe the conductor. Gorman's wound was sewed up and he left for his home.

Tried to End Her Life.

Mabel Wickerson, sixteen years old, of 215 Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, was found lying on the sidewalk in front of Fire Engine House No. 28, in Thirty-ninth Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues, Brooklyn, last night, suffering from the effects of a large quantity of carbolic acid, which she had taken to end her life. She was taken to the Norwegian Hospital, where she was reported at a late hour to be in a critical condition.

Mr. Sulzer Still Alive.

A rumor was started on the east side early last night that Congressman William Sulzer was dead. For two or three hours it was undenied and was discussed by groups of men on the streets and in many places of resort. A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES visited Mr. Sulzer's residence and was told that the Congressman was very much alive, and that he was not even ill.

Sunday Music in Lobbies.

Capt. Chapman of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station gave notice last night that hereafter music halls holding Sunday night concerts must not allow their orchestras to play in the theatre lobbies before the performance, as it was in violation of the law. The playing in the lobby is a practice some of the managers have adopted recently to drum up crowds. The managers say they will contest the case.

EHRICH BROS.

WE ARE ALWAYS PLEASED TO OPEN ACCOUNTS WITH RESPONSIBLE PARTIES.

Hats and Costumes for the Horse Show.

We shall display to-morrow a beautiful exhibit of dainty Hats and Bonnets, Costumes and Wraps, Bolero Jackets, Capes and Fronts. The noted fashionable foreign makers will be well represented in hat creations, and prices are exceptionally low.

Annual Real Lace Sale.

Monday, November 9th, we begin our annual sale of Rich Real Laces, consisting of Black Thread Shawls, Parasols, Fan Covers, Real Duchesse Boleros and Collars, real Vals., Round Point Ruches, etc., etc., the finest we have ever displayed and the prices lower than ever before offered in this country. As an index of how these goods will be sold we beg to mention merely a few items.

Bridal Veil of Applique, Black Thread Lace Shawls, regular price $75.00, at........ 29.98

Round Point Duchesse Mixed, Valenciennes Duchesse Point and Round Point Lace, regular price $20.00 a yard, at........ 8.98

Real Duchesse Lace Collars and elegant Point and Duchesse Mixed Handkerchiefs, regular price $10.00, at........ 4.98

Real Bruge Duchesse and Point Regence, 9 to 14 inches wide, regular price $10.00 per yard, at, per yard........ 2.98

Real Irish Crochet Sets, Real Black Thread Barbs, and Real Round Point Dollies, regular price $3.00, at, each........ 98c

Real Duchesse Dollies and Point Applique Lace, by the yard, regular price $3.50, at........ 75c

Sixth Avenue and 23d Street.

SHONNARD HAS BEEN BUSY.

Says He Is Ready to Report on Westchester Land Appraisals.

WHITE PLAINS, Nov. 7.—The suit of the Commissioners of Public Works for the removal of Frederic Shonnard of Yonkers and James W. Boyle of New-York, as Commissioners of Appraisal, appointed March 7, 1894, with Martin J. Keogh, to appraise land required by the City of New-York at Katonah, Westchester County, came before Justice J. O. Dykman, holding a special Term of the Supreme Court here this morning.

The Commissionership of Martin J. Keogh expired by law on Jan. 1, 1896, when he became a Supreme Court Judge. This left the other two Commissioners. Mr. Boyle made no appearance, but Mr. Shonnard appeared and made an answer, which would indicate he had been a busy man. The ground upon which his and Mr. Boyle's removal was asked was failure to attend to business.

Mr. Shonnard's answer sets forth that the Commissioner had writs at various times to hear parties whose lands were desired; that a number of witnesses were examined on each side and over 1,000 printed pages of testimony taken; that at all these meetings, excepting one, Mr. Shonnard was present; that the burden of analyzing and arranging the testimony devolved upon him and he devoted his attention to this work; that he made many visits to the property and prepared a summary of the evidence of all of the witnesses in reference to each plot showing the price of valuation placed upon it by the witnesses.

Mr. Shonnard says he had completed his work May 15, 1896, and was ready and anxious to bring the Commissioners together for conference and final action. He further showed that the reason why no action was taken was the inability of Judge Keogh to serve and Mr. Boyle's activity in New-York politics.

Mr. Shonnard says he has prepared a report which is practically completed. He most emphatically denies that he has been guilty of any delay in the performance of his duty, but has at all times since his appointment been most willing and anxious to discharge his duty, and that by reason of his attention to these proceedings, his personal interests were neglected and seriously injured. He not only devoted his own efforts to the work of the commission, but employed extra clerical assistance at his own personal expense in the preparation of the analyses and charts.

The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

POLICE LAUNCH CRIPPLED.

Steering Gear Broke and She Went Ashore at Castle William.

One of the harbor police's new seventeen-hundred-dollar naphtha launches was stove in on the rocks off Castle William, on Governors Island, yesterday afternoon. Shortly after 1 o'clock Launch No. 4, in charge of Patrolman Sheehey and three others, left her float at Pier A to make the usual afternoon tour up the East River.

There was a strong ebb tide running at the time, and in rounding the Battery it was necessary to steer clear of some other river craft. While doing this, Sheehey reports, his steering gear became unmanageable, and they headed the launch for Governors Island.

They reached it with a crash against the rocks, stoving a hole in the starboard waist of the frail craft at the water line. The four men jumped out waistdeep in water and hauled the launch ashore. They stopped the hole with blankets and a band of heavy canvas, fixed the steering gear, and steamed back to Pier A. The launch was afloat off the Battery seawall last night, with the canvas patch partly visible as she bobbed up and down in the lumpy waters of the bay.

E. S. Willard Arrives.

E. S. Willard arrived in this city on the St. Paul yesterday morning. To-night he will go to Boston in order to complete the rehearsals of "The Rogue's Comedy," by Henry Arthur Jones, which will have its first American production at the Tremont Theatre on Monday, Nov. 16. This, the latest work of the author of "The Middleman" and "Judah," was recently seen in London during Mr. Willard's tenancy of the Garrick Theatre.

Exhibition of Water Colors Opened.

The second annual exhibition of the New-York Water Color Club opened yesterday at the galleries of the American Foreign Arts Societies, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street. The exhibition will remain open until Nov. 21. There are 299 exhibits. A large and fashionable gathering of people attended the reception last night. The exhibition will be opened to the public every day from 10 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M.

Ready for the Skaters.

The Lexington Ice Skating Palace, at Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street, was opened for its second season last evening, under the management of J. D. Allen. Rosati's Naval Reserve Band played popular selections. There was a big attendance.

ODDITIES OF THE ELECTION

TROUBLE IN COLLEGES AS AN OUTGROWTH OF POLITICS.

A Milwaukeean Expatriates Himself and a Michigan Man Commits Suicide—English Flag Hoisted—Gold Men Boycotted.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 7.—President Mendenhall yesterday presented to half the divisions of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute a paper for the signature of the students to the effect that the signer had no part in the McKinley bonfire Wednesday, for promoting which two boys were expelled Thursday, and that he promised to obey the orders of the Faculty. Three Freshmen, nine Sophomores, and two Juniors refused to sign and were suspended. The boys are signing a petition asking the Faculty to reconsider their action, on the ground that the bonfire was not on the school land, and that the boys were celebrating the McKinley victory not as students, but as private citizens.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 7.—Alexander Troup, Connecticut member of the Democratic National Committee, this afternoon mailed to the Yale Faculty a formal demand that the leaders of the Yale students who interrupted the speech of William J. Bryan when he spoke on the Green, a month ago, be summarily punished. The letter declares that the ringleaders are well known, and that if they are not punished by the Yale Faculty they will be brought into court and sentenced.

MADE A MILE IN 2:59.

Lawson N. Fuller Drove His Six-in-Hand at Fleetwood.

In this age a horse that cannot trot a mile under three minutes is looked upon with scant favor. A team able to do this ascends in the scale of opinion. Four horses hitched together able to make the time are regarded as first class. But when you get six horses hitched together who trot faster than this, it is not only unusual, but unique.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES rode behind a six-in-hand team yesterday afternoon. This team trotted the track at Fleetwood Park without a single skip or break in 2:59.

The trial yesterday grew out of a complicated ante-election agreement made by Lawson N. Fuller, the well-known horseman, with a man whose name is not divulged. Mr. Fuller holds the record for a six-in-hand team. This record is a mile in three minutes. The agreement was that in the event of McKinley's election, Mr. Fuller was to drive his team every fair day, Sundays excepted, until he drove a mile in 2.58. When he succeeded in this the other man must buy him a suit of clothes, worth $75; six horse blankets, worth $5 each, and four dozen pictures of the turnout.

Mr. Fuller will make his first formal attempt to do this to-morrow at Fleetwood. Yesterday was merely a training day, to ascertain, if possible, how much of a task was set before him. The vehicle to which the team was attached is known as a heavy-weight speed cart. It has two wheels and a box, like a dog cart. It weighs about 175 pounds. To render the outcome of the trial more doubtful, a green wheel horse was used. Accompanying the team in its trials was a single horse, driven to a light two-wheeled speed cart. This horse was the pacemaker.

The six horses worked together like clockwork as they came down the "stretch" for the start. No whip was needed. They were urged along by the voice alone. Under the wire they sped. Watches were snapped, and the equine procession settled down to work. The Fleetwood Park track is full of curves. A driver on a race track always hugs a curve. Mr. Fuller was no exception. He barely missed the posts on the turns. The light cart acted like the tail of a kite. Up the first quarter they went. The strange horse began exhibiting signs of impatience. The reporter noticed this because for the most part his gaze was directed toward that green horse.

At the half-mile the green horse exhibited the most uncomforting signs of impatience. A sharp word and the twitch of his rein subdued him. The five other horses were working with a unison beautiful to behold. Swiftly they trotted, and the turn for the home stretch was made. Here is where the pacemaker came in. He stole from behind the six and crept up to the flanks of the middle team. His driver had a long-lashed whip in one hand. The lash whistled through the air, and fell on the leaders. Again, and the middle team sprang forward to renewed efforts. The green horse "broke." That is, broke into a run. The bit in his mouth was sawed backward and forward by Mr. Fuller. The green horse persisted. With a sigh, the team was checked. The green horse suddenly recovered his presence of mind and started trotting. When they passed under the wire he was as steady as any. The timer shouted three minutes for this mile.

The next attempt was more successful. A second was clipped off. In the third attempt the pacemaker ran away.

Enough was seen, however, to convince Mr. Fuller that it will take a comparatively short time to gain that suit of clothes, the blankets, and the pictures. Mr. Fuller said when Major McKinley visits New-York he will be invited to ride behind the team.

MACY'S

MAIN STORE, Sixth Ave., 13th to 14th Street.
NEW ANNEX, 53, 55, 57, & 59 West 4th St., running through to 15th St.

We Invite Inspection. We Urge Comparison.

FINE CHINA, RICH CUT GLASS.

We have THE BEST EQUIPPED CHINA AND GLASSWARE DEPARTMENT IN THE COUNTRY. Being manufacturers ourselves, our customers get the benefit of the profit that usually goes to the middleman. Our assortment includes EVERYTHING REQUISITE for the homes of THE MILLION or the mansions of THE MILLIONAIRES.

We have SPECIALLY IMPORTED FOR THANKSGIVING an entirely new and original pattern in HAVILAND CHINA, which we sell by the SINGLE PIECE AT SAME RATES AS PER SET, enabling our Patrons to make up sets to suit their own requirements, and also to MATCH UP BREAKAGES at any time. It is most ATTRACTIVELY DECORATED with festoons of ROSE BUDS and FOLIAGE, with STIPPLED GOLD on each piece. The CHINA is of the very HIGHEST QUALITY. The assortment is unusually large and varied, including many new useful articles, not found elsewhere, and the shapes are considered the most graceful that have been brought out for many years.

Special attention is called to a wonderful bargain we are offering in HAVILAND DINNER SETS, handsomely decorated and gilt, consisting of 162 pieces, that cannot be duplicated for fifty dollars, at........ 29.87

DINNER SETS.—Great values in FRENCH, ENGLISH, and CARLSBAD CHINA, entirely new in shape and style of decoration.

ENGLISH SETS, as low as........ 7.47
CARLSBAD SETS, as low as........ 11.87
LIMOGES SETS, as low as........ 19.49

Also to an unrivalled assortment of RICH CUT GLASS SALAD BOWLS, of Perfect Brilliancy and Workmanship, ranging in price from.... 3.87 to 24.87

FURNITURE.

$100,000 worth of FINE FURNTURE in all grades for all purposes and to suit all purses at about the rate of $2.00 for $1.00.

QUARTERED OAK CHINA CLOSETS, glass back and shelves, extra value for $35.00, at........ 26.67

LADIES' TOILET CASES, in QUARTERED OAK, CURLY BIRCH, and MAHOGANY STAIN, elsewhere $18.00; our price........ 11.41

50 extra fine MORRIS CHAIRS, covered in corduroy, assortment of colors; good value for $15.00, at........ 7.49

In New Annex.
(From The American Cabinet Maker and Upholsterer, Oct. 3, 1896.)

What ready cash will do with manufacturers nowadays is demonstrated in the furniture department of R. H. Macy & Co. It is said that they secured most of their goods at nearly 50 cents on the dollar. Taking, for instance, a sideboard which was purchased from a firm in Grand Rapids, Mich., it is offered by a Twenty-third Street dealer for $120. R. H. Macy & Co., who, it is stated, purchased goods from the same firm, offer the identical sideboard for $59.66.

SILKS.

Main floor, main store.

TWIST WARP INDIA SILK, 30 inches wide all the delicate evening shades, worth 75c........ .48

Choice collection of 24-inch PLAID SURAHS, worth 85c........ .59

10,000 yards RICH FANCY TAFFETAS, newest and choicest designs and colorings, suitable for street and evening wear. (These quotations are much less than cost of production)......49c., 59c., 69c. and........ .79

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

Main floor, main store.

FRENCH ARMURES AND DAMASSES, 46 inches wide, 85c. grade........ .49

52-inch DIAGONALS and FANCY FIGURED CHEVIOTS, $1.00 qualities........ .69

Rough BOUCLES and FANCY CURLED CHEVIOTS, worth $1.25........ .79

GLOVES.

Main aisle, main store.

Misses' 4-button PIQUE WALKING GLOVES, in assorted shades of red........ .79

Ladies 2-CLASP STREET GLOVES, in desirable shades of tan, rouge, canary, pearl, and white, with heavy black embroidered backs, worth $1.50........ .89

MACKINTOSHES.

Main floor, main store.

Ladies' ALL-WOOL CASHMERE DOUBLE TEXTURE, double Cape MACKINTOSHES, velvet collar........ 3.99

MISSES' NAVY BLUE MACKINTOSHES, all sizes........ 1.39

TRIMMED MILLINERY.

Second floor, main store.

THE LATEST ATTRACTIONS in IMPORTED Trimmed Millinery, specially selected for HORSE-SHOW WEEK and general evening wear. They CANNOT BE SURPASSED in style or quality, no matter how much higher the prices are elsewhere.

BLANKETS.

A full line of fine all-wool California Blankets and Eastern California Finish Blankets, in new and enlarged quarters on the main floor. You can save from 50 cents to $2.00 on a purchase there.

HOUSEFURNISHINGS.

Sixth floor, main store.

CYLINDER GAS STOVES........ 1.43
GAS RADIATORS, bronze, 3 to 8 pipe........ 3.46 to 4.21
GAS RADIATORS, Nickel, 3 to 8 pipe........ 2.83 to 4.33
"BANNER" OIL HEATERS........ 4.33
Covered Gas Tubing, per foot........ .02

Basement, main store.

GAS LOGS, from the same factories as those sold elsewhere at about double these prices:
12-in., 4.87; 14-in., 5.67; 16-in., 6.48; 18-in........ 7.29

BRASS FIRE GOODS, complete assortment, extremely low prices.

Fenders	6.45 to	10.29
Andirons	3.43 to	8.11
Fire Sets	3.99 to	6.99
Brass Folding Screens	3.21 to	4.02
Bronze Folding Screens	1.47 to	1.86
"WESTERN" Washing Machine		2.49

SCALLOPED EDGE KNIVES, set of 3........ .14
(This has always been our price.)

Milwaukeean Self-Expatriated.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 7.—There will be a decrease of one in the population as the result of the election. Fred Burke, a local newspaper man, some months ago agreed to leave the country in the event of McKinley's election. Frank Donaldson, with whom he made the strange wager, called on Mr. Burke yesterday and reminded him of his duty in the matter. It was agreed at the time that the wager was made that the loser should have until Jan. 1, 1897, to arrange his affairs. Speaking of his wager, Mr. Burke says: "I intend to carry it out to the letter and shall leave Milwaukee on Jan. 1. Mr. Donaldson, with whom I made the wager, is one of my best friends, and we intend to travel from this city to New-Orleans by carriage. From there I will take a boat and leave the country. I have not determined where I shall go as yet, but probably to one of the South American countries."

Burned by Campaign Powder.

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., Nov. 7.—Otto Muhlenbrink, Albert Frey, and John Kraebel, three boys about five years of age, were terribly burned by an explosion of gunpowder this afternoon. The powder had been purchased by the Republican Club, which had intended to use it in its parade this evening to celebrate the victory of McKinley and Hobart. The boys found the powder in a shed. They secured matches and ignited the powder. There was an explosion, and the boys were severely injured, Young Muhlenbrink probably fatally.

An Editor Cleans Chimneys.

CADILLAC, Mich., Nov. 7.—George S. Stanley, editor of the Democrat, and a prominent silver leader, cleaned the chimneys on the residence of G. M. Brown, a dentist and sound-money advocate, to-day. This was done in fulfillment of a wager, and an enormous crowd watched the editor do penance for his faith in Bryan.

English Flag Hoisted.

CREEDE, Col., Nov. 7.—The result of the election has caused much bitterness in this camp. Yesterday the English flag was hoisted over the Stars and Stripes. A crowd gathered around, and in anger tore down the British flag and tore it to shreds.

Sound-Money Men Boycotted.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 7.—The silver men of Athens, Ky., who refused to allow a sound-money speaker to be heard, have formed an association whose members are pledged to not employ a Republican or sound-money Democrat in any capacity.

An Election Suicide.

DECATUR, Mich., Nov. 7.—Albert Collins of Mendon was so disappointed over the result of the Presidential election that he committed suicide by hanging.

The New-York Detained Abroad.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 7.—The American Line steamer New-York, which was to have sailed for New-York to-day, will be detained here until Monday for the purpose of having a new shaft fitted.

A POST-ELECTION DILEMMA.

Long Island City's Charter and the New Law in Conflict.

It was found yesterday that the city charter of Long Island City conflicts with the new election law. The charter says it is the duty of the City Clerk to canvass the election returns and issue certificates to the candidates elected. The new election law requires the City Clerk to receive the returns in a sealed manila envelope and to immediately turn them over to the County Clerk to hold until the Board of Canvassers meets on the Tuesday after election.

At last Tuesday's election four School Trustees were elected and City Clerk McGraw is in a dilemma, as he cannot grant them certificates without personally canvassing the votes, and the County Clerk is not empowered to issue certificates to city officials. It will be necessary for the Trustees-elect to get an opinion from the Attorney General as to the course they shall follow.

LINCOLN CLUB PARADES.

Celebrates the Election of Mitchell and Van Cott.

The Lincoln Club of Clinton Place celebrated the election to Congress of John Murray Mitchell and to the Assembly of Richard Van Cott, by a parade last night. Nearly 500 men were in line, the Lincoln Pioneer Corps, the Sumter Pioneer Corps, the Italian-American Pioneer Corps, the Lincoln Club, and the Cornelius Van Cott Battery being participants. All the men wore uniforms.

Those in command were Woodfield Van Cott, Major; E. R. Gibbons, Captain; H. E. Oakley, First Lieutenant; W. S. T. Hamilton, Second Lieutenant; G. L. Colwell, Third Lieutenant, and H. C. Graves, Surgeon. The parade was reviewed by Cornelius R. Van Cott, at his residence, 77 Washington Place. With him were John Murray Mitchell, Congressman-elect; Richard Van Cott, Assemblyman-elect; R. L. Van Allen, and Robert C. Corrigan.

LA BOURGOGNE AGROUND.

She Touched Near Sandy Hook, but Soon Floated Off.

The French Line steamship La Bourgogne, which left her pier at 1 o'clock, was reported aground at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon by the observer at Sandy Hook. She had touched just off the point of the Hook. Pilot Thomas Conners was in charge on the bridge. It was extreme low tide at the time, and it was supposed that the depth of water was misjudged. She got off half an hour later without assistance, and proceeded on her voyage to Havre.

A French Theologian Dead.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—Mgr. Maurice Le Sage D'Hautecoeur D'Hulst, the celebrated French theologian and preacher and member of the Chamber of Deputies for the Arrondissement of Brest, in the Department of Finistere, died to-day. He was rector of the Catholic Institute of Paris, Honorary Vicar General of the Diocese of Paris, and Doctor of Theology and Canon Law of the University of Rome, and the author of a number of religious works. Mgr. D'Hulst was born in Paris in 1841.

Lady Tina Scott's Defense.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Lady Tina Scott, mother-in-law of Earl Russell, and the two young men, Kast and Cockerton, who are jointly indicted with Lady Scott for having criminally libeled Lord Russell, have filed a plea of justification of the libels which they are accused of uttering. The trial of Lady Scott and the two men will come up on Thursday next.

MRS. VANDERBILT'S BURIAL

BODY WILL BE TAKEN TO STATEN ISLAND TUESDAY.

All Members of the Family Within Reach Are Gathered in This City—Beneficiaries of Charity Mourn.

Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt, whose death occurred at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, in Scarborough, Friday afternoon, will be buried Tuesday in the family mausoleum in the old Dutch cemetery at New-Dorp, S. I. The funeral services will be held at 10 o'clock at St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, and will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, its pastor, who has been Mrs. Vanderbilt's religious adviser for many years.

These and minor arrangements for the obsequies were made at the reunion of the Vanderbilt family in the mansion of the deceased, on Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon. They were made subject to the approval of Cornelius Vanderbilt, who did not arrive until evening. Later he gave his sanction, and the announcement of the plans immediately followed.

A special train of the New-York Central Railroad brought Mrs. Vanderbilt's remains from Scarborough. It was made up of two cars, one the private car of Chauncey M. Depew, which was occupied by Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Mrs. Vanderbilt's daughter, and her daughter, Daisy; Mrs. Miles Standish Bromley, William K. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane and their daughter, Lila, of Lenox, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly of Morristown, N. J.; Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb of Shelburn Farms, Vt., and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt of Hyde Park on the Hudson, all of whom reached Scarborough Friday night after Mrs. Vanderbilt's death was announced.

The second car contained the body, enclosed in a temporary casket, in charge of Undertaker Aldred and his assistants.

The train left Scarborough at 10.15 A. M. and arrived at the Grand Central Station shortly before 11 o'clock. The body was taken at once to the mansion at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first Street, and laid out, clad in white, on the bed in which Mrs. Vanderbilt slept in life. Around it, during the day and night, were gathered all members of the family who could be reached.

Cornelius Vanderbilt was notified by telegraph at Newport of the death of his mother early Friday night. He is still feeble from the effects of the paralytic stroke which prostrated him in the Summer, but telegraphed at once hat he would come to New-York. Dr. McLean was summoned to Newport and supervised the removal of Mr. Vanderbilt to this city. He was brought in a special car on the New-Haven Railroad attached to the train, arriving at 7:30 P. M., accompanied by Mrs. Vanderbilt, his two sons, Alfred and Reginald, and his daughter, Gladys. The car was detached at Forty-eighth Street, whence Mr. Vanderbilt walked through the yards to the street, then took a carriage for the house.

George W. Vanderbilt arrived from the Biltmore (S. C.) estate in the afternoon, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden, Jr., and the Rev. Dr. Greer. Dr. Greer had just reached Biltmore, where he was to dedicate a church to-day. The dedication was postponed. George W. Vanderbilt, aided by Mr. Depew, took charge of the funeral arrangements. He said last night that the Rev. Dr. Magill, rector of Trinity Church, at Newport, would probably assist Dr. Greer and Dr. Booth, his assistant at St. Bartholomew's, in the services Tuesday.

Telegrams of notification have been sent to William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who is at school in Southborough, Mass., and to Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont and her son, Harold Vanderbilt, at Newport. They will attend the funeral. Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri, who left for Europe last Wednesday on their wedding tour; the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and his bride, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who are also on wedding tours, cannot be present at the funeral.

Services Will Be Simple.

The services will be very simple out of respect for the unostentatious character of the late Mrs. Vanderbilt. The St. Bartholomew Quartet, consisting of Mrs. Theodore J. Tate, soprano; Mrs. Hattie Clabber Morris, contralto; Mr. Frank Reinertz, bass, and Mr. McKinley Gordon, tenor, aided by the chorus and Richard Henry Warden, organist, will furnish the music.

The remains will be conveyed from the church to the East River pier at Forty-second Street, and conveyed by special steamer down the bay to New-Dorp, where the interment will take place with simple ceremonies.

At St. Bartholomew's Rescue Mission and the Charity Organization Society Mrs. Vanderbilt's death is the subject of the keenest grief. Through these two organizations nearly all of Mrs. Vanderbilt's charities that are known to the public have been dispensed. Her husband gave the ground upon which St. Bartholomew's Mission stands, and she gave the building.

The officers of the mission do not know how much she contributed to its support, but agree that her gifts, always secretly made, were very large. Large as these charities were, she distributed much more of her wealth through Dr. Greer and a staff of men and women agents she sent constantly among the poor, seeking out misery and destitution. Many of here beneficiaries, poor women and children, hung about the mansion yesterday, looking sorrowfully at the curtained windows.

NEWS WAS KEPT FROM HIM.

Cornelius Vanderbilt Was Not Notified Until Yesterday Morning.

NEWPORT, Nov. 7.—Cornelius Vanderbilt appeared much overcome when he left here at 1:20 this afternoon to go to New-York. He took the boat to Wickford, where the Vanderbilt car was waiting.

In getting out of his carriage, Mr. Vanderbilt's affected side, the right, seemed to be of little use to him, and two men were needed to help him alight. Upon them he leaned heavily. Dr. McLane said Mr. Vanderbilt did much better than could have been expected, but his evident weakness and his sorrowful expression and manner excited the greatest sympathy. He said nothing.

The Breakers was closed to-night, the Vanderbilt family not intending to return here. Mr. Vanderbilt was not told of his mother's death till this morning, according to instructions of Dr. McLane, who telegraphed to Mrs. Vanderbilt last night. Dr. McLane, after carefully considering Mr. Vanderbilt's condition, broke the news to him.

Pedestrian Koegel Loses His Bet.

Frederick G. Koegel, who is walking around the world, called on Mayor Strong yesterday to secure his Honor's signature certifying that he had been in New-York.

Koegel claims to have traveled afoot through Continental Europe, Turkey, in Asia, and Beloochistan. The pedestrian says he is bound for his home in Bavaria, having completed a tour of the world on a bet that he could traverse the globe inside of two years. The bet was made by a couple of San Francisco sporting men, but one condition of it was that Koegel should cross Siberia. The bet was for $5,000, and Koegel lost it because the Russian Government would not permit him to travel through Siberia.

Check Swindler Taken in Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—Eugene F. Parker was arrested here last night while trying to pass a spurious check. The police have been looking for him for five years. In this city, New-York, and other places, he is reputed among the police to be a most successful swindler.

TWO FISHERMEN MISSING.

Boat Found Floating with the Tide off Riker's Island.

Adolph Weiss of 538 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, and Henry Schwergert of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and First Avenue, while fishing in Long Island Sound, off Riker's Island, yesterday morning, found an overturned flat-bottomed skiff floating on the water. They towed it to the foot of East One Hundred and Tenth Street.

In the boat was a pair of oars marked "F. W." and "F. C." A fishing basket containing bait, &c., a canvas bag marked "H. M.," containing a fishing rod and a pea jacket in which was an identification card with the name Peter Massaker of 640 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street written upon it.

These things were taken by Policeman Witzel to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station. A message was sent through the Morrisania Station to the address given on the card, and last night John H. Massaker, a son of Peter E. Massaker, went to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station and identified all the articles found. He said that they belonged to his father. Peter E. Massaker, and his brother, Peter E. Massaker, Jr., forty-five and nineteen years old, respectively, who went to fish Friday morning from Oak Point, and expressed the intention of making their way to Riker's Island.

Both men intended to return Friday night, as the younger man is a machinist, employed in the New-York Central yard at Mott Haven.

Both were undoubtedly drowned by the overturning of the boat, as neither had been heard from last night. The son was also married.

YALE MEN THE BEST SHOTS

Beat Harvard and Princeton Gunners by Fair Scores.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 7.—Yale gunners beat those at Harvard and Princeton here to-day in the interscholastic school. The Harvard butts are on low ground and wind and tide so backed up the Charles River that the last men who were at the targets had to stand in four inches of water and shoot out to sea.

The match was for a silver cup, to be shot for by teams of five men each, at clay pigeons, thrown from three traps at unknown angles. It was the intention to fire thirty shots each, but it was impossible to finish the last round, and the match was agreed upon as decided by the first five rounds. Considering the many drawbacks, the scores were generally good. The score by teams is as follows:

Yale	12	12	17	11	14	66
Princeton	10	13	12	13	9	57
Harvard	8	6	17	10	5	46

The individual scores were: Yale—Westcott, 12; Beman, 12; Schley, 17; Hebard, 11; Spears, 14. Princeton—Kendall, 10; Young, 13; Canning, 12; Brower, 13; Chitester, 9. Harvard—Prescott, 8; Perkins, 6; Kinnicut, 17; Bancrof, 10; Stover, 5.

SAY THE FIRM IS A FRAUD.

Serious Charges Made Against Commission Merchants in Brooklyn.

Serious allegations against Lovejoy & Son and J. L. Harvey, commission merchants, were made yesterday before Justice Van Wyck in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, by Wilson & Brother, who are suing them for the balance due on accounts. Wilson & Brother claim that J. L. Harvey constitutes the firm of Lovejoy & Son, and that the entire concern is fraudulent.

Lovejoy & Son is supposed to be a Providence (R. I.) company, but it is not known there. Its Brooklyn headquarters is on Palmer's Dock, where Harvey has received shipments of potatoes consigned to it. Wilson & Brother say that Harvey and Lovejoy & Son have obtained several consignments of potatoes from them, but have not paid, and they fear the concern is about to decamp with the proceeds of the sale of the potatoes. Justice Van Wyck reserved decision.

MORE GOLD FROM ABROAD.

Over $1,000,000 Received at This Port on Incoming Ships.

About $1,154,850 in gold was received at this port yesterday. By the steamship St. Paul came £99,600 for the British Bank of North America, and £45,900 for the National City Bank; by the Fuerst Bismarck, £25,470 for Lazard Frères, and by the Umbria, $300,000 for Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.

Of gold afloat, to arrive here from Europe and at San Francisco from Australia, more than $7,250,000 may be counted on. Gold exports last week were $32,600. Of silver, $875,500 was exported. Date for date, the exports of 1896 have been: Gold, $51,642,897; silver, $44,569,123, against $71,088,294 gold and $23,547,122 silver last year.

The Sub-Treasury gained $500,000 yesterday in gold, on Assay Office checks cashed for currency.

THERE WILL BE NO DUEL.

Senator Blackburn, However, May Try to Chastise Logan Carlisle.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Kentuckians resident in Washington anticipate a lively meeting between Senator Blackburn and Logan Carlisle, Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, when the former returns, and a foolish story is afloat this afternoon about an impending duel.

There will be no duel. Blackburn is a "slugger" of the John L. Sullivan order. He is not a duelist. He may attempt to maltreat young Mr. Carlisle for dismissing his (Blackburn's) appointees from Federal employ, but that is as far as he will ever go.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Borrowe—Corbin.

The wedding of Miss Annie Austin Corbin to Hallett Alsop Borrowe occurred at Christ Church, West Islip, L. I., yesterday at high noon. The Rev. Isaac Newton Phelps, rector of the church, officiated. The groom was attended by his brother, R. T. Borrowe. After the ceremony the party drove to the Corbin residence, in North Babylon, a distance of three miles. The party was small, being sufficient to fill only six carriages. Arriving at their destination, the party partook of a wedding breakfast. This was the only celebration of the wedding.

Mrs. Borrowe is about twenty-two years old. She is the youngest daughter of the late Austin Corbin, who was killed in a carriage accident last June at Newport, N. H. She has appeared very seldom in New-York society. The bridegroom is about thirty-six years old. He has been engaged to Miss Corbin for some time, although his bride denied the engagement recently in an interview with a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. He has been living since his prominence in the Drayton divorce case at Bernardsville, N. J., with his mother, his brother, and sister. Until recently he was Superintendent of the Newark and New-York branch of the Consolidated Traction Company. He has resigned this position to take a higher one in the New-York office of the company. There will be no immediate bridal tour. Mr. Borrowe will bring his bride to a suite of rooms in the Bolkenhayn, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street.

more tocome ....

Wedding of Emma Rollit.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The marriage of Miss Emma Rollit, only daughter of Sir Albert Kaye Rollit, M. P., Chairman of the London Chamber of Commerce, to Capt. Ellison, took place to-day in St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, in the presence of her father, the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland, to whom Sir Albert is engaged; the Earl and Countess of Dundonald, and a number of other aristocratic guests.

DINED BY CHAIRMAN HANNA

NEWSPAPER MEN ENTERTAINED AT THE WALDORF.

Many Visitors from Chicago Were Present—Mr. Hanna Made a Speech in Which He Said He Was Aided Greatly by His Guests.

The dinner given by Chairman Mark A. Hanna of the Republican National Committee to the newspaper men at the Waldorf last night was attended by about 100 members of the press of this city and Chicago, who were on duty at the two branches of Republican headquarters during the recent campaign. Mr. Hanna was in his most jovial mood when he began receiving his guests at 8 o'clock. Cornelius N. Bliss, Treasurer of the National Committee, assisted him in the performance of his duties as host.

The Chicago newspaper men, who arrived via the Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday afternoon, were the guests of Mr. Hanna at the hotel. They came to this city under the guidance of Perry Heath, who was at the head of the Chicago press bureau of the committee.

At the hour set for the dinner, 8:30 o'clock, all the guests had arrived and Mr. Hanna ushered them into the dining room. This was on the first floor, in what is called the small banquet hall, just off the State suite.

Mr. Heath was at the head of the table, and Jules Guthridge, who conducted the New-York end of the Republican press bureau, sat at the foot. Mr. Hanna sat in the centre of a long line of reporters, on Mr. Heath's right, while Mr. Bliss occupied a similar position on the left.

Newspaper Men Present.

Among those present from this city were Charles P. Norcross, of The Tribune; Jackson Tinker, of The Press; Louis J. Lang, of The Morning Advertiser; James Olmstead, of The Sun; Samuel M. Williams, of The World; Irwin Thomas, of The Journal; Luther B. Little, of THE NEW-YORK TIMES; Edward Fitzgerald, of The United Press Local News; A. L. Merkowitz, of the Associated Press; Clark W. Crannell, of The Mail and Express; William L. Riordan, of The Evening Post; Frederick C. Barber, of The Daily News; Charles H. Gray, of The Brooklyn Eagle; Louis Siebold, of The Evening World; Homer Fort, of The Commercial Advertiser; Nelson McA. Lloyd, of The Evening Sun; Patrick T. Reilihan, of The Brooklyn Citizen, and F. C. Crawford, of The Evening Journal.

Among the Chicago delegation were W. C. Gregory of The Tribune, William Van Benthuysen of The Tribune, Sumner M. Curtis of The Times-Herald, Leigh Reilly of The Times-Herald, Hiram D. Fargo of The Evening Post, Lynn Turbush of The Record, J. O. Matthews of The News, F. N. Huston of The Inter Ocean, Richard Johl of The Staats-Zeitung, A. W. O'Neill of The United Press, A. W. Coop of The Associated Press, John S. Shriver of The New-York Mail and Express, Edwin B. Brown, W. P. Smyth, and Henry M. Dawes.

The Menu.

This is the menu:

Oysters.
Haut Sauternes.
Clear green turtle.
Amontillado Passado.
Filet of kingfish, Jean Bart.
Cucumber salad.
Liebfraumilch, 1896.
Timbales Palhen.
Margaux, 1888.
Mignon of Beef, Hungarian.
Potatoes Quelin.
Cliquot, yellow label.
Sherbet.
Terrapin, Philadelphia style.
Breasts of partridges, Casserole.
Romaine salad.
Pommard, 1881.
Fancy ices. Assorted cakes.
Cheese. Fruits.
Johannis water.
Liquors. Coffee.

Mr. Hanna's Speech.

There were no set speeches during the evening, but Mr. Hanna spoke shortly. It was, however, the longest speech he has made in New-York since he become identified with National politics. Mr. Heath, who acted as "Chairman" of the dinner, called on Mr. Hanna at the time at which speech-making usually begins at dinners. He was applauded as soon as his name was mentioned. He smiled and bowed modestly.

"I am glad to be honored by the presence of so many of you bright young men," he said. "And now that the campaign is over, and all our differences, if we ever had any, have been settled, I am doubly pleased to meet so many of you on such a friendly footing. Now, I will tell you, gentlemen, something that I did not dare to mention during the campaign. I was always glad to receive newspaper men and to allow them to interview me as much as they pleased. But in many instances I was as much an interviewer as they.

"I turned Li Hung Chang on several occasions, but I was a little cuter about it that Li. I learned many things from the newspaper men which were of the greatest value to me, and which I could not have learned from any other source. You gentlemen, fresh every day from the midst of the political battle, gave me more valuable information than you thought at the time. I hope I was of equal assistance to you. To show the appreciation of the Republican Committee you have been invited here."

Mr. Hanna was loudly cheered. He was followed by Mr. Bliss, who, in a short speech, eulogized the newspaper men and spoke of the perfect harmony and good feeling that had prevailed between them and the members of the committee throughout the campaign. Mr. Bliss said he knew that among so many speech writers, there must be some speech makers, and hoped that every one present would be heard from before the evening was over.

Mr. Heath then began his duties as Chairman by calling upon the different representatives of newspapers for speeches. Those who were first were fortunate. The dignified and close attention given Mr. Hanna and Mr. Bliss was kept up while the first two or three orators were on the floor. Then the famous Philadelphia Clover Club style of commenting upon speeches was adopted. Any attempt to tell an old story ended in failure, amid howls of laughter, applause, and comment. Mr. Heath was the only man allowed to tell an ancient story. The men listened attentively until the end. Then his audience broke out in the chorus:

"In the days of old Remesis,
Are you on? Ase you on?
That story had paresis,
Are you on?"

Speakers the Butt of Jokes.

When a man spoke of his paper he was accused of talking shop. If he mentioned its circulation he was bowled down. If he mentioned himself he was hooted at, and if he talked too long he was told to "cut it down to a stick," to "put a single head on it," or reminded that it was Saturday night, and the paper had "to go to press some time."

Mr. Hanna finally tried to interrupt the fun with a few remarks about Mr. Heath, but he was told that "they knew all about Heath." He finally got even with his tormentors by saying that when the time came for engaging "spellbinders" for the next campaign he would certainly not look for them among newspaper men.

After the dinner each of Mr. Hanna's guests was presented with a gold medal the size of a twenty-dollar gold piece. The medals were inscribed on one side, "From the National Republican Committee to Mr. ——— ———, 1896." They were surmounted with eagles with outstretched wings, on which were engraved, "McKinley and Hobart, Sound Money and Protection."

Paid Nearly $3,000 for Election.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 7.—William L. Ward, successful candidate for Congress in the Sixteenth District on the Republican ticket, filed his account of election expenses to-day. He paid out $76 for carriage hire, $640 for newspapers, printed matter, and distribution of the came; $1,940 contributions to political organizations, and $230 for personal expenses, hotels, and traveling, making a total of $2,866.

DOVER, N. J., Nov. 7.—John Peterson, a Swede, employed as a blacksmith by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, shot and killed himself last night at his home in Millbrook, three miles from this place. On Saturday last Peterson's wife and four children left him, because, it is alleged, they could not get along with him on account of his drinking habits.

NAPIER WINS THE MATCH.

Brilliant Chess Games with Marshall—A Buda-Pesth Contest.

The Napier-Marshall chess match was concluded last evening with a final win for Napier. The junior champion of the State of New-York, F. J. Marshall, is only eighteen years old, but his youthful victor, W. E. Napier, is three years younger. The final game was:

Marshall. White.	Napier. Black.	Marshall. White.	Napier. Black.
P—Q4	P—KB4	Q—B2	Kt—K5
P—QB4	P—K3	R—Q3	QxP ch.
Kt—QB3	B—Kt5	K—Q	QxQ ch.
B—Q2	Kt—KB3	KxQ	Kt—B7
P—K3	P—QKt3	R—Q2	KtxR
B—K2	B—Kt2	KtxKt	R—B5
B—B3	Kt—B3	P—B5	B—R3
KKt—K2	Castles.	Kt—B2	QR—KB
Q—Kt3	Q—K2	Kt—Q	P—KR4
P—QR3	BxKt	K—Kt3	R—B6
BxB	P—Q3	K—B2	P—KKt4
P—Q5	Kt—K4	P—QR4	B—B8
R—Q	KKt—Q2	PxP	PxP
Kt—B4	Kt—B4	P—Kt5	P—Kt5
Q—R2	KtxBch.	B—Kt4	QR—B3
PxKt	P—K4	P—R5	P—R5
Kt—R5	Q—Kt4	PxP	PxP
Kt—Kt3	P—B5	Kt—B3	P—Kt6
PxP	QxBP	Resigns.	
P—QKt4	QxBP		

Time—2 hours 6 minutes.

The final score was: Napier, 7 games won; Marshall 1 game won and drawn 3.

The latest games from Buda-Pesth, received here yesterday, contain the first game of the tie match between Charousek and Tschigorin. The moves:

TIE MATCH.

FIRST GAME—BISHOP'S GAMBIT.

Charousek. White.	Tschigorin. Black.	Charousek. White.	Tschigorin. Black.
P—K4	P—K4	Kt—QKt5	Castles
P—KB4	PxP	KtxBP	Kt—Kt5
B—B4	P—Q4	Kt—BP	Kt—Kt5
BxP	Q—R5ch	Kt—Kt	KtxKt
K—B	P—KKt4	Kt—Kt	P—Kt5
Kt—KB3	Q—R4	PxKt	R—K
P—KR4	B—Kt2	K—Kt	P—Kt5
Kt—B3	P—KR3	Kt—K5	BxKt
P—Q4	Kt—K2	PxB	RxP
Q—Q3	QKt—B3	QxP	R—K8ch
		Resigns.	

This game was played in the tournament:

DUTCH OPENING.

Maroczy. White.	Tschgorin. Black.	White. Maroczy.	Black. Tschgorin.
P—Q4	P—KB4	P—R4	KR—Kt
P—QB4	P—K3	P—Kt5	P—QKt3
P—QR3	Kt—KB3	B—QB3	Q—Q
Kt—QB3	B—K2	Q—R3	P—Kt3
P—K3	Castles	Kt—Q2	B—K
Kt—B3	P—Q4	B—Kt2	Kt—B3
P—QKt3	P—B3	R—B	Q—K2
B—Q3	B—Q2	Q—R	B—Q
Q—B2	K—R	Kt—B3	Kt—Kt5
B—Kt2	B—Q3	Kt—R2	Q—QKt2
P—B5	B—B2	P—K4	KtxKt
P—QKt4	B—K	PxQP	Kt—Kt5
Kt—KKt5	Q—2	KtPxP	Q—Kt2
P—B4	QKt—Q2	P—Q6	PxP
B—K2	B—KKt3	RxBP	B—B3
Castles	Kt—Kt5	R—Q3	R—Kt3
Q—Q2	KtxRP	P—Q7	BxP
KxKt	QxKt	PxB	QxP
K—Kt	Q—K2	R—B	QR—Kt
R—B3	Kt—B3	B—QB3	Q—Q3
R—R3	K—Kt	P—Kt3	R—Kt6
Q—B2	P—KR4	R(B)—Q	R—QB
B—QB	K—B28	B—K	RxR
B—Q2	Kt—Kt5	RxR	R—B5
Q—Kt3	Q—B3	BxKt	RPxB
R—KB	K—Kt	Q—Q	RxQP
Kt—Kt	B—B2	Resigns	

BRYAN POSTMASTERS TO GO.

Belief in Chicago that Wholesale Removals Will Be Made.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—"Pernicious activity in politics" will cost many hundred Postmasters their positions.

President Cleveland has in hand the names of several hundred members of his official family who have been most active in preaching the doctrine of Bryan and free silver. These men, it is said, are selected for dismissal.

This information comes from reliable authority, the informant being a member of the gold Democracy and close to the Administration.

The dismissal of Postmaster Ridgley of Springfield bears out the statement of this man. The formation of the gold Democracy in Illinois will have as its factors none of these Bryan supporters. The present leaders have strong opinions on this subject. They will not tolerate in their party men who, while holding Federal positions, have supported a party that has denounced the Administration.

This means that thousands of Postmasters will be left out in the cold if the Gold Democracy is perpetuated, as its leaders hope to retain it. Many gold men holding official positions voted and worked for Bryan in the hope that the succession of a Democratic Administration would not mean their removal.

VASSAR GIRLS TO JEFFERSON.

Gave Him Chrysanthemums and He Made a Little Speech.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Joseph Jefferson presented a double comedy bill at the Collingwood Opera House this evening—"Cricket on the Hearth" and "Lend Me Five Shillings"—to an audience of 3,000 people, including 300 Vassar College students. He was called before the curtain and presented, on behalf of the college girls, with a huge bunch of white chrysanthemums, with the letter V in the centre, formed of yellow chrysanthemums.

The flowers were tied with wide yellow ribbon, to which was attached a card inscribed: "For Mr. Joseph Jefferson, from his Class '97 and his Class-to-be '99." It is contrary to Mr. Jefferson's custom to receive flowers over the footlights, but to-night he not only broke his rule, but in response to a splendid ovation made the following brief speech:

"I never felt so like a prima donna in all my life. As you have honored me so by this brilliant audience and this magnificent reception, allow me, ladies and gentlemen, to say that I can never forget your kindness and am very thankful and exceedingly grateful to you for it."

Mr. Jefferson attended the opening of the seniors' parlor at Vassar this afternoon. He chatted informally with the students, but took no active part in the proceedings.

RICH GIRL LURED FROM HOME.

Traveling Piano Tuner Caught and Accused of Abduction.

HARVARD, Ill., Nov. 7.—Charles Fisher, a wandering piano tuner who a short time ago induced Miss May O'Connor, the daughter of a wealthy resident, to elope with him, was brought back from Chicago after a few hours' absence, by the Sheriff of this county, to-day.

They were met at the station by an indignant crowd of Harvard citizens, and the authorities with difficulty protected the prisoner from violence. He was hastened before Justice Card, who held him in bonds of $1,500 on the charge of abduction, and then the prisoner was taken to the Woodstock County Jail.

Fisher came here from Chicago a short time ago. Miss O'Connor is at her home.

He Threatened to Shoot.

Watchman W. J. Murman, on duty at the jewelry store 18 John Street, last night, caught a lad who described himself as Edward Koehler, nineteen years old, a waiter out of work, and living at 444 West Thirty-fifth Street, trying to break into the store. Murman says Koehler drew a revolver and threatened to shoot. When he found that the watchman was not scared, he ran away, and Murman chased him into the arms of Policeman Sexton of the Church Street Station.

Dunlevy May Lose Both Legs.

Frank Dunlevy, fifty years old, of 203 Henry Street, a driver for G. F. Hills, a boss truckman, fell from a heavily loaded truck last night, in Greenwich Street, and fractured both of his legs. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where it was said that the fractures were serious, and that the legs would probably have to be amputated. The truck jolting over the street car tracks caused the accident.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night to 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

1 A. M.—In hold of steamer Seguranca, foot of East Ninth Street; damage, $1,000.

—11 A. M.—14 Franklin Street; no damage.

—4:25 P. M.—2,134 Eighth Avenue; Michael English; paint store; damage, $2,000.

—5:30 P. M.—8 and 10 Catherine Market; Daniel Winant; damage slight.

—7:15 P. M.—465 West Twenty-fifth Street; Kate Brady; damage trifling.

FOR M'KINLEY BY 87,102

NEW-JERSEY'S PLURALITY IN FAVOR OF SOUND MONEY.

Palmer Got Fewer than Seven Thousand Votes and Ran About Even with the Socialist-Labor Candidate for President.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 7.—The official canvass of the vote on Presidential Electors in the State of New-Jersey was made to-day. The plurality for McKinley is 87,102.

The total vote was: McKinley, (Rep.,) 221,897; Bryan, (Dem.,) 134,995; Palmer, (Nat. Dem.,) 6,474; Levering, (Proh.,) 5,008. The Socialist-Labor vote about equals the vote cast for Palmer.

HUDSON COUNTY CANVASS.

No Changes Made—Republicans Will Ask for a Recount.

The Hudson County Board of Elections yesterday concluded the official canvass of Hudson County. The number of votes cast by the National Democrats was less than the 2 per cent. required by law to give it standing as a political party, though they may gain this standing on their vote for Assemblymen, which was about 2 1-3 per cent. of the total.

The figures show that McKinley received 33,629 votes, Bryan 28,149, Palmer 932, Matchett 1,133; McEwan (Rep.) for Congress 30,561, Young (Dem.) 26,078, and Wortendyke (Nat. Dem.) 876; Bagley (Nat. Dem.) for Assembly 1,892; Baldwin (Rep.) for Sheriff 30,373; Heller (Dem.) 31,591; Wanser (Rep.) for Surrogate 30,014; Lillis (Dem.) 31,675.

No application for a recount was made. Mr. Baldwin, the defeated candidate for Sheriff, said it had been decided to defer the application until the Board of Elections had officially declared Heller and Lillis elected.

B. F. Crowell, representing the town of Kearny, represented that the town, with its population of 10,004, should have two Freeholders. The board, however, informed him that he must go to the courts.

Union County Results.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 7.—The Union County Board of Canvassers has reported the total vote as follows:

McKinley, 11,730; Bryan, 6,382; Palmer, 541; Matchett, 466; Levering, 218.

For Congress—Fowler, (Rep.,) 11,490; Willey, (Dem.,) 6,101; Noyes (Nat. Dem.,) 581; Campbell, (Soc.-Labor,) 572; Wilson,(Proh.,) 224.

For Senator—Voorhees, (Rep.,) 11,516; Powers, (Dem.,) 6,396; Pollock, (Nat. Dem.,) 501; Hufnagle, (Soc.-Labor,) 463; Bigelow, (Proh.,) 243.

For Assembly—Codington, (Rep.,) 11,503; Roll, (Rep.,) 11,447; Clauss, (Rep.,) 11,342; Wolfskeil, (Dem.,) 6,861; J. J. Woodruff, (Dem.,) 6,149; N. Woodruff, (Dem.,) 6,007; Rand, (Nat. Dem.,) 520; Bonnett, (Nat. Dem.,) 488; Tracey, (Nat. Dem.,) 217; Wiegel, (Soc.-Labor,) 465; James, (Soc.-Labor,) 463; Palmer, (Soc.-Labor,) 461.

McKinley's plurality is 5,348, Fowler's plurality 5,389, and Voorhees's plurality 5,120.

Essex County, Official.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 7.—The official vote of Essex County as compiled by County Clerk Wrightson to-day and verified by the County Board of Elections is as follows: McKinley, 42,580; Bryan, 20,507; plurality, 22,073. Ketcham, for Senator, 41,856; Lambert, 20,932; plurality, 20,923. Doremus for Sheriff, 39,118; Haussling, 24,226; plurality, 14,892. Parker, for Congress, Sixth Congressional District, received 30,859 votes; Beecher, 15,393; plurality, 15,466. The total vote of the county was 66,184, against a registry of 71,803.

AT THE HOTELS.

—William D. Bishop of Connecticut is at the Manhattan.

—W. Murray Crane of Massachusetts is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Bishop John P. Newman of Saratoga is at the Murray Hill.

—Prof. O. C. Marsh of Yale University is at the Buckingham.

—Prescott Lawrence of Newport and Miss Kathrine Clemmons are at the Holland.

—M. C. Conkey of Cleveland and C. H. Smith of Washington are at the Gilsey.

—Gerald Wyman of Boston and George S. Graham and D. C. Henderson of Philadelphia are at the Plaza.

—T. E. Macomber and J. P. Williams of Boston, and N. J. Ashton of Philadelphia are at the Grand Union.

—William J. Covill of Boston, Lewis Gleason of Philadelphia, and John Wagner of Detroit are at the Astor.

—D. E. Hunter of Boston, J. M. Stevenson of Rochester, and W. S. Potwin of Philadelphia are at the Park Avenue.

—H. W. Hall of Boston, J. H. McMullan of Portland, Me., and W. H. Wheeler of Bridgeport are at the Windsor.

—Gov. John W. Griggs of New-Jersey and T. B. Ferguson, United States Minister to Sweden, are at the Albemarle.

—C. H. Crosby of Chicago, Felix J. Ring of New-Orleans, and C. L. Davis of Philadelphia are at the Marlborough.

—Adolph Katz of Baltimore, G. O. Davis of Buffalo, Harry King of Baltimore, and George F. Penhall of Cleveland are at the Hoffman.

—Frank A. Emerson of Cleveland, B. L. Cook of Chicago, John Boteler of Washington, and W. H. Reynolds of St. Louis are at the Imperial.

—Count Galarza of the Spanish Legation at Washington, Edward S. Willard of London, Perry S. Heath of Cincinnati, C. J. Hamlin of Buffalo, and ex-Congresmen John Sanford and Stephen Sanford of Amsterdam, N. Y., are at the Waldorf.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Miss R. Doerle, millinery, 120 Franklin Street; Manhattan Hotel.

—Malley, Neely & Co., New-Haven, Conn.; C. C. Cloute, white goods, 45 Lispenard Street.

—McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; Mrs. Flanigan, millinery, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

—Homer, Le Boutillier & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; F. Edwards, linens; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Sachs Brothers & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; S. Sachs, notions; 18 Walker Street; Savoy Hotel.

—Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Wentworth, dress goods; 8 Greene Street; Barrett House.

—Kaufmann Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; L. Kaufmann, clothing; 746 Broadway; Hoffman House.

—Tootle, Wheeler & Motter, St. Joseph, Mo.; R. C. Wheeler, notions, &c.; 338 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Business Troubles in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—The Sheriff this afternoon released the writ served on the grocery stock of A. W. Doeing, at 992 Sheffield Avenue, this morning, and surrendered the store. The judgment was for $325, and was secured by Henry P. Landeck.

An attachment for $5,043 was levied to-day by the Sheriff upon the stock of Lewis & Torgatsch, dealers in dry goods, at 4,752 Ashland Avenue. The attaching creditor was the J. V. Farwell Company, which sues for goods sold and delivered.

Tammany to Reorganize.

The latest rumors about Tammany are that the Wigwam will reorganize with Senator Grady as minority leader of the Senate in place of Jacob A. Cantor, who was for sound money; that Patrick Divver may again assume the leadership of the Second Assembly District in place of Alderman Nicholas T. Brown; that Henry D. Purroy will not be re-elected Chairman of the Committee on Organization, and that no changes will be made until the return of Mr. Croker.

MINNIE DUPREE TO MARRY.

The Popular Actress Will Retire After This Season.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—With the close of the theatrical season of 1896-7 will come the end of Miss Minnie Dupree's stage career, she being engaged to marry Major William H. Langley of New-York, a reputed millionaire, and the head of the Langley Cotton Mills. The wedding will take place either in New-York or San Francisco, Miss Dupree's home.

Mr. Langley and Miss Dupree met in New-York a year ago, when she was playing in "Burmah," at the home of a friend. After that they saw much of each other, and early in the season became engaged. As a reminder of that affair, Miss Dupree wears a magnificent diamond ring. That they do not marry before the close of the season is due to Miss Dupree's desire to fulfill her contract with Charles Frohman.

Miss Dupree was seen at the museum, where "The Two Little Vagrants" closes to-night, early in the week, and, asked if it were true that she was about to marry and leave the stage. Upon receiving a pledge that nothing would be said of the matter until she finished in this city, she acknowledged that it was so, and said she would probably be married in New-York. She desired that nothing be printed here at the time, because of notoriety which would follow.

Miss Dupree is twenty-six years old, and a Californian by birth. Her début was made in San Francisco a few years ago, and she was an immediate success. As Susan, she made a hit in Gillette's "Held by the Enemy," in which play she toured three years. Since that time she has been in the support of Richard Mansfield, Stuart Robson, and Nat Goodwin. Last season, besides playing in "Burmah," she was in the cast of "The Great Northwest."

Miss Dupree is a handsome blonde, and the possessor of a magnificent head of curly hair.

Major Langley has rooms at the New-Amsterdam Hotel, in Fourth Avenue, this city, but he could not be found there last night. The clerk said that he went out a couple of days ago without leaving any message as to when he would return.

Major Langley is about forty-five years old, and is reputed to have a fortune of several million dollars. He was married twenty years ago to Miss Marie Belle Sheppard. In January, 1893, Mrs. Langley brought suit for divorce. The jury found in favor of Major Langley, and in December of the same year Mrs. Langley sued again. The second case was never brought to trial. The parties agreed to separate, and Major Langley consented to give his wife the custody of their three children. The exact terms of the separation were never made public, but it was said that Mrs. Langley received $350,000 for herself and $1,000,000 in trust for the children.

Until the trouble with his wife was first aired in the courts, Major Langley was one of the best-known clubmen in Brooklyn or this city. His name still appears on the membership roll of the Manhattan Club, the New-York Athletic Club, the Atlantic Yacht Club, the New-York Yacht Club, the New-England Society, and the Crescent Athletic Club. He was a Major on the staff of Brig. Gen. James McLeer and owned the yacht Coronet. After the suit for divorce, Major Langley closed up his house in Brooklyn, the famous McLean mansion in Pierrepont Street, which he had purchased and fitted up, regardless of cost, and went to Fargo, N. D., where he bought a livery stable and farm.

A couple of months later his friends in Brooklyn were surprised by the news that on July 2, 1894, he had secured a divorce from his wife from the Fargo court on the ground of abandonment. He said then in a published interview that he would never live in New-York or Brooklyn again, but would take up his residence in "the great and glorious West."

Mrs. Langley waited a year and then in her turn applied to the Dakota courts and obtained a decree of divorce against her husband. William C. De Witt, for several years Corporation Counsel of Brooklyn and a friend of Major Langley, was her legal adviser in all the suits brought on her behalf, and on June 20 of this year she was quietly married to him in the parsonage of the Church of Our Father in Brooklyn by the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Pease, in the presence of only her father and sister.

PINGREE'S LATEST IDEA.

Would Have Corporations Pay All the Taxes.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 7.—Mayor Pingree has announced another reform which he intends to bring about when he becomes Governor. It is nothing less than that corporations shall pay all the taxes.

In an interview to-day he said:

"When I go East again I am going to look up a proposed law in Massachusetts. It is one which is designed to make the corporations of the State pay all of the taxes. That would do away entirely with this trouble over equalization that rises every year.

"A President of a National bank in Boston told me of that law, and he indorsed it, too, adding that the best business men of the State were in favor of it.

"People seldom pay much attention to those matters here. In Buffalo no manufacturer has to pay taxes on his business unless he incorporates it; then he is put on the tax rolls. That is the kind of law we ought to have in Detroit. Without manufactories this town would not amount to shucks, and the more manufacturers we have the better off we will be. Manufacturers and corporations are two different things, though."

ADVANCING IN THE HILLS.

The Spanish Forces in Cuba Pushing Forward.

HAVANA, Nov. 7.—Gen. Munoz reports from his camp, at Manuelito, that the Spanish forces continue to advance into the interior of the hills. They have destroyed a number of rebel huts and taken some prisoners. Maceo is retreating further into the hills.

José Carmenat Nieves and Pascasio Cardenas Gomez were shot at Matanzas yesterday for the crime of rebellion.

The general staff has received advices that Gen. Castellanos has left Minas, Puerto Principe, with 3,000 men, moving in the direction of Cascorro. It is known that he has had an engagement with the rebels, but no details are obtainable. It is supposed that the rebels he encountered were commanded by Gomez and Garcia. The military authorities here claim that the insurgents were defeated, and the concentration of the rebel forces prevented.

A fusion of all the local political parties is projected, each party folding its flag to gather under the National banner for its preservation. A meeting to consolidate the union will be held to-morrow.

A Notable Sale of Lots.

The sale of lots belonging to the estate of the late Susan Barclay Ward, which is referred to in the real estate columns, will be the most important one of the month. It will be conducted on Nov. 19 by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. at 111 Broadway. There are in all 200 lots to be sold. They are on Washington Heights, extending along the high ridge west of the King's Bridge Road, at One Hundred and Seventieth Street, and are mostly level and ready for improvement. Westwardly the property extends to the Hudson River, fronting on the Ridge Road, Haven Avenue, the Boulevard Lafayette and the river. A number of the lots also front on the new Fort Washington Park. There are only 20,000 vacant lots on the island, and prices must soon rise.

This Church 150 Years Old.

The Presbyterian Church of Springfield, N. J., will celebrate its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary this afternoon. Beside the historical address, by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. William C. Roberts will speak. The celebration will be continued during the week by the holding of evening meetings.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Comanche, Pennington, Jacksonville, via Charleston, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co., passed in at Sandy Hook at 1 A. M. to-day.

DAVID BLAKELY IS DEAD.

Manager of Sousa's Band Stricken with Apoplexy.

David Blakely, manager of Sousa's Band, died suddenly yesterday afternoon in the Carnegie Building, Fity-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, from an attack of apoplexy. Mr. Blakely was in the best of health until stricken. At about 4 o'clock his typewriter went out on an errand. When she returned, she found Mr. Blakely lying on his face on the floor of his office. She summoned help from some of the adjacent offices, and Dr. Le Roy Broun of 21 West Eighty-second Street was called. When he arrived, he pronounced Mr. Blakely dead and gave it as his opinion that he died of apoplexy. Some time ago Mr. Blakely had a slight attack of this nature.

He was sixty-three years old and was well known in musical and newspaper circles. He has been manager of Sousa's Band for some years. He was also President of the Blakely Printing Company of Chicago. He leaves a wife and four daughters.

Mr. Blakely was at one time editor and proprietor of The St. Paul Pioneer-Press. Afterward he owned The Minneapolis Tribune. He sold The Tribune to assume control of The Chicago Evening Post.

In 1867-8 Mr. Blakely was Secretary of State of Minnesota.

Mr. Blakely gave up newspaper work to enter the field of music. He toured Christine Nilsson with the Theodore Thomas Orchestra. Then he became the manager of Gilmore's Band. The year before Mr. Gilmore died Mr. Blakely took charge of Sousa's Band. Another musical venture of his was the touring through the United States of Strauss's Vienna Orchestra. Nearly all these ventures were successful.

The Coroner gave a permit for the removal of the body to Mr. Blakely's late residence, 23 West Eighty-third Street.

To-day the body will be taken to Bradford, Vt., where the funeral services will be held.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Henry E. Parker.

Henry E. Parker, Professor Emeritus of Dartmouth College, died yesterday at the home, in Boston, of his son-in-law, Dr. Benjamin Tenney, after a lingering illness of four years.

Mr. Parker was born in Keene, N. H., April 17, 1821. He was graduated from Dartmouth, at the age of twenty, in 1841. From 1857 to 1869 he was pastor of a church in Concord, N. H., except for a period during the war of the rebellion, when he was in the field as Chaplain of a New-Hampshire regiment. He began his work as instructor in Latin at Hanover, N. H., in 1869, and filled that chair until feeble health compelled him to cease his labors in 1890. Besides his daughter, Mrs. Tenney, he leaves a son in Gloversville, N. H.

James E. Dean.

James E. Dean, the only son of Matthew Dean, President of the Municipal Electric Light Company of Brooklyn, died on Sunday last in Guatemala, Central America. Mr. Dean was born in Brooklyn thirty-two years ago, and, after being graduated from Mount Pleasant Military Academy, went West to make his fortune. Most of his ventures were unsuccessful, and four years ago he went to Guatemala. There he entered the electrical contracting business, and made money rapidly. It had been his intention to return home soon for a visit, but he was stricken with fever, and succumbed in a few days. He was buried in Guatemala.

Elias Joseph Hincken.

Capt. Elias Joseph Hincken, one of the founders of The Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch, died yesterday, aged seventy-nine years. At one time he was the best-known proprietor of a distinctively Sunday newspaper in that city, and both he and his paper wielded an influence in State and municipal politics. Capt. Hincken, with John Lawler and Robert Everett, started The Dispatch in May, 1848. He relinquished control of the paper eight years ago.

Obituary Notes.

—Mr. J. Waldo, one of the Commissioners of the Southwestern Traffic Association, died in the Southern Hotel in St. Louis yesterday after a brief illness. He was fifty-seven years of age, and was one of the best-known railroad men in the country. He was President of the Galveston, La Porte and Houston Railroad.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters, is the best tonic in the world for dyspeptics.

Niota. E. & W. Niota.
A NEW COLLAR.

MARRIED.

BORROWE—CORBIN.—On Saturday, Nov. 7, 1896, at Christ Church, West Islip, L. I., by the Rev. Charles R. Treat, rector of St. Stephen's, New-York, Anna Wheeler Corbin, youngest daughter of the late Austin Corbin, to Hallett Alsop Borrowe.

ROS—SELTMAN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 4, at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, by the Rev. Father Taylor, Olga Seltman to Oswald Ros.

DIED.

ALBERTSON.—On Nov. 5, Mary Adelia Albertson, daughter of Susan and the late Albert Albertson.
Funeral from her late residence, Oyster Bay, L. I., on Sunday, Nov. 8. Train leaves Long Island City at 10 o'clock A. M. Returning, leaves Oyster Bay at 2:35 P. M.

BOAS.—Suddenly, at the residence of his son, Emil L. Boas, 128 West 74th St., Louis Boas, in the 77th year of his age.
Funeral private.

GUY.—On Friday, Nov. 6, 1896, Arthur, son of Seymour J. and Anna M. Guy, in the 32d year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, 193 Belford Av., Rutherford, N. J., Sunday, 4 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment private.

HOW.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Nov. 7, 1896, at her late residence 59 Clark St., Brooklyn, Elizabeth W. How, daughter of the late Benjamin W. How.

PURDY.—On Thursday, Nov. 5, 1896, at her residence, 14 East Thirty-eighth St., Catharine Harsen, widow of Elijah Purdy, and daughter of the late Cornelius Harsen.
Funeral private.

TOMPKINS.—On Thursday, Nov. 5, Minthorne, son of Mary C. and the late Minthorne Tompkins, Jr.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 5 East 54th St., on Sunday, Nov. 8, at 4 P. M. Interment at convenience of the family.

VANDERBILT.—Suddenly, on Friday, Nov. 6, at the home of her eldest daughter, Scarborough-on-Hudson, Maria Louisa, widow of Wm. H. Vanderbilt and daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Kissam.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

THE KENSICO CEMETERY.—Located on the Harlem Railroad, forty-eight minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 East 42d St.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms,
238 Fifth Avenue.

W. B. NORMAN, Auctioneer.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF CHIPPENDALE, SHERATON, COLONIAL, LOUIS XIV., XV., AND XVI.

FURNITURE.

A MAGNIFICENT ORMOLU TABLE DECORATED WITH SEVRES PLAQUES, REPRESENTING LOUIS XVI. SURROUNDED BY THE LADIES OF HIS COURT.

Curtains, Turkish Rugs, Draperies, Sheffield-plated Ware, Brass and Iron Andirons and Fenders, Superb Bronze Andirons and Door-Knockers, Porcelains, Superb Cut Glass, Limoges Dinner Sets, Entree Plates, etc.

TO BE SOLD,
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY AFTERNOONS,
NOV. 9, 10, 11, 12, AND 13, at 2 O'CLOCK.

ALSO ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE BY ORDER OF EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN, ATTORNEYS FOR THOMAS T. SHERMAN AND ANOTHER, ADMINISTRATORS, COMPRISING

OIL PAINTINGS

By Distinguished American and Foreign Artists. Very Choice Engravings, Etchings, Water Colors, Photographs, Bronzes, Porcelains, including one of the PLATES OF THE SET BEARING THE EMBLEM OF THE ORDER OF CINCINNATI, WHICH WAS PRESENTED TO WASHINGTON BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT. A Letter of George Washington, with an Engraving of Gilbert Stuart's Painting attached. Two Remington Rifles, etc.

TO BE SOLD MONDAY AND FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, NOV. 9 AND 13, AT 2 O'CLOCK, AND WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS, NOV. 11 AND 12, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

ALSO ASSIGNEE'S SALE, BY ORDER OF RICHARD M. BENT, ASSIGNEE IN THE ASSIGNMENT OF GEORGE C. GRAGG TO RICHARD M. BENT FOR THE BENEFIT OF CREDITORS.

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF CARVED OAK AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, CURIOS, ANTIQUES, CHINESE AND JAPANESE PORCELAINS, SEVRES VASES, BRONZES, A HALF INTEREST IN ROLLER-SKATE PATENT 334,739, AND 38 SHARES OF DIXIE DRUG CO. STOCK.

TO BE SOLD THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 12, AT 3 O'CLOCK.

FRANCIS G. MOORE, Attorney for Assignee.

NOW ON EXHIBITION.

FEW IDLE MEN HERE

CHARITY ORGANIZATIONS DENOUNCE A STATEMENT.

Superintendent Lundberg Ridicules the Claim that There Are 100,000 Out of Work in This City.

The statement that there are 100,000 men in New-York, and that 50,000 more idle and hungry men would be added to this number in the next thirty days, is not credited by the various charity organizations in this city. They denounce the statement as unnecessarily alarming and as being without foundation.

The statement was made in an evening newspaper recently, and it was said that the information was based upon authentic information obtained from a reliable source.

Fred Lundberg, the Night Superintendent for the Charity Organization Society, was seen by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES last evening. When told of the statement and the alarming predictions which accompanied it, he said that he did not believe it was true.

"If there are 100,000 men out of work in the City of New-York," said he, "where are they? I am at a loss to know by what means any statistics could be gathered which would demonstrate that there were 100,000 idle men in the City of New-York, even if it were so.

Where Poverty Is Expected.

"We look for poverty among that class of persons who have no permanent place of abode. Those persons who have homes must have work to maintain them, and certainly there is not 100,000 of this class of persons idle in the City of New-York, nor any number like 100,000. In fact, the prospects now are that what few idle, sober, honest persons there are, will speedily be given an opportunity to work, in view of the growing better times, apparent on every side.

"Therefore, to find this 100,000 idle, hungry men we must turn to that class who have no permanent homes, and who live, for the greater part, in the lodging houses. It is an easy matter to make a statement about the great number of idle men, but it would be entirely another matter to produce them. For instance, you might go down to the Union Square Theatre to-night, just as the performance is over. It is likely that you might find a half dozen or more men begging.

"You will possibly remark: 'Why, see those beggars! Isn't it terrible!' Then the next night you might drop around to the Star Theatre, when the performance is over. You will be probably surprised to find a half dozen or more persons begging there.

Beggars from Choice.

"But that proves nothing. They may be the same band of beggars in each instance. Mind, I don't say they are. But, even if they were not, it is nothing. These men are beggars more from choice than necessity. They make their living that way, and few of them would take work if it was offered them. Then some night you might walk down to the corner of Tenth Street and Broadway and see the long string of men waiting in line for a roll or a crust of bread, at the bakery on that corner. Probably you will here exclaim, 'This is certainly frightful. All these men are hungry.'

"That may be so. In fact, it is probably true, for men would not stand in line for hours, especially vicious men, as some of them are, waiting for a mere crust of bread, if they were not hungry. But even this proves nothing. In a big city like this, there will be always a number of hungry men. There's bound to be. But just count the number of men you find in this line nightly and take a good look at their faces.

"I venture to say the number will not exceed 200 on any night, and, with few exceptions, the crowd is made up of the same individuals each night. Some of them may have homes and some may not, and it is likely that most of them would work if they could get it. It does not follow, though, because they cannot get work that there is no work. Their habits and conditions may prohibit their securing work.

Live in Lodging Houses.

"Now, this class I have spoken of is comparatively small, and, in fact, they are swallowed up in the mass of men who live in New-York, but have no certain place of living. In other words, they make their homes in the lodging houses about the city. The number of lodging houses is not over 100 in number. I know that this is a very fair estimate of the number.

"Now, supposing that each lodging house can, by crowding, accommodate 300 persons. This I know is a very liberal estimate, taking them all in all. This would give you 30,000 lodgers. In addition to these lodging houses, the city, the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Charity Organization Society take care of less than 1,000, or rather they have accommodations for about this number. There you have about 31,000 persons all told who have no certain place of abode.

"In addition to these, you will find that there is a transient crowd, who are mere tramps, and who are here to-day and some other place to-morrow. We care for about fifteen or eighteen of this class each night. They usually want to get to some place or other where their friends live, but for some reason they never reach there. This class, which is only traveling through the city, cannot very well be counted, so we have 31,000 persons to deal with.

"Now, I venture to say that if you visited the majority of these lodging houses to-night you would find their patrons sitting about, reading or playing cards. At least two-thirds of these lodgers are self-supporting, and nearly all of them pay for their beds from night to night. I do not claim, mind you, that my figures are entirely correct, but these are the facts, and I would like to know where the 100,000 idle and hungry men are keeping themselves.

"Why, look at it as you may, it is as improbable as it can be. For instance, the total registration in this city was a little over 331,000 persons. Over 100,000 of these paraded in the interest of sound money. It is not likely they were idle or hungry. Now, is it not ridiculous to say that one-half of the remaining voters are idle and hungry? It will not hold water on the face of it."

A FIRE ABOARD SHIP.

Flames in the Bunkers of the Steamship Seguranca.

The coal bunkers of the Ward Line steamship Seguranca were found to be afire at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The Seguranca, which arrived a week ago from Havana, was lying in Roache's shipyard, at the foot of East Ninth Street, having her engines overhauled. Second Mate Vanderwood saw smoke coming from the ventilators and at once aroused the crew. An alarm brought two fire engines and a couple of tugs to the scene. They flooded the bunkers within a few minutes.

Some excitement was caused among the other craft tied up close by, and they struggled to get clear. There was no cause for alarm, however. The damage to the Seguranca is estimated at $1,000, principally to undischarged cargo.

TOTTENVILLE UNPROTECTED.

Police Taken Away to Guard Northern Staten Island.

The citizens of Tottenville, S. I., are indignant over the abolishment of the station house in the village by the Richmond County Board of Police Commissioners. The force on duty there has been transferred to the West New-Brighton Station. A public meeting is to be held next week. The Police Commissioners refuse to talk.

Tottenville and the lower section of Staten Island will now be guarded only by one policeman, whose duty it will be to stay at the vacated station and telephone for police protection when needed to Stapleton, sixteen miles away. It is said the change is the result of many burglaries committed in Mariners' Harbor and the North Shore lately.



Forget the Differences.

that political controversies may have given rise to, and concentrate your mind on matters of far greater importance. The suit or the overcoat that we make to order for

NO MORE **$15.00** NO LESS

is deserving of your serious attention. In material, workmanship, and finish it is the equal of one at $30 elsewhere. Convince yourself by bringing us a sample of any $30 suit or overcoat. We will duplicate it—from the material to the finish—for just one-half. What we say we'll do we'll do.

W. C. LOFTUS & CO.

10 Branch Salesrooms in This City.

Wholesale Woollen House, Tailor Shops and Mail Order Department, 568 to 578 Broadway, cor. Prince St.

Self-Measurements and Samples Sent.
Sun Bldg., near Bridge. (Open evenings.)
49 Beaver St., 71 B'way, Arcade Bldg.
25 Whitehall St.
Equitable Bldg., 120 B'way, (7th floor.)
Postal Bldg., 255 B'way, (6th floor.)
579 B'way, bet. Prince and Houston.
1,191 B'way, near 28th. (Open evenings.)
125th St. & Lex. Ave. (Open evenings.)

Newark—Broad St., near Market. (Open evenings.)
Albany—22 South Pearl St. (Open evenings.)

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady leaving the city wishes a situation for a young woman whom she can highly recommend, as chambermaid and seamstress. Call Monday from 10 to 12 o'clock at 6 East 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By reliable girl as chambermaid or waitress in private family or private boarding house; either city or country; will be found willing and obliging. Call or address, for two days, 187 Hull St., Brooklyn.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent and experienced Canadian person as chambermaid and will assist in dining room; four and five years' best reference. B. F. S., Box 307 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a reliable North German; or maid to elderly lady; no objection to leaving the city; city reference. Address H. M., Box 307 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; best city reference. Call at last employer's, 241 West 76th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes a place for a young girl as chambermaid; would assist with waiting, laundry work, or care of grown children. Apply, Monday, at 16 East 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid, and to assist with sewing or other work; three years' personal reference. M. Dunn, 64 Freeman St., Greenpoint.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; can sew; has excellent reference. 838 8th Av., first flat.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class chambermaid and seamstress, or do fine washing. 162 East 32d St., first floor, Storff's bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID—COMPANION.—By two French girls; one as chambermaid; other as useful companion; good references. L. L., Box 356 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat, competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; excellent references. 1,384 3d Av., near 79th St.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a first-class chambermaid; would do plain sewing; English; best of reference; willing and obliging. J. A., care Mrs. Pecora, 252 East 62d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; first-class references. Call 507 West 52d St.; Clarkin's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and assist with children. 426 West 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As chambermaid or waitress; first-class reference. Call, Monday, between 10 and 2, 69 West 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an American girl; five years' references from last place. 204 East 76th St.; Winterrok's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—Position as chambermaid and help with other work; best city reference. D. M., Box 23, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl; competent; best city references. Call, Monday, 14 East 46th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid; best city reference. Can be seen at present employer's, 671 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Swedish girl of good appearance. H. Bolin, 353 East 53d St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as cook and do plain washing; city reference. Inquire of janitor, 1,756 Madison Av.

COOK.—First-class; 8 years' reference; can be seen; present employer's. 31 West 20th St., Monday.

COOK.—By a reliable girl as good cook in private family; will do washing and ironing. 535 West 51st St.; ring twice.

COOK—KITCHENMAID.—By two Swedish girls together; first-class cook; private family. Address 245 East 37th St.; Holmstran.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; best city reference. J. H. J., Box 329 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By an American Protestant as first-class cook and laundress; reliable; fully competent; experienced; best reference. Lordan, 142 East 84th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook; best city reference; Protestant. R. M., Box 328 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By English girl as cook in private family. A. B., Box 291 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook in private family; first-class city reference. 232 West 17th St.

COOK.—By Scotch Protestant as first-class cook in private family where a kitchenmaid is kept; good city reference. A. B., 753 6th Av.

COOK.—By a respectable colored woman to do plain cooking in a private family; Brooklyn or New-York. 219 East 88th St.

COOK.—By respectable Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; best reference. Cook, 507 West 19th St.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman to cook, wash, and iron, in small private family; three years' city reference. L. B., Box 131, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young cook in private family; wages, $25; first-class reference. 469 West 32d St.

COOK.—By respectable person as cook in private family; excellent city reference. McDonald, 335 East 32d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; best city references. Call, Monday at present employer's, 35 West 21st St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By first-class cook and laundress; by the day; personal references. 209 West 32d St., care Mrs. Murphy.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds of family cooking and baking; best city reference. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—By French Swiss Protestant in American family; excellent cook; good references; wages, $35. Honest, 1,595 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class French cook, for private family; best city reference. E. Z., 224 West 32d St.

COOK.—By young girl, in private family; wages, $30; best reference. M. N., Box 73, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young girl as plain cook in a private family. 315 East 61st St.

COOK.—By colored woman in private family; no washing. 131 West 53d St., janitor.

COOK.—By first-class English cook in private family. L. S., 200 East 79th St.

COOK.—By a respectable cook; no objection to country; $20 to $25. B., Box 18, 1,242 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Cooks.

COOK—BUTLER.—By a Vienna couple; the wife as first-class cook; husband, fine gentleman's butler; both speak very little English; with best city references from private family; in a fine private house, wages $50. 239 East 94th St.; ring Drussel's bell.

COOK and BAKER.—By competent woman as excellent cook and baker; private family; would do coarse washing if required; personal city reference. K. S., Box 327 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; willing to go by day or month; best references; can be seen for two days. Mrs. Donlin's bell, 198 East 76th St., second floor.

COOK.—Lady wishes to recommend experienced cook; take entire charge of dinners or luncheons where one or more kitchenmaids are kept; long references; highly recommended. Cross, care McKinley, 796 6th Av.

COOK—BUTLER.—By an experienced couple, the wife first-class cook, competent on pastry, bread, dessert; husband competent butler, willing, obliging; good city references; can be seen. 152 West 25th St.

COOK—BUTLER.—Excellent French servants; both thoroughly understand duties of first-class household; four years' reference; last employer seen. Steady, Box 274 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two girls; together or separate; one as cook and laundress; other as chambermaid and waitress; in small private family. Sullivan, 349 East 54th St.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman as first-class cook and housekeeper in a private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; seven years' city reference; thoroughly competent. M. C., Box 261 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK and PARLORMAID.—By a first-class cook and parlormaid, or chambermaid; two girls; together or separate; wages $30 and $20; best city references. Mahoney, 205 East 44th St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; can take entire charge of kitchen, where kitchenmaid is kept; best city references. Fruiterer, 432 5th Av.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands all branches French, English, and American, where maid is kept; references. Call Monday at 303 West 43d St.

COOK.—By excellent family cook in private family; excellent baker; city or country; best city reference. Call, Monday, 247 West 68th St., Plunkett's bell.

COOK.—By respectable girl as competent cook in a small private family; best city reference. Address M., Box 330 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent cook in private family where a kitchen maid is kept; wages $35; city reference. M., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—Where kitchenmaid is kept; superior in all branches; fine cooking, baking; all entrées, desserts, &c.; best personal references. M. J., 113 West 33d St.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as good cook in a private family; wages, $25 to $30; three years' best city reference. Call, Monday, at 431 West 35th St.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—Lady wishes to obtain a position for young lady now in her employ; is capable of taking any position of trust in a household, such as companion, housekeeper, or secretary; is a good traveler. Apply, any time, at 15 East 54th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a Parisian dressmaker; competent and reliable; learned with Worth; highest city references; day or home; street dresses, fancy wrappers, and negligee made up nicely; art, elegance, and comfort; fitting unsurpassed; terms reasonable. 40 West 65th St., parlor floor.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By dressmaker and cloakmaker; home or day; will make alterations on cloaks and costumes; plush garments steamed; finest worker on seal garments; will alter, remodel, repair, redye, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—A competent, experienced French dressmaker by day; private families; first-class cutter and fitter; elegant styles; best references; moderate. Mme. Mene, 244 West 38th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent designer of ladies' and misses' gowns; customers at home or by day; home preferred; suits and fancy waists made in latest styles; can be seen; references. France, 152 West 85th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; take work home, or by day; latest skirts, waists; also, remodeling, alterations, children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker; perfect cut and fit; desires a few more customers by day; home preferred. Dressmaker, 149 East 47th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Understands ladies, misses, and children; use different machines; would live with family; also by day; city or country. 564 Lexington Av., C. Dowling's bell.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class cutter, fitter; stylish finisher; dinner, evening, and tailor gowns; lately with Weatherley; day or home. Mrs. Lennon, 383 Park Av., near 53d St.

DRESSMAKER and SEAMSTRESS.—As competent dressmaker and seamstress by the day; references; terms, $1.25. 286 West 142d St., Corcoran.

DRESSMAKER and SEAMSTRESS.—By young German woman; perfect dressmaker; best seamstress; formerly lady's maid; go by day or take maid's place. Flannery's bell, 110 East 41st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By woman, to go out by the day to do dressmaking for children; highly recommended. Experience, Box 77, 1,242 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By a young girl, lately landed, as dressmaker in a private family and to assist with children; is willing to make herself useful. C., Box 81, 1,242 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—French; accustomed to fine trade; remodel equal to new; reasonable price; best reference. M. Daillet, 144 West 62d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Out by the day; $1.75; first-class work or no charge; reference. Cornell, 270 West 23d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced dressmaker to go out by day, or stylish gowns made for $10. Alice Hall, 1,276 Broadway, near 35th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class fitter and dressmaker; private families; by day; home. Dressmaker, 237 West 12th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class Parisian dressmaker by day in private family; references. A. M., Box 268 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—To go out by day or week by a young Englishwoman; is good cook and laundress; cleaner; best city references. 221 East 47th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent woman in a private family three days a week for Winter; good cleaner, ironer, or waitress; best personal reference. 311 East 38th St.

DAY'S WORK.—Washing, ironing, or housecleaning; respectable woman, with personal references. 152 East 39th St.; Costello's bell.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By North German visiting teacher; highly recommended; desires engagement for afternoon or single lessons; German, French by conversational method; Spanish, Italian reading and grammar. Bright, Thorough, Interesting, Box 353 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By French visiting governess, graduate, morning's engagements at instructing children in all French branches and take them out if necessary; first-class city references. J. B., Box 304 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By an English graduate; desires morning engagement; subjects, advanced English, writing, arithmetic, French, and music; highest English and city testimonials. Graduate, Box 293 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By German governess; competent, experienced; with first-class family; English branches, German, music; city references. A. R., Box 349 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By highly accomplished North German visiting governess; has some hours disengaged; German, French, (Paris,) English branches, music, (Berlin Hochschule.) Unexcelled References, 405 West 57th St.

GOVERNESS.—By Englishwoman, speaking French, as nursery governess; good needlewoman; first-class city references. Trustworthy, Box 89, 1,242 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By English governess; teaches English history, Geography, arithmetic, French, German, and music; highest English and city testimonials. English, Box 137, 1,242 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By a refined French lady; wishes daily or few hours as visiting governess. Siat, 251 West 29th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A lady wishes to find a situation for her German nursery governess; an excellent teacher, whom she can most highly recommend. Mrs. Pell Foster, 158th St., on Hudson River.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By a North German lady as nursery governess or companion; teaches German, kindergarten, and English primary; best city references. H. K., 143 East 55th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Educated, thoroughly reliable North German as nursery governess in an American family; take entire charge; good management; excellent references. Conscientious, 2 East 58th St.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—An experienced visiting governess; Normal College graduate desires additional pupils; highest references from prominent New-York families. Thorough, Advertising Agency, 745 Amsterdam Av.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—An experienced teacher wishes additional pupils; young ladies or children; higher English branches; French and German; music a specialty; highest references. Music, Box 62, 1,242 Broadway.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—An educated German lady (Hanover) would like some pupils for the morning; kindergarten; music lesson, 35 cents; long years of experience; highest references. L. Dronia, 1,074 Avenue A.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By a refined visiting governess; companion; English, French, music, elementary branches; references. 208 East 48th St.

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Housekeepers.

ASSISTANT HOUSEKEEPER and MAID.—By French Canadian as assistant housekeeper and maid. Can be seen at present employer's, 121 Madison Av., between 1 and 2 P. M.; inquire for Stebbins.

MANAGING HOUSKEEPERS.—By two educated ladies (sisters), who have had experience in the care of a household, an engagement together to manage the housekeeping in a private family or a private boarding-house; best references given. Address F. D., Room 131 Arcade Building, 71 Broadway, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By managing housekeeper, experienced in marketing, shopping; charge of servants for first-class New-York family; desires similar position; personal reference. Mrs. T., 253 West 72d St., or call between 2 and 5 o'clock Monday.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—Lady wishes to find a position for a housekeeper, companion, or mother's assistant. can be seen, Monday and Tuesday, from 9 A. M. till 1 o'clock, or address Mrs. G. C. Freeborn, 215 West 70th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a widow with one child as working housekeeper in a private family; good cook, washer, and ironer; ten years' city reference. Call, two days, 16 West 18th St.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER.—By a French lady as working housekeeper in a private family; best of references; city or country. Mme. V., 148 St. Ann's Av.; Horn Hotel.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a neat girl to do general housework in a flat; is a good cook and an excellent laundress; good city references. M., 217 West 32d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By German, middle-aged woman in small family for general housework; flat preferred. Deutschmann, 319 Flushing Av., Long Island City.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable woman to do general housework; good reference. 308 West 35th St.; no cards.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a kitchenmaid in a gentleman's house, under a chef or first-class cook; highly recommended. M., care McKinley, 796 6th Av.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl, lately landed, as kitchenmaid in private family. A. M., 765 6th Av., second floor.

KITCHENMAID.—By first-class kitchenmaid, in good American family; wages, $18 to $20. E. R., Box 19, 1,242 Broadway.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—French, middle-aged seamstress in first-class family; good hairdresser; accustomed to traveling; thoroughly competent in all her duties; willing and obliging; best city reference. F. F., 78 West 48th St., French dressmaker.

LADY'S MAID.—As lady's maid; thoroughly competent; good dressmaker, hairdresser, packer; perfectly accustomed to travel. Can be seen between 10 and 12, at present employer's, 50 West 9th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a refined German maid; experienced; good dressmaker; excellent packer and traveler; understands all maid's duties thoroughly; first-class; best references. Maid, Box 284 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By useful lady's maid; or take care of grown children; English, German, French; good city reference. E. H., 6 East 55th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; is good seamstress; best city references. 330 West 43d St., Boyd's bell.

LADY'S MAID.—By young woman, to wait on invalid lady; is a good plain sewer. 751 6th Av., millinery store.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a French girl; best city reference. A. B., 217 West 33d St.

MAID or NURSE.—Lady would like position for her maid, or as nurse to growing children; would like to travel. Call, Monday and Tuesday, between 10 and 12, at present employer's, 125 East 57th St.

MAID.—By an educated North German; thoroughly competent and reliable; understands dressmaking; good needle woman; traveling and packing; best reference given. Address C. B. P., 162 East 23d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a French Swiss Protestant as experienced maid and seamstress for lady or growing-up children; willing to do light chamberwork; city references. 411 4th Av., top floor.

MAID, &c.—By an English girl as maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking and hairdressing. Can be seen, between the hours of 11 and 3, on Monday, at 17 East 9th St.

MAID.—By French maid; willing to take care of a child four years old and do plain sewing; willing, obliging; good reference. M. G., 122 West 31st St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a French maid and good seamstress; no objection to light chamberwork; also willing to travel; good references. 117 West 37th St., first floor.

MAID.—By first-class lady's maid, hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer; no massage. Call between 9-10, 4-5, Everett House, Room 128.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a Norwegian girl; excellent reference; willing and obliging. Holsen, 31 Cheever Place, Brooklyn.

MAID.—By a Protestant maid for elderly lady; good massage operator; seamstress; best city references. Griffith, 251 East 52d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat, capable person as first-class laundress or chambermaid; thoroughly understands her business in either; best city references; country preferred. 750 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress in a private family; best of references from last employers; can do shirts, cuffs, and collars first-class. Can be seen Monday and Tuesday at 144 East 28th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress, to do ladies', gentlemen's, or regular family washing; by the week, dozen, or month; all fineries done; terms moderate. 247 West 68th St., Conklyn's box.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class Protestant laundress; excellent ironer of cuffs, collars, and shirts; in private family; best reference. L. B., Box 318 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class laundress for an American family; must have city reference; Swede or German preferred. 30 West 71st St., Monday, 10 to 11 A. M.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class in private family; can be highly recommended. Call Monday, 225 Madison Ave., between 10 and 12 A. M. and 2 and 6 P. M.

LAUNDRESS.—As competent laundress in American family; best of reference from last employer. Call, Monday, 154 West 52d St., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; city or country; good city reference. C. T., Box 333 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—Protestant; in private family; best of city reference. Address D., Box 99, 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress, to go out by the day, or in a private family; good reference. Mrs. M. K., 336 West 49th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as first-class laundress; no other work; best city reference; lady can be seen. 113 West 33d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as first-class laundress; best city reference. Call, two days, 244 East 45th St.

LAUNDRESS.—Swedish laundress wishes laundry work and cleaning; first-class references. Mrs. Hinton, 332 East 54th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress, a few more customers; best references. 210 West 30th St., rear.

LAUNDRESS.—In private family; best city references. L. S., Box 326 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as competent laundress; three years' reference; present employer can be seen. M. Kane, 164 East 102d St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class, to go out by the day or week; willing to do housecleaning; best city references. 204 West 32d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; by the day; understands all fine work; can be highly recommended. 108 East 52d St., third bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress to do ladies', gents', or family washing; best references. Mrs. Burke, 309 East 33d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; best city reference. 50 East 62d St.

Nurses.

NURSE, &c.—By a young girl, 17 years old, as nurse to young child; is willing to assist with chamberwork; can furnish good references. Can be seen at present employer's, 4 East 48th St., on Monday, Nov. 9, from 9 until 1 o'clock.

NURSE.—By a young Protestant girl as nurse to grown child; willing to make herself generally useful; can furnish references as to character. F. A., Box 294 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE.—By competent nurse to take entire charge of infant; thoroughly understands bottle feeding; willing to assist with chamberwork and do sewing; city reference. 227 East 46th St.; ring five times.

NURSE.—By a Scotch Protestant nurse; assist chambermaid; is very nice sewer; willing and obliging; best reference. 241 West 46th St., Atkins's bell.

NURSE.—By competent woman as nurse for infant or growing child; long reference from present employer. Apply 28 West 11th St., Monday and Tuesday, after 10 o'clock.

NURSE.—By a refined, first-class North German, (Hanoverian;) take full charge of children; best references; wages, $20 to $25. S. Warodell, 138 East 43d St.

NURSE.—By a competent Protestant woman; thoroughly trained in care and feeding of infants. 945 6th Av., Clark's bell.

NURSE.—By motherly nurse; lady or gentleman; trained in massage; seven years' references. S. M., 144 West 62d St.

NURSE.—By respectable French girl as nurse for growing children. G. B., Box 322 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a French girl; just arrived; good references. E. A., 162 West 52d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

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Nurses.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent young woman, with hospital experience, as nurse; is fully capable of taking entire charge of an infant or young children; willing to travel anywhere; state highest wages given. Marion, 152 6th Av.

NURSE.—By a young French girl as nurse for an infant; city references. E. Maury, 341 West 30th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By thoroughly experienced infant's nurse; entire charge; understands sterilizing milk and the various kinds of artificial foods; best city reference. S. H. J., Box 331 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Lady wishes to procure situation for thoroughly experienced infant's nurse; full charge; best reference. Call at former employer's, Monday until 6 o'clock, 755 Madison Av.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By competent woman as first-class infant's nurse; thoroughly understands the care and feeding of bottle babies; good sewer; personal city reference. Nurse, 134 West 28th St., third floor.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By infant's nurse; competent; understands her business; city, country; Protestant; personal references. Box 190, 753 6th Av.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By competent German woman as infant's nurse; take charge from birth; plain sewing; city reference. 404 East 31st St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or WAITRESS.—Lady wishes a situation for thoroughly experienced parlormaid or waitress, whom she can highly recommend. A. B., 554 3d Av.

PARLORMAID.—By a thoroughly experienced girl; best city reference. Address 1,724 Amsterdam Av., care Mrs. Boyle.

PARLORMAID, &c.—By girl as parlormaid; willing to assist with other work; best city references. 219 West 49th St.

PARLORMAIDS, FRENCH GOVERNESS, French maids, English footmen, height, 6 ft. Mrs. L. Seely, 352 6th Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as maid and seamstress; makes ladies' and children's dresses; is willing to assist; best city references. 178 East 85th St.

SEAMSTRESS or LADY'S MAID.—By a French girl as seamstress or lady's maid; is competent dressmaker. Apply to J. Simon, all week, 114 East 59th St.; first floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—First-class seamstress; will also do light chamber work; references. Address Bradly, 149 East 47th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—In a private family; understands cutting and fitting. Apply or address, Johnson, care Mrs. Haysey, 50 Greenwich Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By first-class seamstress in private family; help care children; excellent reference. 1,418 3d Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—Seamstress would like more engagements, by the day; terms moderate. Roche, 114 West 63d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By seamstress; good dressmaker; wait on invalid; home preferred; nine years' reference. M. F., 203 East 48th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; thoroughly competent; private family; first-class city references. M. F., Box 364 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress (German) entire charge of dining room; city or country; best reference. L. S., Box 330 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—Takes butler's place in fine private family; willing and obliging; neat, respectful; lady seen; wages $20. 1,253 3d Av., near 72d St.; call Monday; first floor.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as first-class waitress; understands care of silver, serving of wines, salads, carving; best city reference; city or country. B. E. G., 329 3d Av.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as waitress and chambermaid; three years' city references. 16, West 53d St., McGuinness's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as a first-class waitress in a private family; can fill a butler's place; best city reference. C. C., Box 102, 1,242 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her duties; best city reference. T., Box 334 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young Swedish woman as first-class waitress in private family; best city references; wages, $20. 300 East 32d St., second floor.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress in private family; best city reference. 798 6th Av.; ring second bell.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant as first-class waitress in a private family; best city references. Stevens, 112 East 32d St.

WAITRESS.—First-class. Call or address, for two days, late employer, 44 Park Av.; no objection to the country.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl in private family; unexceptionable city reference. 331 West 41st St., second floor, rear.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a respectable colored woman to do family washing at home; references. Call, all week, at 365 7th Av. Clark.

WASHING, &c.—Fine washing and ironing to do at home; best work guranateed. Hughes, 244 East 46th St.

WASHING, &c.—By a Swedish woman to go out by the day washing and ironing; good references. 163 East 53d St.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT or HOUSEKEEPER.—By competent woman as attendant or housekeeper; seven years' highest references from present employer. 161 Congress St., Brooklyn.

HOUSEMAID or PARLORMAID.—By Protestant woman as thoroughly experienced housemaid or parlormaid; very best city reference. M., Box 281 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

MANICURING, SHAMPOOING.—By a Swedish operator, at ladies' residence. H., Times Office, 1,334 3d Av.

NORTH GERMAN WANTS SITUATION AS visiting kindergarten teacher; Froebel system; diploma and reference. E. Koermick, care of Mrs. Slattery, 412 East 86th St.

REFINED YOUNG WOMAN, WITH HOSPITAL experience, desires position in doctor's office; understands the care of instruments. M. M., 152 6th Av.

SECRETARY, &c.—By a lady of refinement, daily employment as secretary, useful companion, or mother's help; writes a good hand and is a neat sewer; references. C. G. A., East Orange Post Office.

STENOGRAPHER.—By stenographer; three years' experience; also position wanted for beginner. Experience, or Beginner, 152 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER or VALET.—By English professional; eighteen years' experience; aged 35; abstainer; moderate wages; good reference. A. J. Scott, 329 East 72d St., right parlor.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman, having good reference; knows his duties in all branches; strictly sober, willing, and obliging. E. L., Box 310 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman, in first-class private family; best city references from last employer. N. W., Box 27 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Competent; has first-class references of New-York families; former employer can be seen. D. C., Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By young Englishman; best city references; two years last place; employer can be seen. W. Petternan, 224 East 52d St.; no cards.

BUTLER.—By French butler; thoroughly willing and obliging; full charge diningroom floor; good references. Léon, Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Competent, sober, reliable, willing; 12 years' experience; best references. Gustave, Box 370 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By butler or second man in private family; city references. J. W., 644 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By young man as butler in first-class private family; best city reference. 18 East 38th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By butler and valet; thoroughly experienced; highly recommended; English. Herbert, Box 85, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER or VALET.—French; in private family; recommended; sober, honest, obliging; best city reference. G. Levy, 113 West 30th St.

BUTLER and COOK.—By couple; French-Swiss; in private family; first-class references. Mrs. Figallo, 230 East 40th St.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly experienced Englishman; three years' reference. Humphrey, 650 3d Av.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; thoroughly understands his duties; good city references from last employer. Clarke, 230 East 42d St.

BUTLER.—By experienced Englishman; two years' personal reference, 18 months previous. H., 110 East 41st St.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—English; thirty-three; understands care fine clothes; city references. 577 8th Av., care Robinson.

BUTLER.—A lady desires to place a butler whom she can highly recommend. Call, Tuesday morning at 636 5th Av.

BUTLER.—By English-trained butler; thoroughly competent; single; long reference. 159 West 18th St.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent Frenchman; willing, obliging; good recommendation. Emille, 125 West 26th St.

BUTLER.—By French butler; first-class in every respect, with references bearing the same. A. N., 388 6th Av.

BUTLER.—In private family; thoroughly competent; English; good city references. J. W., Box 270 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By Englishman, 26. E. B., 190 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a young Swede; good reference. Kalle, 162 East 23d St.

BUTLER.—Englishman; competent to run house; good references. C. H., Box 211, 152 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Single; thoroughly experienced; highest references from prominent (accessible) metropolitan and Washington families; temperate, obliging, punctual, courteous; $50 monthly. Trustworthy, 1,620 Broadway, telephone 1619-38th.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple; man understands his duty thoroughly; good valet; tall, neat appearance; wife very superior cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; excellent personal reference from New-York. C. B., care of Mr. Hyde, stationery store, 249 West 33d St.

BUTLER.—By a fine German gentleman's butler; speaks very little English; perfectly reliable and sober; with best city references from private family in a fine private house; wages $20 to $25. M. Bonay, 1,889 2d Av.

BUTLER.—By competent single young man as butler; willing and obliging; excellent valet and silver cleaner, &c.; unexceptionable personal references. Butler, Flynn bell, 877 6th Av.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a smart English couple; expert butler; wife good at bread, soups, entrées, meats, birds, ice cream, cakes, and desserts; good reference. A. Scott, 329 East 72d St., parlor floor.

BUTLER and VALET.—By competent man; tall and neat appearance; age, 39 years; best personal reference from last employer; city or country. Butler, care of Mrs. Marcks, 255 West 33d St.

BUTLER, &c.—By a young Englishman as butler or valet and second man; thoroughly understands his duties in all its branches; two years and six months in last place. George Plummer, last employer, 99 Madison Av.

BUTLER—SECOND MAN.—By butler and second man; disengaged shortly; Englishmen; former two and one-half years' reference; age, 36; seen by appointment. M., Box 434, Rye, N. Y.

BUTLER and COOK.—By man and wife in private family, or for bachelor; five years in last place; personal reference; wages $75 to $90; would like the country. A. B. C., Box 277 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—By an Englishman; thoroughly understands his duties; first-class silver cleaner; personal city reference from last employer. A. W., Box 267 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—A gentleman wishes to find a situation for a competent English butler or as butler and valet whom he can highly recommend. J. M., Box 291 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—First-class man; highly recommended for capacity and sobriety; disengaged on account of family going abroad; seven years' good city references. Favin, 125 West 21st St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a French Swiss; where second man or parlormaid is kept; understands his business thoroughly; first-class city references; just disengaged. L. D., 243 West 39th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By thoroughly competent married couple; excellent reference from best city families as to ability and character; entire charge if necessary. Butler, Box 300 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By young man, speaking French, German, and English; in private family, as first-class butler; understands his business thoroughly; good city references. Francois, 371 8th Av., care Unterwehr.

BUTLER.—By a first-class French butler in a private family; best of references furnished. J. P., Box 284 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By an English-trained servant, who thoroughly understands the duties of gentleman's house; last employer can be seen. 455 6th Av., Butler.

BUTLER or SINGLE-HANDED.—By a young man; height, 5 feet 11 inches; excellent silver cleaner; best city reference. I. I. I., Box 298 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman, having good reference; knows his duties in all branches; strictly sober, willing, and obliging. E. E., 316 West 32d St.

BUTLER. — Thoroughly competent; English; where second man is kept or assistance given; long personal references for ability, sobriety, &c. Butler, 17 East 48th St.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By a Frenchman; private family; speaks little English; age, 25; moderate wages. R., care Plumez, 215 West 31st St.

BUTLER.—By French Swiss; thoroughly competent; understands every branch in duties; honest, obliging; first-class city references. Butler, 152 West 25th St.

BUTLER.—By butler in a private family; speaks German, French, English; age, 28; best city references; last employer seen. Simon, 74 West 50th St.

BUTLER.—By a married man; competent, willing, sober, and obliging; best of reference; ten years in one place. A. W., Box 263 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER and COOK.—Lady recommends her butler and cook; French couple; first-class ability; four years in my service; city or country. A. V., 237 West 29th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple; competent man as butler and valet or useful man; wife as cook and laundress; private family; good city references. U. F., 206 West 32d St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple; first-class cook; man first-class butler or valet; understand every branch in service; willing, obliging; best city reference. B. J., 122 West 31st St.

BUTLER.—First-class, with one or more footmen; excellent valet; English; tall; good appearance; references will bear strict investigation. Butler, 796 6th Av.; McKinkey's.

BUTLER and VALET.—Tall; three languages; extremely competent; neat appearance; highest references; long experience. H., 12 West 18th St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By a Frenchman for private family; first-class city references. Chef, 121 West 29th St.

CHEF COOK.—Sober and economical; in private family; long experience; small price. B., 327 West 55th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—(Wife excellent waitress, chambermaid); thoroughly experienced; excellent personal recommendations; skillful, stylish driver; temperate, obliging, courteous, punctual, trustworthy. English, 1,620 Broadway; telephone, 1619—38th.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes to find a place about Nov. 10 for his coachman; an excellent driver and thoroughly understands taking care of horses; can recommend him in highest terms. Coachman, 52 West 57th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent to take charge of fine horses and carriages; stylish driver; strictly temperate; best city personal references; married; no children. Thomas, 210 East 38th St.; Farrelly's bell.

COACHMAN.—Single; middle aged; country preferred; will be found strictly temperate and obliging; can be relied upon to take the best care of all intrusted to him; reference certifies to all. C. M., 140 West 53d St.

COACHMAN—GROOM.—Single; Irishman; thoroughly competent; excellent personal and written references; sober, obliging, industrious; careful driver; smart appearance. Steady, 1,620 Broadway; telephone, 1619—38th.

COACHMAN—USEFUL MAN.—(Wife laundress, if necessary;) thoroughly competent; several years' superior (accessible) references; moderate expectation; sober, respectful. Industrious, 1,620 Broadway; telephone, 1619—38th.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up horses highly recommends thoroughly experienced, stylish-appearing, single, temperate, obliging, trustworthy, skillful tandem, four driver. S. C. Harriman, 21 Broad St.

COACHMAN.—By coachman; thoroughly competent in every respect; strictly temperate; willing and obliging; written and personal references; city or country. Coachman, 865 6th Av., store.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced single coachman; highly recommended; strictly temperate, honest, willing, and obliging. 233 East 32d St.

COACHMAN.—Single; medium size; understands the business thoroughly; is sober and reliable; experienced city driver; first-class reference. J. M., 120 East 63d St.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—By coachman and gardener; useful, temperate; understands fine horses, carriages, furnace; good references; moderate wages. T., Box 201 Times.

COACHMAN.—Second man; 24; three years' personal references; thoroughly competent; smart appearance; industrious. Obliging, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By young man; thoroughly experienced; highly recommended; strictly honest and sober. J. C., 123 West 51st St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By a single man; strictly temperate; willing and obliging; highly recommended; last employer can be seen. E. T., Box 303 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman turning out his horses wishes to secure situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. 118 West 28th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By a young Englishman as coachman in a private family; age, 30; best of reference, and last employer can be seen. W. Curl, 331 West 52d St.

COACHMAN.—Married; thoroughly understands care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; sober and reliable; twelve years' references from last employer. J., 202 East 36th St.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly competent and reliable married man; experienced driver; first-class city references; last employers can be seen. 500 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up his horses desires a situation for his coachman; young man; long reference. C. W., 683 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—English; best of personal city references; a good rider, driver, tandem or four. W. S., 232 East 75th St.

COACHMAN.—By coachman; age, twenty-nine; good city driver; disengaged on the 15th. General S. Webb, Riverdale-on-Hudson.

COACHMAN.—Scotch; Protestant; age, 32; good reference; city or country. James Watt, 161 East 48th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; one who thoroughly understands his business; first-class city references. O. S., 842 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Just disengaged; can give personal reference; city or country. J. Smith, 69 East 89th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

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Coachmen.

COACHMAN or SECOND MAN.—Single; age, 30; neat appearance; strictly sober, honest, and industrious; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; stylish and careful driver; also a good rider; first-class references; last employer can be seen. R. W., Westchester House, 4th Av. and 31st St.

COACHMAN.—By coachman; thoroughly experienced; unexceptionable recommendations; prominent (accessible) metropolitan families; stylish appearance; skillful driver tandem, four; temperate, obliging, industrious, faithful. J. F., 235 5th Av. Martins.

COACHMAN.—By a young Swede, who thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; absolutely sober; first-class references; last employer, who is putting out his horses, can be seen in the city. William, Box 175 Times.

COACHMAN.—By coachman; English; middle-aged, married, no family; in city or country, country preferred; wife good cook, chambermaid, or seamstress; seven years' best reference from last place. Coachman, Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN—GROOM.—Useful, single, Englishman; thoroughly competent; excellent personal references; smart appearance; sober, industrious, courteous, punctual; skillful driver. Willing, 1,620 Broadway; telephone, 1619—38th.

Furnacemen.

FURNACEMAN, &c.—By a married Swede, a few furnaces, sidewalks, &c., to attend to during Winter; sober, honest; best references. Charles Palm, 144 East 52d St.

FURNACEMAN.—By furnaceman to attend furnaces in neighborhood of 35th, 36th, or 37th St.; best references. J., Box 373 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

FURNACEMAN.—Experienced man wants to attend few more furnaces. E. W., care Wilson, 209 East 35th St.

FURNACEMAN. — Furnaceman (Swede) wants to take care of some furnaces near 36th St.; good references. S., Box 150, 1,242 Broadway.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By Scotchman; married; no children; has had large experience in growing plants, grapes, roses, vegetables under glass and outdoors; trees, shrubs, and hardy plants; could take charge of laying out and planting new place; references. Gardener, Box 124 Irvington, N. Y.

GARDENER.—Florist and landscape; long experience; best references; German; small family; steady, private place. Gardener, 319 Flushing Av., Long Island City.

GARDENER.—Single; competent to take care of gentleman's place; understands driving; sober; industrious; good references. P. M., 227 East 31st St.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By young man as groom, who thoroughly understands his business; can furnish best reference from last employer. Call or address, Monday, J. H., 32 West 43d St.

GROOM or COACHMAN.—By a single young man as groom or coachman or useful man; country preferred; wages moderate. Present employer's, 50 West 10th St.

GROOM.—By a young Englishman; strictly temperate; city or country; reference; last and former employers can be seen. D. K., Box 80, 1,242 Broadway.

GROOM.—By a young single man; first-class references; city or country. Call or address Robert Vail, 941 6th Av.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN, &c.—By young Englishman, where butler is kept; good valet; willing, obliging; no objection to go in country; good references. L. B., 554 3d Av.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—By a young man; indoors; private family; willing and obliging; five years personal city references. Thomas, Box 275 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man; thoroughly competent and reliable; five years' personal city references. J. B., Box 274 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man, or will take full charge in small private family; first-class reference. M. D., Box 327 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SECOND MAN or USEFUL MAN.—By a young Englishman; excellent personal city references. G. C., Box 284 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SECOND MAN or FOOTMAN.—Age, 23; thoroughly experienced; just disengaged; highest references. S. F., Box 18, 1,242 Broadway.

SECOND MAN.—By a competent young Englishman; first-class city reference. T., Box 138, 1,242 Broadway.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By useful man in private family; thoroughly understands his business; steam heaters, furnaces, brasses, windows; care of gentlemen's clothes; handy with tools; everything about gentleman's house; best city reference. J., Box 261 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN—LAUNDRESS, &c.—By respectable young Swedish couple, without children; man as generally useful man; understands all duties required in private family; wife as laundress, cook, or chambermaid; have good references. Call or answer, by letter only, A. Winston, 339 West 32d St.

USEFUL MAN.—Thoroughly competent; best city recommendations; care of steam, hot-air furnaces, pumps, electric bells, brasses, windows, and waiting; absolutely sober; good appearance. Trustworthy, Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—Colored; and wife as cook; a place together. M., Box 372 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN—COOK.—Colored; wife as cook; together. M., Box 372 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—By useful man in private family; Scotch; age, 22; best city reference. W. S., Box 329 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Valets.

VALET or ATTENDANT.—As valet or attendant; understands massage; first-class reference. J. S., 530 6th Av.

Waiters.

WAITER or USEFUL MAN.—By reliable man; with private family or boarding house; first-class waiter or useful man; not afraid of work; good city reference. Joseph Subly, 241 West 61st St.

Miscellaneous.

CARPENTER, &c.—By married man; no incumbrance; A1 carpenter; also understands gardening; would go South; first-class references as to abilities, character, &c. Brown, 276 Carlton Av., Brooklyn.

MASSAGE.—Medical gymnastics massage and electricity by competent Swedish masseur; doctor references. Randell, 130 East 45th St.

POULTRY.—A young man who has had five years' practical experience in the poultry business desires a position on a poultry place, as manager or assistant; thoroughly competent; references. Address T. L., Box 191 Times.

PORTER or SHIPPING CLERK.—By porter or shipping clerk; strong and willing; best references. E. W., care Wilson, 209 East 35th St.

WANTED—Situation for my coachman, whom I can recommend as a sober, careful city driver; thoroughly competent in every particular. Call or address I. E. Roosevelt, 44 Wall St., or I. W., 339 East 59th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—A housekeeper can secure a good home with fair wages in a widower's family; must have first-class references as to capacity to fill the place; it is for a working housekeeper; family not large, and no young children. Answer immediately, as the place is waiting. Write to Housekeeper, No. 50 North Prince St., Flushing, L. I., N. Y. Answer for three days.

WANTED—French Protestant nursery governess to take entire charge of little girls, five and three and a half years old; must sew well and understand thoroughly management of children; governess who has lived in England preferred. Address, giving particulars and copy of last reference, G., Box 87, 1,242 Broadway.

WANTED—By a New-York family, remaining in their country place this Winter, a thoroughly well recommended waitress and parlormaid; in small family; wages $20; none but those having received same wages for same position need apply. Apply Monday, 10 to 12 A. M. only, at 145 West 58th St.

WANTED—Nurse; Protestant; must be capable, trustworthy, and refined, to take charge, with assistance, of two children; ages, nine months and three; must have best of references. Apply, between 10 and 11:30 A. M., at 50 West 52d St.

WANTED.—An experienced and well recommended woman as housekeeper in a small family; one able to control and hire the servants; prefer one coming by the day and living at home; state age, salary, and full experience, with names of parties can refer to. Address P. O. Box 852.

WANTED, TO GO TO WASHINGTON CITY—A first-class white cook, who can give good personal references in New-York; wages, $25. D. C., Box 306 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WANTED.—Good cook in small private family; state age and full experience, where have lived and how long, and give full address of the parties you refer to, through P. O. Box 852.

WANTED—First-class Protestant cook. Apply 556 Madison Av., Monday, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—Chambermaid and waitress; wages, $16. Call, with references, Monday, between 10 and 12, at 33 Irving Place.

WANTED—A competent laundress and chambermaid; must have first-class references. Apply Monday 11 to 2 o'clock, 133 West 86th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

DIRECTORY COLLECTORS.—Men and Boys to collect names of residents for National Directory; $10 per 1,000 paid. National Directory, Camden, N. J.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

MILLIONS OF HOARDED CAPITAL READY FOR INVESTMENT.

Confidence Restored, Market Advancing—Deposits of Savings Banks to be Placed in Realty—Lower Rate of Interest—New Buildings.

The best commentary upon the issues fought out in the election of Tuesday is the immediate and decided improvement in all business. It was a campaign of trade against stagnation, of a sound basis for traffic as against a fluctuating currency and an unstable market. Business, having won, is exultant, and is confident of the present and of the future.

For the last few months comparatively little was done in the real estate market. Holders of property had so much confidence in the ultimate success of the cause of sound money that they were unwilling to do business at the panic prices offered by buyers, who were also confident, but who wanted to purchase for the certain advance after McKinley's election. Even in the hottest period of the campaign, however, the true and permanent condition of affairs was shown whenever, as in the case of the Dimick sale, desirable property was offered at its real value.

Realty a Safe Investment.

Realty in a city of the great commercial importance of New-York, and where the advance of population and trade has been so steady and so marked, will always be a safe investment. A panic, or the fear of one, may tie up property and prevent sales; it may also force small investors to the wall, and throw a great deal of their holdings upon the open market, where they bring depreciated prices and serve to keep up the semblance of panic; but to those who are able to wait there is no reason for selling real estate at a loss.

It should also be borne in mind, in any consideration of the condition of the real estate market, that investment in realty in New-York is assuming daily a greater degree of permanency. Investors do not buy with expectation of an advance to-day or to-morrow, but for a steady income from property that will command a better price a year hence, and a still better price ten years hence. They rely upon the operation of causes which may not "bull" the market this week or "bear" it next week, but which underlie the progress and development of the city, and, indeed, of the whole country.

Such a cause, far-reaching in its effects, was at work during the recent campaign. If its issue had been purely political, the result would not have had any appreciable influence upon the real estate market.

As its issue involved the very life of business, and as that issue has been decided in the interest of advancement and development, the effect upon real estate may be expected to be far greater than could follow the mere termination of a commercial panic.

Already this result is apparent. There is no doubt that millions of dollars have been hoarded in the vaults and banks of this city awaiting the success of the campaign. If the result had been adverse, this vast capital, estimated to be more than $70,000,000, would have remained idle in the money chests, and would have been increased by other millions withdrawn from the banks and from the channels of trade, and a far greater panic would have ensued. Now it is coming out of its enforced retirement.

Millions to be Put in Circulation.

Millions that had long lain unused in the vaults are already in the market seeking investment. While a large part of this stored wealth will go into bonds, insurance and trust companies, and into other lines of business, the great bulk of it will find more profitable employment in real estate. Millions of it will be loaned on mortgages, and millions more will seek direct investment in real property.

Another source of capital that will contribute money for investment is the savings bank. The small earnings of labor, which were taken from these institutions during the period of uncertainty, will go back into the vaults, and so add thousands of tributary streams to the accumulating capital available for use in a better market. This money will, of necessity, be invested in first mortgages on real estate.

The rate of interest on loans on first mortgages has been during the last few months as high as 6 per cent. It has slowly fallen to 5, and to 4½, and 4 per cent. for gilt-edged property. At any figure above 3 per cent., mortgage loans would pay better than investment in bonds. It is only by a combination of circumstances that United States bonds now yield an income of nearly 3 per cent.

The usual rate received by investors is 2½. It is the same with State and city bonds. So that real estate offers the surest source of income for a long term, both to those who buy direct and to those who lend on first mortgages. This consideration will attract millions of capital into real estate investments. On the other hand, the greater portion of estate and trust funds, ever increasing in amount, find their only sure investment in mortgages on realty. These sources, together with the money that has been withheld from the market, and the renewed deposits of the savings banks, ought to yield a large supply of capital for immediate use.

The effect will be to stimulate business, to lower the rate on loans, and to increase correspondingly the values of real estate. It is probable that very soon more 4 per cent. money will be available and will result in greater investments in real property. As the rate of interest goes down the value of property goes up, and it may, therefore, be confidently expected that a decided and steady advance in realty will follow.

An Increase of Prices.

A number of dealers have already received offers on property held for months at prices that buyers of last week would not consider. As a rule, the offers have been declined. In several instances owners have already demanded an advance of 10, 15, and 20 per cent. over former prices.

It is believed by dealers and owners that the beginning of this week will show a far better market in real estate than has been seen in New-York since 1893. No boom is expected, nor is one desired; but a positive, steady, and healthy advance in all real property is fully assured.

A good test of the market will soon be afforded by the sale on the 19th of the Ward estate, on Washington Heights. This property lies between the King's Bridge Road and the Hudson River. It was put up at auction last year, but was suddenly withdrawn on the day of sale. The reason for its withdrawal was that two blocks of the property were sold to a keen investor, and the holders at once conceived the idea that the estate was too valuable to risk a sacrifice at auction. It will again be put up at public sale, and the effect of the election upon the market, as illustrated by the prices to be obtained, will be watched with much interest. This time the sale will be an absolute one, each lot going to the highest bidder.

George R. Read, John R. Downey, and Frank R. Houghton have been appointed a nominating committee, to select the candidates for Directors to be voted for at the coming annual election of the Real Estate Exchange.

John B. Simpson and the heirs of the late Adolph Kerbs have agreed to a trade, by which Mr. Simpson will sell the plot 100.11 by 150, on which are small frame buildings, at the northwest corner of Mount Morris Park West and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, and take in trade 988 Fifth Avenue, four-story brick residence, 25.6 by 100, covering the entire lot.

Henry Gieschen sold to a building firm 1,731 to 1,737 Park Avenue, a plot 75.6 by 90, with frame buildings, on private terms.

M. Arnmann has bought 1,247 Park Avenue, a five-story brick tenement, lot 25 by 70, for $22,000.

The Sturgis & Hill Company has sold to Mr. Williams, 255 West Eighty-fifth Street, four-story private dwelling, 16 by 60 by 100, for $25,000.

Henry D. Wimans and May have sold for Mrs. Mary B. Johnson the four-story brown-stone front, lot 16.8 by 75.10, 70 East Fifty-fifth Street, to Rufus R. Graves, for about $22,000, and have also sold for W. W. and T. M. Hall the light granite house 21 East Eightieth Street.

Sales at auction during the past week amounted to $123,580. Last year in the corresponding week they were $158,554.

There were recorded during the past week 220 mortgages, for $1,818,185; of which 103, for $900,579, were at 5 per cent.; 93, for $627,606, were at more, and 24, for $290,000, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 242 mortgages, for $4,705,970; of which 152, for $2,055,320, were at 5 per cent.; 143, for $1,222,900, were at more, and 47, for $1,427,750, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, Nov. 9.—By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Gibson Putzel, referee, 26 and 28 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, south side, 235 feet west of Fifth Avenue, each 33.4 by 99.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $2,100; prior mortgage on each, $25,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry M. Alexander, Jr., referee, 136 West Sixty-fourth Street, south side, 360 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,975; prior mortgage, $18,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William Meldrum, referee, 2,030 First Avenue, east side, 126.1 feet north of One Hundred and Fourth Street, 25 by 100, five-story stone-front tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $1,800.

By Frank Yoran, foreclosure sale, Milo J. White, referee, the right, title, and interest of John C. Pearson to Lots 61, 62, and 63, map, in partition of estate of William Adee, Westchester. Due on judgment, $418.

On the Premises—By F. W. Clark, referee, foreclosure sale, White Plains Road, west side, 300.7 feet south of Westchester Avenue, 31.4 by 175 by 29.4 by 166. Due on mortgage, $——.

TUESDAY, Nov. 10.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph I. Berry, referee, 1,869 and 1,871 Park Avenue, east side, 49.11 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 50 by 70, one and two story brick and frame buildings. Due on judgment, $7,275.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 315 East Fifty-third Street, north side, 176.8 feet east of Second Avenue, 19.2 by 100.5, two-story and basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,703.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Benjamin Hoffman, referee, Water Street, northwest corner of Scammel Street, 24.1 by 68 by 24.8 by 68, two-story brick tenement, with store, at 630 Water Street, and two-story brick building at 59 Scammel Street. Due on judgment, $2,925.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Wilbur Larremore, referee, 1,375 and 1,377 Lexington Avenue, southeast corner of Ninety-first Street, 45 by 100.8, five-story and basement brick apartment house; also, 124 East Ninety-second Street, south side, 250 feet east of Park Avenue, 15 by 100.8½, three-story and basement brick dwelling; also, 140 East Ninety-second Street, southwest corner of Lexington Avenue, 30 by 56.8½, two-story and basement frame dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, 2,051 and 2,053 Eighth Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 50.5 by 99.11, two five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $13,930.

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, Cornelius J. Earley, referee, 13 Washington Street, east side, 142.5¼ feet north of Battery Place, 22.4 by 47, four-story brick tenement, with store; also, 438 West Forty-second Street, south side, 300 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement, with stores.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Roger Foster, referee, 62 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 170 feet east of Madison Avenue, 20 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $21,169.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Thomas D. Rambaut, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, south side, 506.4 feet west of Eighth Avenue, runs to Edgecombe and Bradhurst Avenues, irregular. Due on judgment, $2,640.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Isaac L. Miller, referee, 210 and 212 West Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 137.6 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, each 18.9 by 102.2, two three-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment on each, $17,925.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, partition sale, N. T. M. Mellis, referee, 2,220 Fifth Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 25.5 by 84, five-story brick flat, with store.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, William G. Davies, referee, 310 and 312 West Sixty-ninth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, each 25 by 100.5, two five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment on each, $11,412.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, David Mitchell, referee, 53 to 61 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 108 feet east of Madison Avenue, 151.6 by 100.11, five five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $4,400; prior mortgage, $130,000.

By the Sheriff, 230 and 232 West Sixty-second Street, south side, 325 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 50 by 100, two five-story brick tenements.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 13 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, 225 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 19 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $17,025.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, Duncomb Avenue, northwest side, 547 feet southwest of Elliott Avenue, 100 by 150. Due on judgment, $1,900.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, Jacob Fromme, referee, 371 Willis Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 25 by 106, four-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $—.

THURSDAY, Nov. 12.—By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee, 3,649 Third Avenue, west side, 526 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 25 by 104.6, one-story frame building in rear. Due on juugment, $2,150.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Morris Cukor, referee, 138 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 400 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 30 by 99.11, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $5,560; prior mortgage, $12,000.

By James Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, Philip L. Wilson, referee, 128 West Fiftieth Street, south side, 250 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, three-story brick stable.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Frederick G. Gedney, referee, 102 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 30 feet west of Park Avenue, 30 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $26,975.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 54 and 56 Duane Street, south side, 55.3 feet east of Elm Street, 47 by 47.10 by 46.5 by 86.9, five-story brick and stone stores.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., auction sale, 44 East Seventy-third Street, south side, 143 feet east of Madison Avenue, 22 by 102.2, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., auction sale, 299 to 305 Water Street, south side, 180 feet east of Dover Street, 50.8 by 71.7, seven-story brick warehouse.

At 59 Liberty Street, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 40 West Fifty-eighth Street, south side, 370 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story and basement stone dwelling.

FRIDAY, Nov. 13.—By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Grosvenor F. Hubbard, referee, 148-160 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 150 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 225 by 100.11, seven five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $55,007; prior mortgages, $138,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Louis B. Van Gaasbeek, referee, west side of First Avenue, from Ninety-fifth to Ninety-sixth Street, 201.4 by 140, eight four-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $11,236.

SATURDAY, Nov. 14.—By William S. Lalor, foreclosure sale, Irving Bell Brennan, referee, 135 and 137 East Thirteenth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Third Avenue, each 25 by 73.9, two-story brick dwelling and three-story brick stores; also, 138 West Fourteenth Street, south side, 179.2 feet west of Third Avenue, 20.10 by 153.6 by 27.1 by 136.2, five-story stone front tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $37,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

First Avenue, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth Streets and East River, Bellevue grounds, for a two-story brick boiler and laundry house, by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, owners; cost, $85,000.

Same property, for a two-story isolated hospital, by same owners; cost, $45,000.

Blackwell's Island, 12 inches from west end of City Hospital, for a four-and-a-half-story brick and stone water tower, by same owners; cost, $15,000.

Fox Street, west side, 57 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for a three-story frame dwelling and store, by James C. Gaffney of 1,143 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, owner; cost, $2,000.

Jerome Avenue, east side, 136.7 feet south of Van Courtlandt Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling, by Mary A. Costello, 2,685 Third Avenue, owner; cost, $8,000.

Morris Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, southwest corner, for two five-story brick flats, by John Ellard of Fifth Avenue and One Hundredth Street, owner; cost, $45,000.

Jefferson Street, north side, 198 feet east of Franklin Avenue, for a three-story frame tenement, by Margaret Tynell, owner; cost, $5,500.

No. 884 Park Avenue, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling, by Mrs. E. R. Wharton of 451 West Thirty-second Street, agent; cost, $3,000.

Fort Schuyler Road, 150 feet east of Throggs Neck Road, alterations to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, by F. De R. Wisneau, owner; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Nov. 7.

CHURCH ST, 130; also, 216 Church St and 51 to 57 Thomas St; Charles Weld to William Williams $1
BROADWAY, 345 and 347, and 92 to 96 Leonard St.; same to same.......... 1
SPRING ST, 107 to 111; Same to same.......... 1
BROADWAY, 305 to 309; same to same.......... 1
4TH ST, n e corner of Greene St, 25.11x96.2; same to same.......... 1
BLEECKER, ST, 98 and 100; also 197 Mercer St.; same to same.......... 1
WASHINGTON PLACE, 13 and 15; same to same.......... 1
4TH ST, 21 to 29 West; same to same.......... 1
74TH ST, s s, 133.4 ft w of 2d Av, 30.4x102.2; William Wetterer to Julia Casper.......... 1
123D ST, n s, 272 ft e of 2d Av, 18x100.11; Charles Hepner to Henry Greenberg and wife 1,825
BOWERY, 113 and 113½, 34.1x103.7x33.10x103.7; John S. Ames and wife to John Heyman 1
SOUTH ST, 164, n s, 20.9x71.10; Mary A. Schutt to Henry B. Duke.......... 1,000
SAME PROPERTY; Herman Schutt to Mary A. Schutt 1
3D ST, 64 West; Richard Quirk to Anna Quirk 10
55TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 27x100.5; Rufus R. Graves to Walter F. Chappell 28,500
SAME PROPERTY; Arthur B. Graves to Lavinia R. Graves and others.......... 1
BROOK AV, 543; Sanford B. Stifter to Joseph A. Thompson.......... 1
MORSE AV, n s, 150 ft w of 5th St, 60 x—; William H. Smith and wife to St. Philip's Parish Home.......... 1
2D AV, e s, 150 ft s of Spring St, 50x100; John Shrady and others to Julius Seibold 2,000
LOTS 390 and 391, map of Van Nest Park; E. B. Levy to William I. Hoppe.......... 970

Recorded Leases.

HOLMGREN, Andrew P., and another to Isaac Leopold; 1,713 Madison Av, 3 years $900
HAMILTON, Erastus, to Armin Herrmann; s e corner of 8th Av and 138th St, 3 years.......... 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

CLARK, Eliza C., and another to James J. Long; s w corner of 1st Av and 96th St, 1 year.......... $20,000
CRONEMEYER, Alfred, to Rosabynde de Lima Mayer; n w corner of Vyse Av and Home St, 1 year.......... 9,000
CHAPPELL, Walter F., to Rufus R. Graves; n s of 55th St, 150 ft e of 5th Av, installments 28,500
DUKE, Henry, and wife to Margaret Kaufmann; 164 South St, 1 year.......... 6,000
FAWCETT, Isabel, to Frank P. Lockwood; e s of Anthony Av, 50.2 ft s of 180th St, 1 year 1,200
HEGINBOTHAM, Thomas B., to Jacob Leitner; s s of Westchester Av, 119.7 ft w of 156th St, 1 year.......... 1,500
HACKETT, Charlotte, to the East River Savings Institution; n s of 150th St, 150 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 1 year.......... 2,000
HEYMAN, John, to Conrad H. Jordan; 113 and 113½ Bowery, 1 year.......... 5,000
MALLETTE, Wilhelmina, to Edward W. Nichols; n s of 95th St, 86 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year.......... 4,000
McCORMACK, Margaret A., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 106th St, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year.......... 8,500
RENNER, Elise, to Louis Voelkner and wife; 48 Barrow St, 4 years.......... 5,000
REUTHER, Louise H., to John Moeller; s s of 9th St, 177.5 ft e of University Place, leasehold 2,000
SCHMUCK, Herman, and others to the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; n w corner of Southern Boulevard and St. Ann's Av, 1 year.......... 14,591
SEIBOLD, Julius, and wife to New-York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Lots 295, map of Mount Eden, installments.......... 500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRANDT, Annie F., to Adam Helmerich.. $3,000
HERMAN, Jacob, to Augusta Goodman.. 1
JONES, Josephine K., and others, executors, to Josephine K. Jones.......... 21,334
SAME to same.......... 6,171
SAME to Sarah E. Jones and another.... 15,767
LOCKWOOD, Harriet E., to Peter McDowell 650
LOCKWOOD, Frank P., to Henry H. Barnard 1,200
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Charlotte O. Schetter 8,103
MILLER, David, to Arlando Marine...... 2,950
RIDGWAY, Ada L., and another, administrators, to Florece G. Mayorga.......... 6,000
TARLER, Sadie V., to Max Marx.......... 1
THE EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK to David J. King and others, executors and trustees 22,000

Lis Pendens.

JEFFERSON ST, e s, 80 ft n of Madison St, 20x47.8; Louis S. Brush against Bertha Epter and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
82D ST, 317 West; Henry Parsons against Mary E. Van Horn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
114TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of 1st Av, 20x28.10; Harlem Savings Bank against Catherine Kehoe and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
29TH ST, n s, 57.10 ft w of Broadway, runs w 85.4xn 118.8x e 143.2, to Broadway x s 12.10 x w 57.4x s 105.10; John P. Kane Company against George J. Kraus and others, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien.)
AQUEDUCT AV, w s, 250.8 ft n of Hampden St, runs w 100x n 50x e 130x s 50x w 30; John C. Stevens against Amy F. Moore and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
14TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, runs 206.6 to 13th St, x w 21x n 90x w 41.6x n 116..., to 14th St x e 62.5; Richard Vom Hofe against George Theiss and others, (action to cancel four deeds.)

Mechanics' Liens.

The following mechanics' liens were filed yesterday:

145TH ST, s e corner of St. Nicholas Av, 100x190; Robert A. Serrell against George Dalker, owner; Frederick Lamura and P. Altieri, contractors....... $213
MORRIS AV, s w corner of 148th St, 100x100; William A. Quick against Josephine Hunter, owner; Abraham Yost, contractor 200
103D ST, s w corner of Manhattan Av, 95x100.11; Nicholas Cotter against George W. Allen, owner and contractor. 263

MUSICAL.

GUITARS.—C. F. Martin & Co.'s celebrated Guitars; also, Boehm, Meyer, and Albrecht Flutes, Tiefenbrunner Zithers, and Fairbanks & Cole's fine Banjos. Depot at C. A. ZOEBISCH & SONS', No. 19 Murray St.

PROFESSOR HENRY MAYER HAS RESUMED his piano tuition; private lessons only; at pupils' or his own residence. 215 West 69th St.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

BROADWAY, CORNER 29TH ST.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old Gold bought. LINDO BROS.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

ADVERTISER, CONFIDENTIALLY EMPLOYED, has extraordinary opportunities of making money; seeks acquaintance of lady or gentleman of means. Address NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, Box 172 Times.

WANTED—To exchange life and accident insurance for merchandise; what have you? INSURANCE, Box 147 Times Office.

STABLES TO LET.

114 WEST 50TH ST.—PRIVATE STABLE TO let, elegant appointments; five stalls and one box stall; carriage lift; harness closets, &c., including living rooms for coachman; rent, $2,000; open for inspection, without permit, 9 to 10 A. M., 4 to 5 P. M. G. W. BASHFORD, 41 Wall St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

112 WEST 40TH ST.—TO LET.
Studio with northern skylight, rent $35.
Small rear office.......... rent $15
Tailor, Dressmaker, or Milliner's store, rent $40.
Apply to Janitor on premises.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET IN MODERN building, No. 20 East 42d St., steam heat; electric elevator and light; moderate rates. Apply to GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE, 9 Pine St. and 509 5th Av.

HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED.

ONE OR MORE TENEMENTS OR FLATS wanted on lease for long or short term by reliable party. Address RESPONSIBLE, Box 17, 1,242 Broadway.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

1.—Elegantly furnished floor; suite and single rooms; board optional; highest references. 109 West 48th St.

1.—MADISON AV., 650, CORNER 60TH.—Elegant suite, with board; other desirable rooms; strictly first-class.

14TH ST., 237 WEST.—Extra large front room, second floor; one third floor; excellent table.

20 EAST 43D ST.—Desirable rooms, with private bath; references.

24 EAST 75TH ST.—Large sunny room; private bath; also, fourth floor room; superior table and appointments.

31ST, 33 WEST.—Desirable rooms for families to rent, with board.

34 WEST 51ST ST.—Handsomely furnished suite or separately, with board; private bath; references exchanged.

41ST ST., 5 EAST.—Desirable location; excellent cuisine; parlor dining room; references.

42 EAST 21ST ST.—Very comfortable, pleasant rooms, furnished, large and small; good board; moderate terms.

44 EAST 30TH ST.—Communicating rooms; on second floor; hallroom on third floor; with board; references.

45TH ST., 216 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; superior board; optional; select house; references exchanged.

55TH ST, 63 WEST.—Sunny hall room, with board; large closet; references exchanged.

56TH ST., 79 EAST.—Large rooms on second floor, with private bath and board; terms moderate.

61ST ST., 158 EAST.—Boarders for new private boarding house; first-class table and rooms; German cooking.

72D ST., 143 WEST.—Sunny, large room; also smaller room; elegant boarding accommodations; superior table; perfect service.

129TH ST., 29 EAST.—Private family can accommodate two gentlemen or couple; first-class neighborhood.

173 WEST 47TH ST.—Handsome, connecting rooms; also single; southern exposure; all conveniences; superior table; private family.

1.—ATTRACTIVE SECOND FLOOR; HANDsomely furnished; bath; suites, single rooms; board optional; transients or permanents; references. 14 West 33d St.

GOOD BOARD; GOOD NEIGHBORHOOD; FOR two ladies; Harlem. Apply to F. A. BLACK, 109 West 125th St.

ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR, WITH PRIVATE Bath.—69th, between Central Park West and Columbus, with first-class board; will separate; references. M. B., 251 Columbus Av.

GENTLEMAN OF INDEPENDENT MEANS, tired of living alone, (family bereavement,) desires congenial couple; positively no other boarders. His new, modern residence pleasantly located, lower West Side, near Riverside Drive; his servants competent, faithful, and many years in family; this is no boarding house advertisement, and only those who will moderately share expenses of perfect cuisine, luxurious surroundings, and strictly private family life need address L. & Co., 30 State St., New-York.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

1—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOM, SECOND floor, for one or two gentlemen or couple. 14 West 96th St.

9TH ST., 48 EAST, NEAR BROADWAY.—Large front room; also immensely large parlors; hall rooms; meals optional.

11TH ST., 105 WEST.—Elegantly furnished square rooms for gentlemen; bath, heat; private house; terms moderate.

25TH ST., 51 EAST, NEAR MADISON SQUARE.—Beautifully furnished, sunny rooms; would serve breakfast; references required.

29 WEST 25TH ST.—Handsome rooms; private baths; single rooms; suite on parlor floor; references exchanged.

31ST ST., 137 EAST.—Large, light furnished room; suitable for two ladies or gentlemen.

47TH ST., 105 WEST.—Private family; furnished front rooms for gentlemen without board.

48TH ST., 46 WEST.—Parlor floor, for dentist or physician; private house; also large front room; gentleman.

52 EAST 21ST ST.—Rooms, en suite or singly; house just renovated; parlor suite; meals or breakfasts.

54 WEST 18TH ST.—A furnished room to let.

58TH ST., 66 EAST.—To bachelors; large front room; also hall room; fine house; owner.

70TH ST., 62 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor; large connecting rooms; private bath; other rooms, en suite, single; references. Mrs. Dale, formerly 120 Madison Av.

75 WEST 46TH ST.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms, singly or en suite; also parlor; private house; references.

82D ST., 129 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room; private house; block from elevated station; to gentleman.

104TH ST, 48 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; all conveniences.

132 WEST 21ST ST.—Furnished rooms to rent; gentlemen only; references required.

234 WEST 44TH ST.—Private family has attractive, sunny rooms, adjoining bath; married couple or gentlemen; seen any time; references.

234 WEST 44TH ST.—Private family; large front or back parlor; southern exposure; butler's pantry; suitable for doctor.

MADISON AV., 109, NEAR 30TH ST.—Bachelor quarters; doctor's office; very desirable; convenient to hotels, clubs, amusements.

LEXINGTON AV., 71.—Large room; most conveniently located; best attendance; private family; references. Campbell.

LEXINGTON AV., 233.—Two large nicely furnished rooms; second floor; bath and attendance; gentlemen only.

NEAR METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Handsome furnished rooms, single and en suite. Bath, &c. 236 West 39th St.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 70.—Second-story front room, with hall, and third front; also front parlor; grate fires.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

POILLON,
Central Park West, (8th Av.,) corner 61st St., apartments; all modern conveniences, including hot-water supply, electric light, and elevators for servants and tradespeople.
For further information please apply to
H. H. CAMMANN & CO., Agents,
51 Liberty St.,
or to owner on premises.

The Rutland, Broadway & 57th St.
Genteel unfurnished housekeeping apartments of 6 to 14 rooms, including elevators, hall service, steam heat, range, fuel, and hot water, to let at rents ranging from $1,100 to $3,500 per year. Apply directly to D. W. HEATH, resident Superintendent, at office on premises.
G. W. BASHFORD, Agent, 41 Wall St.

No. 201 West 54th St., corner 7th Av.
Corner apartments to let; 8 rooms and bath; elevator, steam heat, hot-water supply. Apply to janitor on premises, or to
H. H. CAMMANN & CO.,
51 Liberty St.

"THE WIESBADEN," 110 WEST 40TH ST.—
To Let—One large single flat, third floor; rent, $75; one large single flat, fifth floor; rent, $65.
Only to families of refinement, having undoubted references. Janitor will show.
G. W. BASHFORD, 41 Wall St.

THE GORDON, 126 West 45th St.
A very superior apartment on second floor to let; comprises the whole floor; has light and air from all four sides, also steam heat. Janitor will show. Rent $1,200.
G. W. BASHFORD, Agent, 41 Wall St.

THE BERESFORD, A HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT hotel, situated on Central Park West, 81st to 82d St., has one choice suite of rooms to be rented from Dec. 1. Can be occupied immediately.

BARRINGTON,
40 East 25th St., (Madison Square;) one desirable apartment to let.

VERY DESIRABLE CORNER APARTMENT.—Third floor; seven rooms and bath; rent $50 monthly; will sublet at reduction. HALSEY, 1 West 104th St.

$40, $45, $50.—Handsome apartments; seven rooms; bath; steam heated; private neighborhood. 19 West 84th St.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

D. PHŒNIX INGRAHAM, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE,
Estate of SUSAN B. WARD.
199 Vacant Lots
AT FORT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,
ON
Kingsbridge Road, Fort Washington Ave. Haven Ave., Boulevard, Lafayette, 169th, 170th, & 171st Sts.,
WILL BE SOLD IN SEPARATE LOTS BY
D. PHŒNIX INGRAHAM & CO.
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1896,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
At the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom,
111 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY.
60 per cent. may remain on Bond and Mortgage for 3 years at 5 per cent.
Titles guaranteed by the Title Guarantee and Trust Co. free of charge to the purchaser.
Abraham Van Santvoord, Esq., Referee, 111 Broadway.
Geo. W. Van Slyck, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 120 Broadway.
Messrs. DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, No. 32 Nassau St.
Messrs. BLANDY, MOONEY & SHIPMAN, No. 15 Wall St.
Messrs. ALEXANDER & GREEN, No. 120 Broadway.
Messrs. MILLER & BRIGGS, No. 32 Nassau St.
GEORGE Q. COLLINS, Esq., 120 Broadway.
WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL, Esq., No. 146 B'way, Attorneys for Defendants.
Book-maps of Auctioneers, 111 Broadway, Room B, N. Y. City. Telephone 2,481 Cortlandt.

A.—William Kennelly, Auctioneer,
will sell by auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,
Tuesday, Nov. 24, 1896,
By order of the Supreme Court in Partition, Under direction of John H. Judge, Esq., Referee,
Nos. 135, 137, and 139 6th Av., also,
Nos. 101, 103, 105, 107, and 109 West 10th St.,
comprising northwest corner.
No. 205 East 9th St.
No. 207 Stuyvesant St.
No. 80 Nassau St.
No. 151 West 14th St.
No. 116 6th Av., also,
Nos. 71 and 73 West 9th St.,
comprising northeast corner.
No. 135 West 14th Street.
Nos. 136 & 136½ West 15th Street.
4 choice lots on west side of Park Avenue, between 116th and 117th Streets.
No. 240 East 124th St.
F. J. Worcester, Esq., Pl't'ff's Atty., 309 B'way.
George W. Van Slyck, Esq., D'f'd't's Trustees' Atty., 120 Broadway.
John M. Gardner, Esq., Def'dt. L. A. Bodine's Atty., 38 Park Row.
Henry A. James, Esq., G'dian ad. litem's Atty., 15 Broad Street.
Catalogues and all particulars with Attorneys or Auctioneer, 111 Broadway, (telephone, 3,949 Cortlandt.)

JERE JOHNSON, Jr., CO.
AUCTIONEERS,
Offices, 169 and 171 Broadway, New-York, and 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.
AUCTION SALES OF REAL ESTATE
Made everywhere on most favorable terms.
BROOKLYN REALTY A SPECIALTY.
If you want to buy / If you want to sell / If you want to rent / If you want to trade / If you want loans on / If you want appraisals — Real Estate
Call on JERE JOHNSON, Jr., CO., 169 & 171 Broadway, New-York, Or 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

ONE LEFT
in THE SCARBORO, 176 WEST 86th St.; 7 rooms and bath; $50; hot and cold water. POWER, 516 Columbus Av.

Three Apartments, new corner building, 200 East 68th St.; all improvements; steam heat; rents $24 and $26.
FIRM L. J. CARPENTER, 1181 3d Av., near 68th St.

THE DESMONDE, 339 WEST 23D ST.—Seven attractive rooms; excellent location; every way desirable; reasonable; please inspect.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

Wm. H. Gray
BUILDER OF
FINE CARRIAGES,
20 AND 22 WOOSTER ST.

AT AUCTION. WM. B. FASIG, AUCTIONEER.
THE LATE
Major S. T. Dickinson's
VALUABLE STABLE of Track and Road HORSES, including the great mares, SALLY SIMMONS, 2:13½; ROSELEAF, 2:14½; COCOON, 2:15, &c., together with the entire Track and Road Outfit, consisting of ROAD WAGONS, SULKIES, HARNESS, ROBES, &c., will be sold by
W. B. FASIG & CO.
AT
DURLAND'S RIDING ACADEMY,
(59th St. and Boulevard,)
ON
Thursday Morning Next,
Nov. 12, at 11 o'clock, sharp.
CATALOGUES on application to WM. B. FASIG & CO., Cor. 52d St. and Broadway, N. Y.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS AND HORSE OWNERS.—In 1888 I, Martin Logan, invented a sanitary system of drainage for stables; since then there have been various schemes, and some claiming to be patented, all of which are worthless; those unprincipled parties are now trying to introduce them as the Logans system; my system is marked with the name in raised letters on the back of each drain pan, patented, 1888 and 1893. MARTIN LOGAN, 854 7th Av., N. Y.

A TEAM BLACK AND BAY CARRIAGE horses for sale, about 15½ hands, cost together $950. Will sell separately or together, black for $200 and bay for $150; belong to well-known New-York resident now giving up his stable. Ask to see them at POOLE'S STABLES, 267 West 87th Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WM. M. RYAN, Auct'r,
will sell at auction at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
Thursday, November 19th,
Supreme Court Partition Sale,
Under the direction of EUGENE A. PHILBIN, Referee,
7 desirable East Side tenement investments,
127, 129, 131 Avenue C,
northwest corner of 8th Street.
3 substantial 5-story and cellar double brick tenements, with stores.
180 Avenue B,
near 11th Street.
5-story and cellar brick tenement house, with store, size 20x90.6.
247, 249, 251 Avenue B,
southeast corner of 15th Street.
3 substantial 5-story and cellar brick tenement houses, with stores.
All of this property is in good condition, and is located in the best paying tenement district in New-York City.
WM. F. CLARE, Pl'tiffs' Atty, 39 Cortlandt St.
JAS. F. ALBRIGHT, Def'dts' Atty, 251 B'way.
JOHN S. McNULTY, Atty for Guardian, 155 B'way.
Maps at auctioneers' office, 111 B'way.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auct'r,
will sell at auction, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
TUESDAY, Nov. 10,
Supreme Court Partition Sale, under the direction of CORNELIUS J. EARLY, Referee.
TWO DESIRABLE INVESTMENTS,
13 Washington Street,
near Battery Place.
Substantial 4-story and cellar brick tenement with handsome plate glass store front, lot 22.8x47.
438 West 42d Street,
near 10th Av.
Substantial 5-story and cellar brick tenement with two stores, lot 25x98.9.
GEO. W. McADAM, Plt'ff's Atty., 90 W. B'way.
JAS. A. O'GORMAN, Def'dt's Atty., 206 B'way.
Maps from attorneys or auctioneer, 111 B'way.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auct'r
Will sell at auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,
TUESDAY, NOV. 17,
By order of heirs-at-law of Henrietta Barnett, deceased,
COZY PRIVATE DWELLING,
113 East 115th St.,
BETWEEN LEXINGTON & PARK AVS.,
2-story, high-stoop frame dwelling, containing 9 rooms, range, washtubs, &c.
Most accessible location.
WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Esq., Atty., 120 Broadway.
Maps at auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer,
At 111 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom,
TUESDAY, NOV. 24, 12 O'CK. NOON.
ABSOLUTE SALE
198 CITY LOTS,
VYSE ESTATE,
23d and 24th Wards, New-York City.
These Lots are desirably situated east of
SO. BOULEVARD, NEAR 172D ST.
On Jennings, Bryant, and Longfellow Sts., all readily accessible by
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, WEST FARMS OR WESTCHESTER AV. TROLLEY CARS.
Leaving L Station at 3d Av. and 129th St. every minute to this property.
Streets graded on established city grade. City improvements at hand. Property rapidly building up with handsome houses. NOW is the time to buy for investment or homes.
SALE ABSOLUTELY UNRESERVED. EASY TERMS. TITLES INSURED FREE.
Send for maps to James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 59 Liberty Street, N. Y.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer,
Supreme Court Sale, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 18, noon, at 111 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom.
4 PRIVATE RESIDENCES.
NOS. 162, 166, 168, and 170
WEST 94TH STREET,
South side, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. Each house 3 stories and basement, brick and brownstone. Maps with L. L. Delafield, Esq., Referee, 111 Broadway; Lexow, Mackellar & Wells, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 19 Liberty St.; James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 59 Liberty Street; or janitor in No. 166 West 94th St.

PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10TH, 1896,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
SUPREME COURT SALE,
WILBUR LARREMORE, ESQ., REFEREE.
The Choice and Valuable Properties
Nos. 1,375 and 1,377 Lexington Ave.,
SOUTHEAST CORNER 91ST STREET,
No. 124 East 92d Street,
and
No. 140 East 92d Street,
SOUTHWEST COR. LEXINGTON AV.
Also,
$4,000 ARION SOCIETY BONDS.
$12,800 YUENGLING BREWING CO. BONDS.
For maps, &c., apply to Simpson & Werner, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, 15 Wall St., and at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER,
Will sell at auction, on
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18TH, 1896,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
Supreme Court Sale. In foreclosure.
A. C. BROWN, ESQ., REFEREE,
The 3 5-story brown stone apartments, with plots of land,
Nos. 2, 4, and 6 East 107th Street.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1896,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
Executor's Sale. By order of the Executor of George A. Wilt, deceased.
5-story brick store and dwelling, with lot,
NO. 102 SECOND AVENUE,
SOUTHEAST CORNER 6TH STREET.
For maps, &c., apply to Thompson & Koss, Esqs., Attorneys for Executor, 256 Broadway, and at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auc'rs,
Will sell at auction Wednesday, Nov. 18,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT THE REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE AND AUCTION ROOM, 59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST.,
By order of W. Emlen Roosevelt, Esq., Trustee and Executor,
368 CANAL STREET,
5-story and cellar brick store building and lot 25.10x84.10x25x90.3.
490 HUDSON STREET,
3-story attic and cellar brick store building with extension, covering lot 21.6x99.1x24.6x110.11.
108 SIXTH AVENUE,
Near West 9th St., 3-story and cellar brick store building with extension, covering lot 20x77.6.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO., Esqs., Agents, 55 Liberty St.
ROOSEVELT & KOBBE, Esqs., Attorneys, 44 Wall St.
Maps at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction,
SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE, under direction of Arthur D. Williams Esq., Referee.
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1896,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
NOS. 510-512 WEST 33D STREET, the valuable lots, with one, two, and four story brick buildings thereon; size of plot, 50x100.
GEO. W. McADAM, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 92 West Broadway.
Maps with Auctioneer, 66 Liberty St.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

A. PORRAS ACADEMY.—LANGUAGES BY best native teachers; lowest rates; conscientious work. Address 108 West 96th St.

TEACHERS.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PROFESSORS, teachers, tutors, governesses, supplied to universities, colleges, schools, and families; musical department; modern languages spoken. MIRIAM COYRIERE AGENCY. Book Building, 150 5th Av., corner 20th St.

LADY, FORMER PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHER, desires pupils in English branches; very thorough; very successful with ladies of neglected education. Teacher, Office, 2,097 3d Av.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AA. 72d Street, West.
Three rich, artistic, and up-to-date
Houses for Sale.
No. 233; 21 ft. 5-story American Basement; side light all the way up.
No. 235; 23 ft. 5-story American Basement; 3-room house, with extension.
No. 241; 25 ft.; Full Dining-room Extension; Magnificent Francis I. Dining-room Plant Cabinet in real colored marble.
PRICES
Low as before the election. Particulars on premises, or of owner, CHARLES BUEK, 264 Columbus Av., corner 72d St.

37 & 39 WEST 69TH ST.
BOTH AMERICAN BASEMENTS.
314 WEST 72D ST.
HIGH STOOP, LAST UNSOLD OF FIVE.
ALL FINISHED THROUGHOUT IN THE BEST MANNER.
INSPECTION INVITED.
Send for descriptive pamphlet to
Owner, HENRY F. COOK, Architect,
264 Columbus Av., cor. 72d St.

Moderate Price Dwellings.

72d St., nr. Park Av.	45,000	49th St., nr. 5th Av.	45,000
77th St., nr. Mad. Av.	21,000	68th St., nr. C. P. West	30,000
79th St., nr. Mad Av.	24,000	73d St., nr. Amst. Av.	38,000
81st St., nr. Lex. Av.	22,000	75th St., nr. C. P. West	40,000
90th St., nr. 5th Av.	32,000	77th St., nr. Riverside Av.	43,000
92d St., nr. Mad. Av.	24,000	97th St., nr. Amst. Av.	16,500

Firm of J. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

4% MONEY
We have funds to loan on New-York City property at 4, 4½, and 5 per cent.
R. F. SHROPSHIRE,
44 Wall St.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

LADY OWNING BUILDING LOTS NEAR 176TH St. and Jerome Av. will sell one or more for $750 each—$250 cash, $500 mortgage; worth $1,200. Must sacrifice immediately. Ninety-day contract. Man on ground to-day from 2 to 4. Take Third Avenue Elevated to 177th St., then go west to Jerome Av. OWNER, 110 West 38th St.

53RD ST., adjacent to 5th Avenue, four-story full-sized house, with butler's pantry extension, for sale cheap.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO.
500 Madison Av. 55 Liberty St.

NEAR MADISON AV., below 59th St., medium-sized four-story dwelling, with dining room extension. Price under $30,000.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO.
500 Madison Av. 55 Liberty St.

JUST OFF FIFTH AVENUE, in the 60's, four story, brown stone, full 20 ft. wide, butler's pantry extension. If bought at once, can be had under $50,000.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO.
500 Madison Av. 55 Liberty St.

IN THE FIFTIES, between 5th and 6th Avenues, a remodelled 21-foot dwelling; four story and basement. Three story extension. Immediate possession can be had if desired. $56,000.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO.
500 Madison Av. 55 Liberty St.

52ND ST., near 5th Av., medium-sized four-story dwelling, with dining room extension. Good condition. For sale to close estate. Price low to prompt purchaser.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO.
500 Madison Av. 55 Liberty St.

BELOW 50TH ST., within 200 ft. of 5th Avenue, medium-sized four-story dwelling; suitable for physician. $37,500.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO.
500 Madison Av. 55 Liberty St.

NEAR MUSEUM OF ART.—Medium-sized dwelling; cabinet trim; excellent order; asking only twenty-five thousand; a bargain.
GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE,
9 Pine St. and 509 5th Av.

NEAR MADISON AV. AND 38TH ST.—Extra wide dwelling; beautifully decorated; D. R. ext.
GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE,
9 Pine St. and 509 5th Av.

PARK AV., BELOW 40TH ST.—Medium-sized dwelling; fine order; B.-P. ext.
GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE,
9 Pine St. and 509 5th Av.

38TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Dwelling, B.-P. and bath ext.; recently overhauled; finely decorated.
GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE,
9 Pine St. and 509 5th Av.

AMERICAN BASEMENT DWELLING IN THE Fifties, adjoining 5th Av.—Electric light; new open plumbing; modern in every particular.
GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE,
9 Pine St. and 509 5th Av.

58TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—To close an estate; full-size dwelling, with D. R. ext.; bargain.
GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE,
9 Pine St. and 509 5th Av.

NEAR 5TH AV. AND 65TH ST.—Modern American basement dwelling; built and decorated for owner's use; never occupied.
GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE,
9 Pine St. and 509 5th Av.

FOR SALE.—50th St., between 5th and 6th Avs.; full sized, 4-story house; Columbia College leasehold. GEO. DE FOREST BARTON, 59 Liberty St.

FOR SALE.—18th St., between 5th and 6th Avs. For full particulars apply to GEO. DE FOREST BARTON, 59 Liberty St.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY.

LONG BRANCH, CEDAR AV.—16 room cottage, handsomely furnished; large grounds, shade trees; stable; improvement; ...000; others, $17,000; others, $10,000, $12,000. WILLIAM LANE, Long Branch.

FOR RENT, FURNISHED, NO. 43 SOUTH 10TH St., Roseville, Newark, N. J.—Eight rooms; all improvements; pleasant location; near D., L. W. station; to family of adults; reference; rent, $50 a month.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

WANTED—Medium-size modern house, 60th to 72d St.; must be fully furnished; for a special client; send full particulars to
GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE,
509 FIFTH AV.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

NEAR THE CATHEDRAL.—Extra wide house, fully and handsomely furnished throughout, will rent for season or year.
GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE,
9 Pine St. and 509 5th Av.

47TH ST., 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Full-size house fully and well furnished; to let for season; rent, $450 per month.
GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE,
9 Pine St. and 509 5th Av.

ON MURRAY HILL, 5TH AND MADISON AVS., full-size English basement house; excellent condition; will rent furnished or unfurnished.
GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE,
9 Pine St. and 509 5th Av.

FOR RENT—Furnished or unfurnished, the four-story high-stoop brownstone house, No. 20 West 16th St. For further particulars address E. W. G., Room 19 Times Building.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

In One of the Finest
blocks on the west side, two beautiful, 3½ front, 4-story rear; built by days' work for an estate; 161 and 163 West 85th St.; three years' rentals. POWER, corner 85th St. and Columbus Av.

144 EAST 89TH ST., CORNER LEXINGTON Av.—To let, unfurnished, this roomy house, with light and air on three sides; close to elevated station; cable cars pass the door; in fine order; rent only $1,000; seen without permit; immediate possession; any broker.
G. W. BASHFORD, 41 Wall St.

77TH ST., 27 EAST.—To let, unfurnished, to strictly private family, this small house; contains many rooms, is modern, handsomely decorated, and well plumbed; seen without permit; immediate possession; rent, $1,800; any broker.
G. W. BASHFORD, 41 Wall St.

DANCING.

ALEXANDER MACGREGOR, Mendelssohn rooms, 108 West 55th St. Private lessons and private classes, only, in dancing.

Stern Bros.

are now showing a choice collection of

Ladies' Costumes

in the latest models and exclusive materials And will offer

Monday

the following

Exceptional Values

Tailor-made **Suits**

of Kerseys, Cheviots, Meltons, Etc.

at $18.50 and $21.00

Reduced from $24.50 and $30.00

West 23d St.

Stern Bros.

To-morrow

in their

Upholstery Departments

Third Floor

225 Pairs Louis XIV. Lace Curtains at $7.50 $10.50

Brussels Lace Curtains $29.50 in 2 and 3 pr. lots, a pair

Formerly $50.00

75 Irish Point Lace Bed Sets at $4.90 $5.75 $7.25

Emb'd Muslin Bed Sets Single Size, at $7.50

Marie Antoinette Lace Bed Sets Full Size, at $16.50

100 Pairs Reversible Tapestry Portieres, at $4.75

Formerly $9.75

West 23d St.

HAS NOT PAID THE MONEY.

Third Avenue Railroad Behind in Settling for a Franchise.

The Third Avenue Railroad Company has not put up its $250,000 in cash required by law for the proposed extension of the company's tracks from One Hundred and Sixty-second Street to Spuyten Duyvil.

When the Board of Aldermen gave the franchise to the company, it was expressly stipulated that $250,000 in cash should be paid for the privilege within thirty days thereafter, and that was over a year ago, and the cash has not yet been produced.

The company, however, has an application for permission to tear up the streets before the Public Works Commissioner.

The Metropolitan Traction Company would like a piece of the franchise plum for itself, and has protested against the department granting the Third Avenue Company the right to tear up the streets, alleging against it that in failing to advance the cash the Third Avenue Company has forfeited all rights to the franchise.

This claim was so strongly urged by former Lieut. Gov. Sheehan in behalf of the Metropolitan Traction Company that Commissioner of Public Works Collis yesterday wrote to the Corporation Counsel for an opinion on the matter.

Hoagland Waives Examination.

Charles Hoagland, the clerk in the office of the Internal Revenue Collector of the Second District, who is charged with taking money from Joseph V. De Rosa for procuring him a position as a letter carrier, and afterward threatening De Rosa with discharge if a further sum was not furnished, was before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday for examination. There had been several adjournments of the case. Hoagland, through his lawyer, waived examination yesterday, and was held for the Grand Jury, bail being placed at $2,500.

Found a Body on the Beach.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Nov. 7.—Last night the body of an unknown man was found on the shore at Sands Point. It had evidently been washed ashore by the high tide. The body is that of a man about forty-five years old, and his clothing resembles that usually worn by fishermen. In the pockets were a dollar bill, some small change, and a pawn ticket bearing the name of McDougall. The body had evidently been in the water for several weeks.

Stern Bros.

Monday

Special Values in their **Hosiery Departments.**

Children's English Ribbed Black Cashmere Hose with double knees, at 25c

Men's English Black Cashmere and Natural Wool Socks with double soles, at 25c

Ladies' English Black Cashmere Hose with double soles, at 31c

Ladies' Ribbed Black Pure Silk Hose, at $1.39

West 23d St.

Arnold Constable & Co.

CLOAKINGS

For Ladies and Children.

Zibelines, Cheviots, Venetians, Zibeline Tweeds, Mixed Meltons.

COLORED FACED CLOTHS,

Suitable for street or evening wear.

Scotch & Irish Tweeds & Homespuns for

Bicycle and Golf Wear.

Broadway & 19th st.

FELL INTO COMSTOCK'S TRAP.

Bookseller and His Clerk Arrested for Mailing Obscene Books.

Anthony Comstock, Secretary of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, returned from Albany last evening, after having secured the arrest of one of the leading booksellers of that city and one of his clerks on the charge of having sent obscene matter through the mails.

Several months ago Mr. Comstock received a complaint from one of the School Commissioners of Albany that literature of a vile character was being furnished to the schoolboys of that city. The names of the offenders were given, and Mr. Comstock, under an assumed name, opened a correspondence with John Skinner of 44 North Pearl Street and John Pierce, his clerk, who gave his address as 61 Union Street.

After several letters had been exchanged Mr. Comstock received a copy of a book which proved that the complaint was not entirely without foundation. Another book of a similar character followed, and both showed evidences of having been well thumbed. A letter which came later stated that the books had been "loaned" to a number of people, and that accounted for their worn condition.

Yesterday Mr. Comstock went to Albany and called upon Mr. Skinner. He was accompanied by Deputy Marshal Toy of Troy. He asked Mr. Skinner if he had more books of the same character, and Mr. Skinner admitted that he had. Then he went to a safe and brought out another publication of the same character as those previously sent by mail. Mr. Comstock took the book and at the same time produced a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Skinner and his clerk.

The two men were arraigned before United States Commissioner William Frothingham. Skinner was held for trial in $4,000 bail, and Pierce in $2,000. Neither had succeeded in securing bondsmen when Mr. Comstock left Albany yesterday afternoon.

STEAMSHIP ONEIDA INJURED.

Several Plates Buckled and Part of Rail Carried Away.

The Clyde Line steamship Oneida left Pier 49, East River, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon with a general cargo for Wilmington, N. C. When opposite Wall Street the Atlantic Line steamship Clive, which runs to Mediterranean ports, had just pulled out of her berth at Congress Street, Brooklyn, and was swinging around to head down the river.

She swung around, under the influence of the strong current, probably quicker than her pilot counted upon, and her bow struck the Oneida a blow on the port quarter. Several plates on the Oneida were buckled above the water line and about eight feet of the rail carried away, while her steering gear was disarranged.

Capt. Chichester said that he was so near the New-York shore that it was impossible for him to get out of the way. In fact, he was so near to Pier 10 that he managed to get a line to it and warp in. He then signaled for a tug, and the Daizell tug C. P. Raymond towed the Oneida back to Pier 49.

The Clive continued on down the bay, but she was not reported passing out the Hook last night, and it is supposed she may have suffered some injury which led her Captain to anchor.

It could not be learned at the Clyde pier whether the Oneida would have to discharge cargo or would be able to proceed with temporary repairs.

Aided Cyclone Sufferers.

WOODHAVEN, L. I., Nov. 7.—The committee for the relief of the Woodhaven cyclone sufferers made its final report today, showing that the committee received and distributed $6,677.30. Forty-eight claims were paid, and an average of one-half the claim was given to each person.

B. Altman & Co.

RUG DEPT.

3d Floor.

In addition to a choice assortment of Silk Persians, Sennas, Irans, Shiraz, etc.

OFFER SPECIAL MONDAY.

Modern Carabaghs, average size 3 feet 6 x 4 feet 6 $4.25

Choice Shirvans and Daghestans, average size 3 feet 6 x 5 feet 6 $9.50 and 12.50

Large Kazaks, Guendjes, and Moussuls, rich colorings, ranging in size from 3 feet 6 x 6 feet 6 to 4 feet 3 x 8 feet 6 $14.75 and 16.00

Also a choice line of Afghan and Khiva Carpets, sizes from 6 feet 2 x 8 feet 5 to 8 feet x 10 feet, $25.00 to 75.00

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Avenue.

FORTY-FOURTH SEASON.

F. BOOSS & BRO.



IMPORTERS AND MAKERS OF

Fine Furs.

Sealskin Garments a Specialty



"LAKEWOOD" SEAL COAT, 26 inches.

Copyright, 1896.

The success we have had with this style of coat as shown by the number sold and ordered, leads us to call attention to it richly lined, handsomely finished, fitting guaranteed. "A sealskin garment is a standard article for six months' wear in cold weather."

Charming novelties in fur combinations.

ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED OF COST OF REPAIRING AND REMODELING INTO LATEST DESIGNS.

F. BOOSS & BRO.,

449 BROADWAY. 26 MERCER ST.

Grand St. Station. Telephone 388 Spring.

CATALOGUES MAILED ON APPLICATION.

PROF. DOWD RELEASED.

No Return Made to a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

Prof. Donald C. Dowd, who kept a school for physical culture at 9 East Fourteenth Street, and was recently sent to Bellevue Hospital to be examined as to his sanity, was discharged yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus in the Supreme Court. Dowd was ill five years ago with what he believed was consumption. He conceived the idea that consumption was fed by germs of fermentation from food in the stomach. It has been his habit, therefore, to use a stomach pump and remove food that he thought was proving injurious. He would eat ice cream by the quart, and then use the pump.

Prof. Dowd's wife got a warrant last Monday for his arrest, that he might be examined. He decided, however, to go willingly to the hospital. His lawyer then got a writ of habeas corpus. Assistant Corporation Counsel Farley yesterday told the court that physicians at Bellevue, under the law, could not commit a person to a State institution as insane unless such person had been under observation for five days. He had no return to make to the writ.

Justice Lawrence then discharged the professor, who immediately started for New-Jersey, so that the original warrant could not be served on him.

Bound the Caretakers and Robbed.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Nov. 7.—The Summer residence of ex-Judge Spear of New-York City, at this place, was entered by burglars and robbed this evening. George Ricksen, an old colored man, who has charge of the place during the Winter months, was bound hand and foot by the robbers and Mrs. Ricksen was commanded, at the point of a pistol, not to utter an outcry. The burglars, after plundering the house, made their escape. The value of the articles taken is not at present known.

Cure before cost, of course; but, besides being a wonderful curative for Throat and Lung diseases, DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is about the least expensive remedy; it takes so little of it.—Adv.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

An Epoch in Garment Selling!

A Positive Treat for the Ladies of New-York and Vicinity.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO BUY

Rich Imported Garments

At 50 Cents on the Dollar.

This offering constitutes the entire stock of the LARGEST IMPORTER OF HIGH-CLASS GARMENTS IN AMERICA. Having purchased them at Fifty Cents on the dollar, we shall place them on sale Monday morning on same basis. They include models from the leading artists of Paris, London, Berlin and Vienna, in

Carriage and Opera Wraps.
Velour and Cloth Capes.
Velour and Cloth Jackets.
Cloth Top Coats.

Over 600 Models---No Two Alike.

Exclusiveness and Elegance at prices of ordinary garments.

Hats for the Horse Show.

We shall exhibit this week a Special Importation of

Dress Bonnets, Round Hats & Toques

--also Capes with Hats to match--

brought out expressly in view of coming Horse Show.

In addition, we have made in our own workrooms a very choice collection of Dress Hats, in exclusive designs, which are marked at very attractive prices.

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

BRENTANO'S

Permanent Reductions in the Prices of Books:

All new books in stock immediately upon issue. An unrivalled collection of classic, standard, and current literature, embracing as well a thorough selection of French and German books. **All books at sweeping reductions from publishers' prices.**

Brentano's Exclusive Stationery and Fine Engraving at prices lower than prevail elsewhere for the best quality of work.

IN BOOKS:	IN STATIONERY:	IN PERIODICALS:
Pictures of People—Chas. Dana Gibson...$3.95	100 Visiting Cards, engraved, name only.....$1.75	Chap Book..... .10
In Vanity Fair. Wenzell 3.95	Brentano's Bond Box—five quires and five packages—Bond paper. 1.00	The Clack Book..... .10
Penfield's Poster Calendar ..... .50		The Owl..... .05
		The Black Cat..... .05
		Humanity ..... .05
		What to Eat..... .10
		Symposium ..... .10
		Magpie ..... .10

BRENTANO'S, 31 Union Square, New-York.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

The multitudinous ferry and boat landings in the neighborhood of the Battery, to say nothing of elevated and surface railroad termini, are a source of perplexity to strangers. A United States infantryman, somewhat under the weather, and seeking out the way to Fort Wadsworth, drifted into the ship news office yesterday. Nearly every seeker for information thereabout manages to drift into the ship news office. This one planted down some change and demanded a ticket for Fort Wadsworth. He was told to go to the Staten Island Ferry, which was more minutely located as being next the wooden site of the Governors Island boat landing. The word "gate" seemed to have the effect on the soldier that a red flag has on a bull. He waxed wroth, and threatened to become unpleasantly obstreperous. "Gate! Gate!" he exclaimed. "I've been through a dozen gates already, and paid four fares, and I ain't found no boat yet to take me to Fort Wadsworth."

***

An unfailing attraction to passers-by on one of the down-town side streets is a lot of recently hatched chickens shown in the window of a poultry supply store. The chickens are all hatched from an incubator. The whole of the wide front window of the store is given up to them, and they run in and out of the brooder and scratch about, and eat in most approved chicken fashion.

***

It was only last week that "Fred" Eberlin's odd experience with the number "13" was mentioned in this column. That number still pursues him, but rather in a pleasant way than with any unlucky significance. As election day was a holiday, his place at 13 New Street was closed tight. So, after he had exercised his rights as a citizen and had cast his vote he went to the Morris Park races. It happened that that was the thirteenth day of the races. He looked at his badge and found that it was No. 13. He put up $13 in the way of wagers. Ten dollars on a favorite with a bookmaker, and $3 in hat pools with friends. When he counted his winnings he found he was exactly $13 ahead. He is more than ever convinced now that 13 is his lucky number.

***

Thomas C. Acton, for the first time in his long and honorable career, cast his vote for President outside of New-York City at the recent election. He voted in Saybrook, Conn., where his old homestead is located, and where he now resides. The ex-Police Commissioner and ex-Assistant United States Treasurer, who for half a century was a familiar figure in New-York, still takes an alert interest in public affairs in spite of his advanced age. Occasionally he comes to this city on some business or social mission, and on such occasions whenever he has an hour or two to spare his friends find him either at the Union League Club or at the Bank of New-Amsterdam, of which he formerly was President.

***

The figures showing the death rate at St. Luke's Hospital for the official year just closed are significant, inasmuch as they demonstrate the superior salubrity of the neighborhood in which the new building stands. Exclusive of deaths from tuberculosis, (a disease which ordinarily is not received or treated in general hospitals,) the percentage of deaths last year was only 4 7-10 per cent. Including the tuberculosis cases the death rate was 8 4-10 per cent. But ten cases were transferred from St. Luke's to other hospitals during the year.

***

One rainy night last week the newsboys and the rest of humanity that ebbs and flows up and down Park Row the night through were treated to a novel sight that savored of the far East and the sandy wastes of the great Sahara. Four dirty-looking camels came shuffling across Mail Street, each driven by a native Arabian and bearing on their backs an assortment of household effects. They were evidently out for business and wore no fancy tinsel trappings. Into Park Row they turned amid the cheers of the newsboy contingent and calmly proceeded up that thoroughfare. Leisurely they went, oblivious of the clanging gongs of the cable cars and the rattle and roar of the elevated trains. Evidently they thought themselves of a civilization far too ancient to make way for or to be disturbed by nineteenth century ideas of rapid transit.

***

That a merchant praises his wares goes without saying. That he derides them is exceedingly rare. It remains with a Greenwich Street cigar man to do this, however. In front of his store he has put a sign which reads:

"Try our Cigars and Prepare for Eternity."

***

It was just sixty-five years ago this Fall that the present Hall of Records, at the northeast extremity of City Hall Park, was constructed out of the old City Jail. The old jail was built several years before the war of the Revolution. It was of red brick, three stories and a half high, with dormer windows in the roof and a tall cupola. In changing the structure into the Hall of Records only the outer walls were left standing. The architect of the existing building took for his model the Grecian Temple of Ephesus. The marble columns supporting the porticos were quarried at Sing Sing in 1820-31, and were shaped and polished by the convicts of that place.

***

Harry Furniss, the London caricaturist, who is here studying American campaign methods for the benefit of the English public, was a sorely disappointed man when he learned that the baseball season had closed. When Mr. Furniss visited this country a few years ago, he became a crank. He witnessed the first game in Washington, and was seated between Senator Hill and Col. John R. Fellows. Mr. Furniss, during the first two innings, while observing the enthusiasm of his companions, felt that they had temporarily taken leave of their senses. He himself considered the game stupid. Col. Fellows, between his bursts of enthusiasm, industriously explained the points, and by the end of the fourth inning Mr. Furniss admitted that there was some interest in the game. By the end of the sixth inning he cried "Bravo!" by way of approving of a clever catch at first base. During each succeeding inning Mr. Furniss kept multiplying his cries of "Bravo!" There was a tie and ten innings were played, and during most of the latter the representative of Punch was standing on his seat. Since then Mr. Furniss has witnessed all the great baseball games at Crystal Palace between clubs made up from members of the American colony of London.

***

"What do you think of the man who'd steal a directory out of a café?" asked Oscar Lipton yesterday. "I had a directory fastened by two stout brass chains to a desk in a conspicuous place. Somebody broke the chains and walked off with the book. That's the second time a directory has been taken from me, and I've decided to go out of that part of the business."

***

A popular up-town pastor was approached by two young men one evening last week who requested him to perform marriage ceremonies for them on a certain date and at a certain time. The first young man had preceded the second by about five minutes, but both had appointed the same hour and same day for the wedding, and the conflicting dates were entered in the minister's engagement book. A few days later the clergyman's daughter, on looking over his list of engagements, noticed the confliction, and urged her father to interview both of the bridegrooms-elect and try to satisfactorily arrange matters. Both young men were obdurate, and refused to make any changes in the time and date schedule. The pastor did not perform either of the ceremonies, with the result that the immediate families of both young men concerned left the church and joined another in an adjacent parish.

***

"It is not always so easy to find your friends when they live in a flat," said an elderly gentleman, who was explaining to an acquaintance as they rode up town the advantages of a small house over apartments.

"Why, only last night I went to see relatives on the west side of town. They had only moved in the flat a few days ago. I rang the bell of the floor they were supposed to occupy, when a woman put her head out of a door and shouted down, 'Who is there?'

"I apologized, thinking I has touched the wrong button. I then pressed another, and to my surprise the same woman came out again and inquired what was wanted. Then I ascended the stairs and found a bell to my friends apartments from their own hall. I pressed the button, but it was no use, the same woman on the floor above appeared. Then we investigated and found that by pushing every button in the hall her bell rang. The wires had got crossed some way so that only her bell sounded. I leave it to electricians how the wires could get so disarranged as to cause such an effect. I found my relatives finally by rapping on doors.

Daniell & Sons.

Great Attraction in

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

We shall offer on Monday morning 5,000 yards of Embroidered Swiss Sash Muslins worth from 20 to 35c., at ..... 9c. yd.

250 pairs Tapestry Portieres, new goods, effective designs, worth from $4.50 to $6.00 ..... $1.98 pair.

Nottingham, Tambour, Irish Point, and Ruffle Muslin Lace Curtains, in lots of two and three pairs, at HALF PRICE.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

Our stock of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Cloaks is now at the flood tide of completeness and attractions, selected with careful attention to those little details which give tone to high-class garments.

Special for this week, a Black Boucle Cheviot Double-breasted Jacket, velvet collar, worth $10, at $7.50

Large assortment of LADIES' WRAPPERS, BATH ROBES, and DRESSING SACQUES at attractive prices.

Warm, cosy-looking FLANNEL DRESS and SHIRT WAISTS, fancy and plain materials, perfect fit, guaranteed, at $1.50 and 2.50 each.

FURS.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ALL THIS SEASON'S GOODS.

ELECTRIC COLLARETTES, ... $8.96, $11.75
KRIMMER " $12.96
MINK " $15.48
ALASKA SABLE " $18.96
BLACK THIBET BOAS from ..... $3.98 up.

New Designs in Children's FUR SETS.

EVENING SILKS.

A most attractive display of late arrivals in exclusive EVENING SILKS, exquisite colorings. 22-inch, very beautiful Jacquard effects in GROS GRAIN and SATIN BROCADE in at least 25 different designs. The price quotations represent facts as stated.

There are three quality values:

QUALITY 235 at ..... $1.25 yard.
QUALITY 175 at ..... 95c. yard.
QUALITY 145 at ..... 89c. yard.

BLACK SILKS.

20-inch Black Satin Rhadame, value 75c., at ..... 49c. yard.
Large designs Black Satin and Gros Grain Brocade, value 85c., at ..... 69c. yard.
24-inch Black Rustling French Taffeta, value 89c., at ..... 68c. yard.
24-inch Black Satin Duchesse, value 95c., at ..... 68c. yard.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Columbus, Broadway, and Lexington Avenue Cable Cars pass our Stores every minute; also the cross-town line, 8th Street, Christopher Street Ferry Cars.

BROADWAY, 8TH--9TH STREETS.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"As you think fit to furnish me." —Romeo and Juliet.

We have hosts of schemes and ideas at your service if you wish to leave the redecoration of your house or apartments entirely to us.

Some of our designs of interiors which we delight to show you will give you an idea of the high character of our work. If you have ideas of your own, we can aid you vastly in carrying them out, or will, if you prefer, take the whole matter in charge. Our skilled advice will cost you nothing, and the materials and workmanship much less than you suppose.

Visit our studio on the 7th floor.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST. NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

WATERS PIANOS

The great reputation which the Waters Pianos have maintained for FIFTY YEARS will be increased by the improved Waters Pianos of to-day. Their wonderful TONE QUALITIES are the exclusive products of special knowledge and long experience in piano construction.

Elegant Upright and Baby Grand Pianos in fine light and dark figured wood cases are offered at extremely low prices and on our new

3-YEAR SYSTEM,

granting three years' time without interest. A handsome stool and cover are given with each Piano, and no charge for delivery or boxing and shipping to distant places.

Old pianos taken in exchange at full value. Our store will remain

OPEN EVENINGS

until Jan. 1. Please call or send postal for catalogue with reduced prices and terms.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,

134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

THOMAS TAKEN TO COURT.

Alleged Forger Held for Examination by the Magistrate.

Central Office Detective Jerry O'Connell yesterday morning arraigned, in the Centre Street Police Court, Otto V. Thomas, alias B. W. Snyder, alias James Thompson, the "mysterious" prisoner of Police Headquarters.

The prisoner is held on a warrant forwarded to this city from Lansing, Mich., charging Thomas with forgery.

According to the papers in the case, on Oct. 12 last, in Lansing, Mich., Thomas passed what purported to be a draft drawn by the Third National Bank of Buffalo on the Third National Bank of New-York for $115, and made payable to the order of B. W. Snyder. Thomas passed the forged draft on the firm of H. J. Downey Sons of Lansing, Mich.

The arrest of Thomas was made in connection with the arrest of W. B. Peters, a Chicago lithographer, who got out the forged drafts, and Willis Herbert Connor, one of the men who passed the bogus drafts at Flint, Mich. Detective Vallely of the Central Office left yesterday for Chicago to bring Peters to this city.

Magistrate Simms committed Thomas for thirty days to await the arrival of requisition papers from Michigan.

Thomas, when in court, refused to discuss either his arrest or his conection with Peters.

Sunday
November 8-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

B. Altman & Co.

To-morrow, Monday, the following

Highly Attractive Values:

Costumes.

Comprising a most

EXCELLENT COLLECTION

adapted for various occasions, the prices of which have been largely reduced with the fixed purpose of effecting an

IMMEDIATE SALE,

and which have accordingly been marked

$55.00, 68.00, 75.00, 85.00, 110.00, 150.00.

Former prices

$85.00, 98.00, 110.00, 150.00 to 225.00.

Tea Gowns.

Remainder of recent importations of

Tea Gowns, Negligees, &c.,

AT A REDUCTION OF

50%

In addition to

TEA GOWNS of Rich Brocade, elaborately trimmed,	$24.00 and 39.00
CASHMERE ROBES, handsomely trimmed,	4.90 and 9.50
FLANNEL WRAPPERS,	3.90 and 5.75
BATH ROBES,	4.90

18th Street, 19th Street and Sixth Avenue.

B. Altman & Co.

To-morrow, Monday, the following

Highly Attractive Values:

Furs.

Embracing many Imported Novelties, Foreign Model Garments, Rich Furs and Fur Articles of all descriptions, together with Sealskin, Broadtail and Persian Lamb,

COATS, CAPES AND COLLARETTES.

Also the following

NECK SCARFS

WITH TAIL TRIMMINGS:

Mink,	$9.50
Stone Marten,	18.00
Alaska Sable,	16.00

COLLARETTES.

Alaska Sable,	21.00
Persian Lamb,	22.00
Grey Moufflon,	17.00

Fur Trimmings, Fur Robes, Fur Rugs, Infants' Fur Carriage Covers, etc.

Cloaks.

COATS for Walking and Driving,

CAPES, both elaborately trimmed and Tailor-made,

ELEGANT EVENING WRAPS,

all of which have been marked at unusually low prices.

TAILOR-MADE COATS $11.50 and 18.00.

VELOUR CAPES, trimmed with Jet, $11.75

VELOUR CAPES, Alaska Sable trimmed, 18.50

VELOUR COATS, handsomely trimmed, $36.00 and 45.00.

Also a few Imported Jackets and Wraps at Final Reductions.

18th Street, 19th Street and Sixth Avenue.

THREATENED BY FAMINE

A TERRIBLE ORDEAL STARING IRELAND IN THE FACE.

One of the Worst Periods in Her History Expected This Winter—Tynan and the British Police.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The everlasting Irish question is coming up in an acute form, through the old and too familiar occurrence of an Irish famine. The Bishop of Raphoe, in a recent appeal for subscriptions in aid of the Irish Party Fund, spoke of the bleak prospects before the agricultural population as operating against the fund. The Bishop hardly seems to have realized how desperate the situation is. The correspondent of The Manchester Guardian, one of the most trustworthy and least sensational papers in England, declares that no such appalling prospect has presented itself during the present generation. Concurring reports show that the prolonged and continuous rains of the Autumn have ruined the crops from north to south. The rich lower lands have been flooded for weeks at a time when the harvest ought to have been proceeding. Stocked corn and haystacks have been submerged, and potatoes are rotting in the fields. In the poorer hill lands the small farmer and cotter population are again face to face with one of those failures of the potato crop which has too often brought the uttermost horrors of starvation and famine and disease among them.

As usual, the Government is doing nothing. The Irish Secretary's tour in the west and northwest occurred before the bad weather set in, and at a time when little could be predicted of the harvests. Since then he has obtained reports from official sources—from landlord sources—which can only be described as misleading.

The farmers of many of the large estates have apprised their landlords' agents that no rent can be paid this year, because no rent has been earned. But the landlords have entered into a combination for wholesale pressure on the tenants. Using their utmost privileges under the Land act, they are applying for ejectment decrees by the thousand, and an evictment campaign such as has rarely been witnessed, even in Ireland, is now in progress in many districts. As soon as the rigors of Winter set in, the demand for relief will be clamorous. The Government will be compelled to intervene before Parliament opens, or face an accusation of reckless indifference to suffering such as ought to overwhelm an English Ministry.

With this famine impending, combined with the revelations of the Financial Relations Commission, showing how Ireland is annually bled of millions of money to the advantage of Great Britain, it will be no wonder if Irish discontent assumes a more active form than mere jabber over legislation for home rule.

Foremost among the demands which some Irish members mean to make upon the Government is one for an inquiry into the relations between Tynan and the British police. The Government will, as a matter of course, refuse to allow the Irish members and the public to get a full insight into their methods of dealing with the dynamite conspirators; but the debate arising on the demand will lead to some interesting disclosures and something definite will be heard of the mysterious Mrs. Tyler, who, Mr. James O'Connor, M. P., says, has acted an intermediary between Tynan and the Scotland Yard authorities. This lady has already figured in Parliamentary debates as intimately connected with the decoy system practiced by the British Government. When Sir William Harcourt was Home Minister and Sir George Trevelyan Irish Secretary, a Mrs. Tyler figured as a visitor to the Ladies' Gallery of the House of Commons as an interviewer of Irish members and a person having or trying to have close and sympathetic relations with supposed Fenians in Dublin.

A well-authenticated incident suggests that if she was employed as an agent provocateur she did not always act with discretion. A Fenian suspect to whom she gave £20 in four £5 notes toward the purchase of dynamite to blow up Parliament, sent the notes to John Mallon, chief of the Irish detective force, with further proof that the Home Office and the Treasury had communicated with Mrs. Tyler. She is now said to be in London.

MRS. CASTLE'S CONVICTION.

Efforts to Secure Her Pardon Have Already Begun.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Mr. Walter M. Castle of San Francisco, whose wife was sentenced yesterday to three months' imprisonment for shoplifting, addressed a letter to United States Ambassador Bayard this morning, conveying an expression of his thanks for the assistance rendered to Mrs. Castle and himself by the Ambassador and the members of the Embassy. Mr. Castle also urged Mr. Bayard to use every possible effort to effect the release of his wife, pleading her innocence of any crime, she being mentally irresponsible and in a precarious condition of health. A copy of the letter was also sent by mail to-day to Secretary Olney, at Washington. Mrs. Castle will be taken to America immediately after her release.

It is learned that at the consultation of Judges in the Clerkenwell Sessions yesterday a number of the Magistrates voted for Mrs. Castle's acquittal, but were outvoted, whereupon they signed a petition to the Home Office praying for her release.

The Globe, commenting upon the result of the Castle trial, says: "We hope that Sir Matthew White Ridley will not delay in releasing Mrs. Castle. It is a degradation of justice to punish this unhappy victim of a serious mental disease."

The mental and physical condition of Mrs. Castle continues the same as it was when she was first removed to the hospital in Wormwood Scrubb Prison. She is no better, nor can she be said to be any worse. The prison physicians are of the opinion that prelonged confinement would greatly lessen what chances she may have of permanent recovery.

ENGLAND'S EDUCATION BILL.

Archbishop Temple's Notions Likely to Cause Trouble.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Since Dr. Temple's appointment as Archbishop of Canterbury, it has transpired that he is shaping the coming Education bill so as to aid increasingly denominational schools from the public rates. At one time considered by Nonconformists a churchman of extremely liberal views, with a distinct non-sectarian bias, Dr. Temple, as he has grown toward power, has veered toward Conservatism and Churchism. He may now be described as a prelate to the core. He has gone over heart and soul to denominationalism, was one of the authors of the last Education bill, and appears likely in preparing that for next session to land the Government in serious trouble rather than accept any compromise with his dissenters.

A section of the Cabinet desirous of avoiding the long and futile conflict of last year wants the Education bill to be a simple proposal of a yearly grant of additional aid to voluntary schools. This single-clause measure could be introduced as soon as the House meets, and passed before the close of the current financial year. But the Bishops privately are fighting for more than this, and are likely to overcome their opponents in the Ministry.

A DUEL NEAR BUDA-PESTH.

Francis Kossuth Seriously Wounded by His Opponent.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—A dispatch to the Central News from Buda-Pesth says that Francis Kossuth, son of the late Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, and Gabriel Ugron, a leading politician and formerly leader of the opposition, fought a duel near that city to-day. The weapons used were sabres. Kossuth received a serious wound in the chest.

The dispatch also says that a reconciliation was effected between the combatants before they left the field.

Another dispatch says that Kossuth received a severe cut on the right arm.

North German Lloyd Subsidy.

BERLIN, Nov. 7.—The bill which has been approved by the Bundesrath increasing the annual Government subsidy to the North German Lloyd Steamship Company by 1,500,000 marks in consideration of the establishment by that company of a fortnightly mail service to China, continues the contract of the company with the Government fifteen years. Since the North German Lloyd's Company was first subsidized, in 1888, the amount of goods shipped by their vessels has risen from 74,000,000 marks to 140,000,000 marks annually.

WORK OF THE REICHSTAG

THE REVELATIONS OF PRINCE BISMARCK TO BE DISCUSSED.

The Russo-German Secret Treaty to be Investigated—To Suppress the Practice of Dueling.

BERLIN, Nov. 7.—The Reichstag, which will resume business on Monday, will have a short session, but it will nevertheless have an extremely exciting one, in the discussion of promised interpellations by various political leaders upon the question of the right of Prince Bismarck, or, for that matter, any ex-Chancellor or Minister, to disclose State secrets.

The truth concerning the revelations made through the medium of the Hamburger Nachrichten, especially regarding the Russo-German neutrality treaty alleged to have been made in the Foreign Office in Berlin, is that only Prince Bismarck, Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador to Germany, and the late Emperor of Russia, Alexander III., had any knowledge of the understanding until after the accession, in 1888, of the present Emperor of Germany, who first became aware of the agreement between Russia and Germany through information which he received from Vienna. The Fredsinnige Zeitung and many other politically biased newspapers are having a great deal to say about the Reichstag impeaching Prince Bismarck for making the disclosures, but that sort of talk is arrant nonsense. Even if public sentiment does not quite approve Prince Bismarck's course or understand his motives, the public still so implicitly relies upon the ex-Chancellor's patriotism that the Government could not possibly face the national uprising which would manifest itself against his prosecution.

Prince Bismarck is well aware that the country has complete trust in him, and makes use of this influence as a shield to defy the Government. The ex-Chancellor, through his personal organ, the Hamburger Nachrichten, is still firing his big guns of defiance, and an article in that paper to-day, while it does not in the least alter the position of the controversy, shows that the Prince has no disposition to back down. "Prince Bismarck's opponents in this matter," the Nachrichten maintains, "are not the people of Germany, but the party newspapers. Everything that the Prince has ever done has been for the best interests of Germany." This utterance is regarded as pretty conclusive evidence that the old Chancellor has no fear of the result of the submission of the whole matter of his official acts and the subsequent disclosure thereof to the verdict of the German people.

After the interpellations in regard to the Bismarck disclosures are disposed of, it is the intention of Herr Richter, the Radical leader in the Reichstag, to raise a debate upon the question of the suppression of the practice of dueling, and in the course of the discussion to demand of Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, an explanation of the murder of Herr Siebemann at Carlsruhe a few weeks ago by Lieut. Baron von Brusuvitz, for which crime the Lieutenant received from a military court the nominal sentence of four years' confinement in a fortress and dismissal from the army, a sentence which nobody believes was intended to be carried out.

Besides discussing these questions, the Reichstag will also deal before the holiday recess with a bill for the conversion of 450,000,000 marks of 4 per cent. bonds into 3½ per cents, the bill running parallel with a similar measure in the Landtag converting three and a half milliards of marks of Prussian 4 per cents into 3½ per cents.

A Professor, Not a Student.

BERLIN, Nov. 7.—The Hon. Edwin F. Uhl, United States Ambassador, requests The United Associated Presses to correct the statement made by some correspondents of American papers that his daughter, Miss Lucy Uhl, is engaged to be married to a stulent in Yale University. The gentleman to whom Miss Uhl is engaged is Prof. Guy Thompson, a member of the Faculty of Yale University and not a student in that institution.

"Our American Homes and How to Furnish Them."

Horner's Furniture.

Our stock represents the finest examples of the Furniture and Upholstery arts, and in larger assortments than can be seen elsewhere in America. The advantages of selecting from such a stock, with every article marked at lowest possible price consistent with quality, will be readily apparent. Hundreds of single pieces for every part of the house.

Imported Novelties.

Grand exhibition of Foreign Novelties (our own importation). Over 300 patterns Vernis-Martin Cabinets, ranging from $25 to $1,000; Vernis-Martin Tables, Curio Cabinets, Stands, Work Tables, &c.

ENGLISH BRASS BEDSTEADS, in all the new patterns and styles, single, double and twin, from $18.50 to $500.00.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

DIDN'T PAY JOB HEDGES.

The Black Patti Examined in Supplementary Proceedings.

Mrs. Sisieretta R. Jones, known as the Black Patti, was examined yesterday before Justice Schuchman in supplementary proceedings touching her financial ability to pay Job E. Hedges a judgment of $236 for legal services.

When the Black Patti appeared she was resplendent in a gown of green silk, with panels of roses in darker color. On her head was perched a small dark toque. She was accompanied by her husband, David R. Jones.

Lawyer E. M. Fitzgerald, who conducted the examination, said that previous to becoming Mayor Strong's private secretary, Mr. Hedges had acted as counsel for Mrs. Jones in a suit she instituted against her former manager, Major J. B. Pond, to recover $5,000. For his services in this case Mr. Hedges charged the Black Patti $236. She declined to pay this amount, and suit was instituted by Mr. Hedges, and judgment for the full amount was recovered.

Mrs. Jones said, and she was seconded by her husband, that Mr. Hedges had agreed to take the case for $100. She said that Hedges had not appeared on the day when the case was called for trial, and she lost her case.

Mrs. Jones also testified that she was the "star" of "The Black Patti Troubadours." She said she was under the management of R. Voelkel, and her contract with him called for one-third of all profits. She said she had no bank account.

Mr. Jones testified that he acted as agent for his wife in the theatrical business.

"Have you any money?"

"I wish to goodness I had," exclaimed Jones with a laugh. "Oh, yes, I have got money. I have 16 cents in my pocket."

An adjournment was then taken until Tuesday, Nov. 17.

After the examination Jones expressed himself as being of the opinion that Hedges had treated him and his wife unfairly, and added: "I live in Hedges's district, and I hope to get even with him in a political way."

The Jubilee in St. Paul's.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The Queen has decided that St. Paul's Cathedral and not Westminster Abbey shall be the great central scene of the functions associated with the jubilee accession fêtes in June next. Westminster Abbey was selected for her Majesty's recent jubilee on account of its association with her coronation. The progress of the Queen and all the European royalties from Buckingham Palace to St. Paul's will be possibly one of the grandest spectacles of its kind the world has witnessed.

"Buy China and Glass Right."

HIGGINS & SEITER.

FINE CHINA.
RICH CUT GLASS.

IN BUYING CHINA OR GLASS

We believe it will be to your interest to compare our goods and prices with those of other houses selling equally high-class goods. Notwithstanding general trade depression in the past, our business has constantly increased; our only difficulty is in properly displaying and showing the new goods which we are receiving by every steamer. If our customers will bear with us in the crowded condition of our stores until our new building is completed, we promise a much better arrangement.

Now a word about a few articles which should be of interest to you.

CUT GLASS BOWLS.



8 inches, rich and deeply cut Fruit, Salad or Berry Bowls, the kind that usually sell at $8. Our price for to-morrow.$3.50 ea.

MOSCOW CORONATION CUPS.

These Cups are made of white enameled metal, covered with curious Russian ornamentation. The dreadful calamity connecting these cups with the crowning of the Czar of Russia is still fresh in memory. We have secured a few, and while the Broadway price is $1.50 each, ours is.....75 cts. ea.

SUGAR SIFTERS.

Cut Glass, silver-plated top, usually sell at 75 cts., a special at .....25 cts.

SYRUP JUGS.

Cut Glass Syrup Jugs, silver-plated top and handle; usual price, $1.00; for to-morrow at .....40 cts. ea.

DOULTON PLATES.

We will offer to-morrow 100 dozen English Doulton Fruit, Salad or Entrée Plates, flower decoration, with gold lace border. Should sell at $2.50 each; our price....$1.00 ea.

RAMAKINS and PLATES.

We have just received a special order of 500 dozen Ramakins and Plates from one of the celebrated factories at Limoges, in assorted flower decoration, with gold edges. These should sell at about $20 a dozen, but owing to the very large purchase made by us we can offer them at....$9.00 a doz.

DRESDEN CLOCKS.

In either the characteristic Dresden or Delft blue decoration, raised flowers, gold lace, 5½ inches high, good movement; should sell at $2.50. To-morrow .....$1.25 ea.

BRUSH & COMB TRAYS.

In blue Delft decoration, assorted artistic shapes. Choice .....$1.25 ea.

PLAQUES.

15-inch English China Plaques, blue Delft decoration, three subjects to choose from. Special at..$1.50 ea. We should be pleased to have you walk through our stores, whether wishing to purchase or not. As our stock is very complete, many of our customers are making purchases now for Christmas. We can deliver any date desired.

Mail orders receive prompt attention. No charge for packing, and safe delivery guaranteed. Illustrated catalogue mailed free to out-of-town residents. All goods delivered free within 100 MILES of New-York City, except return money charges on packages sent C. O. D.

HIGGINS & SEITER,

Importers and Retailers of Fine China, Art Pottery, Rich Cut Glass,
50 and 52 West 22d St.,
(Near 6th Avenue,) and
17 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.
WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

CORNELL HAS NO MONEY.

Receiver Appointed for Him in Supplementary Proceedings.

Justice Smyth has appointed George C. Andrews receiver for Oliver H. P. Cornell in supplementary proceedings on a judgment against him in favor of William Crawford for $2,887, obtained in the Supreme Court. Mr. Andrews's receivership is only continued in this proceeding, he having already acted in that capacity in other judgments against Cornell.

The condition financially of the judgment debtor is shown by the examination as a witness of his brother, Frank C. Cornell, in Ithaca some time ago.

It shows that Oliver H. P., Frank C., Alonzo B., and Mary E. Cornell and Emma C. Blair all had certain interests in the estates of the late Ezra and Mary Ann Cornell. The judgment debtor, according to his brother's testimony, assigned to him his interests in the estates, he (the witness) to settle certain judgments against Oliver. It appears also that Frank C. was the administrator of his father's estate, and in accounting proceedings the executors obtained a judgment against him for $190,000 in favor of the estate of his mother.

On this judgment there is a credit of $30,000, which represents the balance of Oliver H. P. Cornell's share in the estates.

A Railroad Train Robbed.

COLON, Colombia, Nov. 7.—A considerable amount of specie has been stolen from a railroad train while in transit across the Isthmus. The specie was intended for shipment by one of the mail steamers to Europe. The amount secured by the thieves is estimated at from $5,000 to $15,000.

A Chess Match in Moscow.

MOSCOW, Nov. 7.—At 7 o'clock yesterday evening Steinitz and Lasker began the first game of their chess match in this city. Lasker won a Giuoco Piano after forty-five moves.

A complete line of Butterick's Patterns and publications always kept in stock.

SIEGEL-COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVENUE 18TH & 19TH STS. NEW YORK.
THE BIG STORE.

The World Holds No Better Values

Quality and Economy in Every Item at "The Big Store."

No business in all America is built upon a surer foundation than the business of this great establishment. Every article purchased for our great stock must pass through a fiery furnace of criticism and investigation before it becomes worthy to represent "The Big Store." When it has passed through this investigation it is certain to have three merits. First, It will be found to be worthy in material and make; second, It will be found correct in style and usefulness; third, The price must be as low as it is possible for the goods to be sold. Further, to assure that every sale is satisfactory to each customer, we offer a guarantee to refund money on any merchandise returned within ten days in the same condition as it was when purchased. Could there be a fairer or more satisfactory way of doing business?

CHINA EMPORIUM.

113-piece Carlsbad China Dinner Set, decorated and with full gold line, usual price $14.98, but 50 sets to sell while they last for 9.95

Ridgeway Porcelain Dinner Sets, 112 pieces, pink Dresden flowers on Haviland shape, full combination, 4 dozen plates, 12 cups and saucers, 3 vegetable dishes, and all other useful pieces for family of 12 persons..... 10.00



Another lot of those 102-piece Austrian China Dinner Sets from the well-known pottery of Hentscheurenter, makers of only fine China. We have secured a lot of these goods at about 60c. on the dollar, and will have another sale to-morrow of these sets at..... 14.75

Carlsbad China Fish Sets from the Victoria Works, imported to sell at $7.50; we have only 80 sets, while they last..... 2.95



500 dozen Comb and Brush and Trinket Trays, sold heretofore at 98c, will be sold to-morrow for..... 45c

White China for amateur decorators; Vase, same as cut.... 50c

White China Clocks..... 50c

New and graceful shapes of vases..... 26c



Condensed Milk Jars, Imperial China, decorated on all three pieces..... 25c



Cut Glass Bowl, 9 inch heavy and brilliantly cut pattern, as shown, usual price 7.50; for to-morrow..... 5.00

Delft Trinket Trays, from the Empire Delft Pottery.... 45c

See our Delft display in 6th av. show window.

11-piece Toilet Sets, Maddock make, sold usually for 3.40; for Monday..... 2.00

Dunn Brunett's English Toilet Sets, under glazed decoration, French shape, heavy gold trimming, 12 pieces; regular price 7.25, Monday..... 4.75

Heavy round Onyx Top Table, full 8 in. Mexican onyx, never usually sold for less than 6.96, now..... 4.75

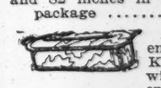
Princess Lamps, crystal, strawberry, diamond, and fan pattern, nickel burner, complete for... 75c

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.



Large size, gray enameled cuspadores, warranted to be perfect.. 15c

WEATHER STRIPS of pure rubber, ¾ of an inch in width and 82 inches in length, per package..... 10c



Any size gray enameled steel Fish Kettles, complete with drainer..... 59c

MILLINERY.

We believe we are now showing the most perfect display of models ever exhibited in the city. Time, carefulness, and genius have combined to create a most exquisite array, designed specially for wear at the GREAT HORSE SHOW.

Our wonderful resources have been utilized to prepare the choicest specimens of headwear, that they could grace this great society event, and we know that our millinery represents the very essence of fashion and beauty. The newest ideas and latest conceptions are embodied in this display, and only those designs approved by the highest authorities find a place in our stock.

Style, which if possessed by others would be marked from $20 to $45, is here for from

$10.00 TO $25.00.

For Monday only we will sell our regular 98c. Ladies' Trimmed Alpines, French felt, silk band, silk bound, leather sweat, in black, brown, and navy 65c

Ladies' and Misses' Flats, bell and plain crowns, black and colors, our regular 69c. grade. 48c

Cream and White Plumes, 12 inches long, the $1.25 kind, for 69c

American Beauty Roses, excellent goods and great value... 50c

Spanish Coques..... 19c

RIBBONS.

No. 80 Glacé Ribbons, all the new shadings, a yard..... 19c

No. 60 Black Double Face Satin Ribbon, a yard..... 22c

COATS AND CAPES.

New Boucle and Kersey Box Coats, Franklin front, storm collar, new sleeves, here only..... 4.75

New Empire Coats, made of Irish frieze and Kersey, here only 6.90

New Boucle and Persian Cloth Jackets, Satin Rhadame lined, here only..... 9.75

Irish frieze Golf Capes, new hood 7.50

Kersey Capes, black, tan, navy, here only..... 4.90

Velour Plush Capes, handsomely jetted and braided, here only 8.75

Velour Plush Capes, value 15.00 ..... 10.00

FURS.



Red Seal and Persian Lamb Collarettes, fancy silk lined, 10 inches deep, latest style collar, very good value, at..... 4.50



Genuine Alaska Sable Collarettes, 11 inches deep, 100 inches sweep, elegant quality, fancy silk lined, at.... 22.00

Persian Chinchilla Collarettes, lined with latest designs in plaid silks, 10 inches deep, new collar, the usual $15.00 quality, at.... 8.75

Russian Seal Capes, 24 inches long, 135 inches sweep, heavy satin lined, newest shape collar, seldom sold under $15.00, at..... 10.50

First quality Electric Seal Capes, 24 inches long, 145 inches sweep, beautiful fancy silk lined, the most stylish garment of the season, at the little price of..... 23.50

Fur repairing at much less than fur store prices.

GIRLS' OUTFITS.



Girls' Reefers, all ages, made of Fancy Mixtures, value $4.00 ..... 2.75



Girls' Reefers, wonderful assortment of Boucle, 2-tone effect and Scotch mixtures, value $7.50.. 4.95

Girls' Dresses, ages 4 to 14 years, in the new styles, fashionable materials, new shapes, 1.50, 2.75, 4.90 up to 20.00

THE DRESS GOODS.

165 pieces Strictly All-Wool Diagonals, wide and narrow, very heavy, unusually low at, per yard 48c

English Meltons, fine and heavy, in all the various mixtures, an excellent fabric for tailor-made suits, bicycle and traveling costumes, excellent value at, per yard..... 48c

75 pieces extra fine twill Cashmere, heavy weight, in all the colors, including evening shades on this quality, the price all season has been 75c., now..... 48c

50 pieces Canvas Cloth, in all the desirable colorings, including the latest new shades, just opened. We simply state the price; when you see them you can appreciate how good they are for..... 73c

One small lot of about 46 pieces, silk and wool Plaids, every one of them just beautiful, and usually sold not less than 50c. a yard until they are gone, our price..... 38c

PORTIERES.

We are told that we have the handsomest line of Tapestry Portieres in New-York. These are four leaders for Monday:

Lot 1. Heavy double-faced Armure Curtains, in delicate effects; we have sold them in large quantities at $7.25, now, or as long as they last, per pair..... 5.95

Lot 2. Very desirable Curtains, French designs, with throw-over fringe; we have duplicated orders on these goods many times and find them ready sellers; per pair 6.90

Lot 3. Rich effective striped Curtains, figured all over, colors beautifully blended, only one lot to be had, no duplicates..... 7.95

Lot 4. Elegant Brochet Design, with tinsel artistically introduced, heavily trimmed with tassels much better than ordinary, a choice line of colorings to select from, per pair..... 9.00

SOCIETY



Even the society world breathes easier this morning with the fateful election of last Tuesday decided and the questions which agitated every member of the community at last settled. If it were possible in any way to compute the direct effect of the agitation of the last six months upon the doings of society, the result would be surprising. The Summer past was made dull by the unrest and the consequent hard times and the Autumn season was almost destroyed by the increasing excitement and disquiet as the election drew nearer. There was something of a reaction during the past four days after the long strain of the campaign, and now the society world turns hopefully to the future and begins to plan for the gayeties of the Winter season, which will be entered upon with the opening of the Horse Show, at the Madison Square Garden, to-morrow morning.

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Already the good effects of the American people's verdict for honesty begins to be apparent in that most sensitive—with one exception—of all barometers—the social world, and orders that have poured in since Wednesday morning last to the managers' office of the Horse Show for seats and boxes for the event give evidence of the fact that hundreds if not thousands were only awaiting the result of the election to make expenditures which they did not feel they could have afforded had the verdict been the other way. As was said in this column last Sunday, had the auction sale of boxes and seats for the show taken place after instead of before election day, the receipts would have been largely increased. The final preparations for the show were made yesterday, and to-day the managers will give their annual lunch and reception to their friends and the press in the Garden. The fashionable hotels and restaurants began to present the lively scenes of Horse Show week on Friday and again yesterday, and will be crowded and gay again this evening. These resorts, as well as the theatres, are directly benefited by the large influx of visitors to New-York during Horse Show week, and who are generally of an element that can afford and knows how to spend its money. The scenes in the corridors and restaurant of the Waldorf in particular this week will be in their way quite as attractive as those of the Horse Show itself, and if one wishes to see a large congregation of well-dressed men and handsomely gowned women at close range one should stroll through the corridors of that hotel at late afternoon or evening during the next six days. There has been little change in the general complexion of the box holders at the show since the list was published last week, for, although all the boxes remaining unsold after the auction have been disposed of, they have gone into the hands, for the most part, of people from other cities. Those New-Yorkers who intended being present in the boxes from the start secured their positions at the sale, and the many who did not will now only attend the show occasionally to gratify their curiosity. The advance guard of milliners and dressmakers from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Chicago, who attend the show for business reasons each year, have already arrived, and will be among the most interested spectators to-morrow afternoon and evening. Some of these are among the best-dressed women in the Garden, and are often mistaken by the public for leading society lights. So all is ready for the show, and the society world waits expectant for it this morning.

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Of necessity the Horse Show so far surpasses all other social matters and entertainments that the projectors of such have deferred the holding of them until after this week, so that, with the exception of a few weddings, the social programme for this week may be described as the Horse Show and nothing else. With this event in the past, with the opening of the Metropolitan Opera season a week from to-morrow night, the early receptions, dinners, and other entertainments of the Winter season will begin. The last of the Autumn country dances have been held, and with the departure of the guests from Mrs. Goodridge's very enjoyable dance given on Friday evening last at her home at Riverdale, the Autumn or suburban season came to its close. The golf clubs will of course keep open for the most part until the Winter snows make playing impossible, and fine weather will still see an exodus from town of golf players and bicyclists on Sundays and holidays for some time to come, but country houses are now being closed, and the town has claimed almost all of its Winter residents.

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The series of musicals to be held at the Waldorf during the coming Winter season on Tuesday afternoons promises to be among the chief features of the season. The subscription limit to the series has nearly been reached, and the eight musicals which will be held on Tuesday afternoons, Nov. 24, Dec. 1, 8, 15, 22, and Jan. 5, 12, and 19, at 3:30 o'clock, will be certainly brilliant assemblages. At these recitals the chief artists of the Metropolitan Opera Company will appear, as well as some of the best instrumentalists now in America. It is probable that Mme. Eames-Story and M. Pol Plançon will be heard at the first recital. Among the subscribers to these musicals are Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Astor, Mrs. George T. Bliss, Mrs. R. R. Ballantine, Mrs. Bruce Brown, Mrs. Treadwell Cleveland, Mrs. C. H. Coster, Mrs. Richard Delafield, Mrs. August Heckscher, Mrs. John Hadden, Jr., Mrs. George Hoffmann, Mrs. F. G. King, Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Mrs. John W. Minturn, Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mrs. Trenor Park, Mrs. James Roosevelt, Mrs. Tuckerman, Mrs. John Wing, Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Miss Breese, Miss Edith Cushing, Miss Helen Draper, Miss Leroy, the Misses Newbold, Miss Charlotte Pell, Miss Helen Parish, and Miss Sands. It is significant that many gentlemen who are music lovers have also subscribed to these musicals.

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Mrs. John C. Lowery and Miss Wilmerding, who are actively at work arranging for the tea rooms which they are soon to open, have found much difficulty in securing proper quarters, but have now decided on a location, and hope to open their rooms within the next few days. There is still much curiosity felt and interest expressed in this novel scheme, and, if the success of similar enterprises in London and Paris is any criterion, these energetic New-York women should not fail to reap the reward of their enterprise and energy. The many society people who, following the now fashionable custom, when incomes are reduced from any cause, have gone into business of some sort, are experiencing, with the return of their friends to town, a beneficial influx of custom, and are jubilant in almost every instance over their ventures. Those men and women particularly who have gone into the cultivation and sale of roses and violets, and especially of violets, expect to reap large gains during this week, when every woman who attends the Horse Show feels that her costume would be incomplete without a bunch of the deliciously fragrant flowers. Mrs. Edward Leavitt, whose hothouses are at Stamford, has, it is said, her entire prospective output of violets for the coming week already engaged.

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This week will bring the weddings of Mr. Charles Cooper Nott, Jr., and Miss Julia Jerome Hildt on Tuesday, in the Church of the Holy Communion; of Mr. F. V. S. Crosby and Miss Julia Floyd Delafield on Wednesday, and of Mr. Augustus Furnald and Miss Emily Price, also on Wednesday. Cards have been issued for the wedding, at St. Thomas's Church, on Nov. 17, of Mr. Henry M. Shrady, a son of Dr. George F. Shrady, and Miss Harriet E. Moore, daughter of Mrs. Julia Moore. Miss Eugenia Moore, a cousin of the bride, will act as her maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Alice H. Palmer and Miss Adriana Quackenbush. The ushers will be Dr. John E. Shrady, Dr. Frederic Zabriskie, Joseph Grace, and Frederic Buckelew, while Mr. Charles D. Shrady will be the best man.

The engagement was exclusively announced in THE TIMES of Tuesday of Miss Eliza G. Watson to her cousin, Mr. Wesley G. Watson of Belfast, Ireland. Their wedding will take place early in January, and will be celebrated very quietly at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. William H. Taylor, in East Seventy-second Street. Miss Watson's marriage and her departure soon after with her husband for a permanent residence in England will break up the hospitable Watson household, in East Thirty-fourth Street, and also that at West Farms, where, since her parents' death, Miss Watson has kept house for her two brothers, Messrs. Frank and Harry Watson.

⁂

The death of Mr. De Forest Manice, which occurred on Tuesday morning at his father's residence, at Queens, L. I., was so unexpected that it caused a shock in the New-York club and society world. Mr. Manice was only thirty-four years old, but was perhaps the best-known of the younger society and club men of New-York. He was universally popular and his death at so early an age is everywhere deplored. The insidious form of typhoid fever which caused his death is very prevalent this Autumn, and much anxiety is felt and expressed daily as to the condition of Miss Julia Jay, daughter of Col. William Jay; Mr. John G. Beresford, and Mr. Harry Steers, all of whom are suffering from this dread complaint.

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The last of those who spent the Summer in Europe are now returning, and there are few houses in the fashionable up-town streets which still remain boarded up. Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Brooks and Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Belmont have returned from the Virginia Hot Springs to their city residences. Mr. and Mrs. Belmont will probably go abroad shortly for the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. John C. Wilmerding have leased their handsome country residence at Orange, N. J., and will spend the Winter in New-York.

⁂

The fine weather yesterday took the golf players to the country, and the outgoing trains and boats in the morning were filled with men and women in outing costumes, all carrying golf bags and clubs. The centre of attraction were the links of the Baltusrol Club, near Short Hills, N. J., where the Newport team played that of the home club a return match. This contest excited widespread interest and brought to the pretty little house of the now famous New-Jersey golf club a large and fashionable assemblage. The scene in the afternoon on the links was a very animated and pretty one, and the match, which was a close one, was followed with the keenest interest throughout. The annual race meet of the Meadowbrook Hunt Club, at Hempstead, L. I., was also a feature of yesterday's social programme.

THE WEEK AT LAKEWOOD.

Cottagers and Hotel Guests Much Interested in Politics.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Nov. 7.—The election was the all-absorbing interest here this week. The McKinley and Hobart Sound Money Club secured an excellent service for election returns, and Tuesday night the clubroom was crowded with enthusiastic voters who applauded the returns indicating Republican success as read from dispatches. The Lakewood band furnished the music, and a procession went through the streets. When McKinley's victory was assured, a huge bonfire was built on a vacant lot, near the bowling alley.

A feature of election day much appreciated by voters was the luncheon given by Capt. A. M. Bradshaw in the west room of The Times and Journal Building throughout the day. Free stages furnished by the club brought in the voters from outlying districts, and Lakewood polled a heavy vote. The final celebration and parade of the club Friday night, with the attending brilliant illumination of cottages and places of business, surpassed any similar demonstration ever known at this resort.

The Laurel House office presented a bright scene Tuesday night, when guests and cottagers assembled to hear the returns. Mr. Plumer served a supper in the main diningroom for the "election party" at 11 o'clock. A company of cottagers was also present, at the invitation of Dr. Isaac H. Platt.

George J. Gould had a private wire carried into Hilltop, and received the returns with a party of friends, including Mr. and Mrs. James Converse and Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hamilton, Mrs. Kingdon, and Miss Turnbull.

Mr. and Mrs. James Converse had as their guest over Sunday William Thorne, the artist, who has recently finished a portrait of Mrs. Converse. Saturday evening Mrs. Converse had a small company for dinner, and Sunday evening Mr. and Mrs. Gould were guests at supper.

Of especial interest was the christening of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander at All Saints' Memorial Church Wednesday noon. The rector of the church, the Rev. D. L. Schwartz officiated, and the child received the name of Philip Kip. W. V. B. Kip and T. J. Oakley Rhinelander were the godfathers and Mrs. Isaac L. Kip was the godmother. After the service the party returned to the Laurel House to drink the child's health in Mr. Rhinelander's parlor. A number of handsome christening gifts were sent the boy, among others a loving cup from Dr. I. L. Kip. Among those present at the christening were Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Dr. and Mrs. Isaac L. Kip, Mrs. John R. Harris, Miss Cornelia Harris, Miss March, J. Warren Nash, Miss Cornelia Nash, Miss Elmira Nash, Miss Sarah Nash. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stuyvesant, Mrs. Abercrombie, and Miss Osgood.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Walthew of New-York are occupying the Stevens cottage, in Madison Avenue. It is said that Col. and Mrs. A. Jackson Smith have altered their plans, and will remain at Lakewood as cottagers this season.

Mrs. Sand of New-York has arrived, to take possession of the Harding cottage, in Forest Avenue.

H. H. Hayden of Lake George came this week, to occupy Mrs. O. C. Hovey's cottage, in Clifton Avenue.

A ladies' handicap tournament was played on the links of the Lakewood Golf Club last Saturday. Mrs. Raymond Hoagland of Brooklyn was the winner of the first prize. She made the 9 holes in 91 strokes, with a handicap of 14, leaving the net score 77. Miss Edith Sands of New-York won the second prize, with a net score of 84, with a handicap of 6. The prizes were pretty cut glass toilet boxes, with silver tops. Creditable scores were made by Miss Davis, Miss White, Miss Dallett, and Miss Elizabeth B. Sands. Of all the golf trophies won by representatives of the Lakewood Club at tournaments on other links, probably none has attracted more admiration than that won by the President of the Lakewood Club, Robert Bage Kerr, at Lenox. The cup was presented by John E. Alexander, and is remarkable for the beauty of its quaint lettering, its unique shape, and its highly burnished surface. Newcomers to play golf at this resort are Mrs. Charles S. Brown, Miss Thompson of New-York, and S. Parkman Shaw, a prominent member of the Lenox Golf Club.

The first public meet of the Ocean County Hounds took place at the Laurel House last Saturday. George J. Gould made his first appearance as "M. F. H." of the club, and led the riders a hard pace over stiff country. The field proceeded from the hotel to the south side of Lake Carasaljo, and thence to the Alligator, where the hounds took the scent. South Lakewood and Whitesville were left behind for Holmanville, and then the run was over the Manchester road, where the kill occurred. There was a private run Tuesday, followed by Mr. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. James Converse, and Miss Turnbull. Mrs. Gould and Mrs. Kingdon watched the run from their carriage.

Meetings in aid of charitable and church work mark the advancing season. A meeting of the Women's Aid Society of All Saints' Memorial Church was held in the parish house Monday afternoon. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Mrs. K. T. Hurlburt; First Vice President—Mrs. W. R. Bynner; Second Vice President—Mrs. D. L. Schwartz; Secretary—Miss Helen Marsh; Treasurer—Mrs. M. V. Willis. The meetings of the society will be held the same as last year—the first Monday in every month.

At a meeting of the members of the Morning Club, held last week at the home of Mrs. W. R. Bynner, it was decided to reorganize the club, changing its name and the day of meeting. Since its formation the club has been a comparatively small one, but so much good has been accomplished in sewing for the poor in the vicinity of Lakewood and for hospitals as well, that the enlargement of the club was determined upon. It hereafter will be known as the Tuesday Sewing Club. The officers are: President—Mrs. W. R. Bynner; Vice President—Miss Helen Marsh; Secretary—Miss Dashiell; Treasurer—Miss A. R. Dashiell. Mrs. Jasper Lynch and Miss A. R. Dashiell form the Visiting Committee. Another meeting will be held next Tuesday at Mrs. Bynner's.

The members of the High School who are interested in the gymnasium fund had an entertainment in the chapel of the school. Miss Bertha Willsea and S. Philip Golden, elocutionists, with Miss Florence Golden, pianist, were among the entertainers.

Miss Frances Graham French of Washington is a guest at the Palmer House this week. Miss French returned from Europe Tuesday, having been appointed by the United States Government to attend the Second International Congress of Charities and the Second International Congress for the Protection of Children at Geneva, Switzerland, Sept. 15. As the delegate from the United States, Miss French read several papers at the sessions regarding the work in this country, in which all the delegates manifested great interest. Nearly every country was represented in the congress, but only two, France and America, by women.

From Geneva Miss French went to the International Woman's Congress in Berlin, the first woman's congress held in Germany. Here she read a paper on the higher education of women in America, which attracted widespread notice from the press of Germany. Miss French expressed herself delighted with the reception accorded the delegates by the German authorities.

Mrs. Edward L. Harding and Miss D. Natalie Harding of New-York are visiting Mrs. D. L. Schwartz at the rectory.

Prof. O. C. Marsh, the geologist of Yale University, spent a portion of the week at the Laurel House. The marl pits at Farmingdale, a few miles north of this village, are said to have yielded Prof. Marsh some valuable specimens.

The Lakewood Hotel will open this season on Nov. 19 under the management of T. F. Silleck of the Oriental Hotel, who so successfully directed its affairs last season. Many improvements have been made in the hotel, which is about as complete in all its appointments as money, experience, and good taste can make it.

The first Wednesday morning concert at the Laurel House this week was warmly received by music lovers. Lucius Hosmer will conduct the music at this house again this Winter. Signor de Manchi, the tenor, registered at this house this week.

Among New-York arrivals at the Laurel House this week are Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stuyvesant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Leonard, Miss Ludlow, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Harriott, Dr. Charles G. Pease, Mrs. E. A. Pease, Mrs. J. Lipman, Miss Lipman, Mrs. H. S. Crooke, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Bliss, R. D. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. Wagner, George Schieffelin, George R. D. Schieffelin, Miss Eugenie Kavanaugh, Mrs. H. J. Little, Mr. and Mrs. Abercrombie, Miss E. A. Osgood, Dr. S. O. Vanderpoel, Mrs. Robert M. Thompson, Miss Thompson, M. Stanley Tweedie, George W. Harris, Mrs. Charles S. Brown, Charles S. Brown, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Rylance, Mrs. David L. Gardiner, David Gardiner, James McLean, Charles Brown, Miss Bertha Monté, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Clarke, Mrs. and Miss Glatz, Harry Canfield, Howard Elmer Crall, Joseph Hall, Andrew H. Kellogg, Miss Lucy C. Brown, and C. A. Coe.

Brooklyn arrivals include Alexander M. White, Miss White, Miss Lewis A. Streit, S. F. Streit, Miss Christine Rounds, Mr. and Mrs. W. Paxton Little, and T. D. Hurlburt. From other cities are Mrs. T. P. Gibbons, Miss M. M. Whitney, O. C. Marsh, and H. C. Parke of New-Haven; S. Parkman Shaw and Arthur B. Emmes of Boston; Miss E. G. Nixon and H. S. Little of Trenton; Miss M. L. Terhune of Matawan, and John Sprague of Newark.

Recent arrivals at the Palmer House are Mrs. C. W. French and Miss F. G. French of Washington; Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. McLaughlin, Charles Hawks, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Gertman, J. W. Meethen, Mrs. Mary A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Wiggins, Stewart Flagg, C. A. Foster of New-York; Mrs. H. Osborn of Sheepshead Bay; Mr. and Mrs. George N. Bliss of Glen Ridge; C. E. Coffin and J. S. Van Horne of Brooklyn.

It pays to buy at Vantine's.

Vantine's great rug sale still continues

Such low prices as now prevail in our rug department were never before known in New-York.

If you want Oriental rugs of any kind you can't do better than buy now while the special sale is going on.

This week on the 3rd and 4th floors:

1,000 MODERN SHIRVAN, MISSOUL, CARABAGH, AND GUENDJEC RUGS, 3 to 4 feet wide by 4 to 8.6 feet long at

$4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, and 15.00 each.

157 FINE DAGHESTAN RUGS, in very pretty designs and colorings, 3.6x4.9 to 3.7x6 feet, at **$12.50.**

These rugs are sometimes called prayer rugs.

ESTIMATES MADE FOR FURNISHING AND DECORATING ORIENTAL ROOMS AND COSEY CORNERS.



A. A. VANTINE & CO.,
The largest Japanese, Chinese and India House in the World,
877-879 Broadway, N. Y.

THE VANDERBILT GREENHOUSES.

New Thing at Newport Which Attracts Great Attention.

NEWPORT, Nov. 7.—Cornelius Vanderbilt's new greenhouses are attracting great attention from cottagers and professional florists. The houses, which were constructed several weeks ago, are stocked with rare specimens, and among the many beautiful greenhouses connected with Newport's magnificent Summer residences, easily take the lead.

There is a potting house eighty feet long and twenty feet in width. There are also six houses of equal size, including a palm house stocked with a great variety of rare exotics. In one of the houses there is what is known as the Australian glory pea, a curious flower, which is very rare in this country—in fact, so hard to raise that few gardeners attempt to cultivate it. In another part of the same house is an abundance of begonias. Another house is filled with Gloxinias and maiden-hair fern, while another house in its entirety is given up to the cultivation of maiden-hair fern, of which Mrs. Vanderbilt is very fond.

In another house are more begonias of every shade, and a most attractive bed of tuberoses and other flowers of color, bordered with fern and musk plant. Still another house is filled with a bed of fuschias.

Flowers for the Breakers, the Vanderbilt villa, are raised outside the greenhouses in the Summer and early Fall, but at this time of the year all flowers are being raised within doors. A great abundance of them is being produced daily, and later on, when the Vanderbilts shall have returned to New-York, a large boxful will be cut each morning and sent to them to decorate their Fifth Avenue residence.

Mrs. John H. Davis and Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Jay are at the Muenchinger-King cottage.

Mrs. Calvin S. Brice had a dinner company Wednesday evening. She will close Beaulieu Nov. 10 and, with her daughters, leave Newport for the Winter. Senator Brice left Newport some time ago. The Brices will pass the Winter in New-York and Washington, go abroad early in the Spring, and return to Newport next July.

Nearly all of the cottages have been closed, though a few will be kept open till Thanksgiving. James H. Beekman, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., William H. Osgood, Mrs. John La Farge, Gen. J. Fred Peirson, and Mrs. C. H. Baldwin of New-York, and Andrew C. Dulles of Philadelphia recently closed their Summer residences. Mrs. N. D. Clapp and Miss Clapp have closed their Newport season and gone to New-York.

E. G. Ferguson of Maryland is the guest of John Whipple. William M. G. Smith of New-York is visiting Clarence Wrightington.

Theodore M. Davis has closed his Newport villa for a year, and will sail for Europe with the purpose of going to Egypt for an extended stay.

James J. Van Alen has been in Bristol this week visiting Mrs. Harry Allen.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Le Roy and Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Garrettson have arranged to pass the Winter in New-York.

Mrs. McCoy is visiting her daughter, Mrs. William F. Burden.

Mrs. Richard M. Hunt and Miss Hunt, who have just returned from abroad, are here visiting at the cottages.

Lieut. William McKinstry, United States Army, has taken the Hunt cottage, on Church Street. Frank Foster of New-York has rented the Lieber cottage, Rhode Island Avenue, for the Winter.

MR. DODGE'S DECORATIONS.

Four Lunettes and a Ceiling for the Congressional Library.

There is now on view at the American Art Galleries a series of four lunettes and a ceiling, painted by William L. Dodge for one of the pavilions of the new Congressional Library at Washington. The subjects of these four lunettes are "Music," "Art," "Literature," and "Science," and each one measures thirty feet in length by seven feet high at the centre of the arch. When in place, these will be thirty feet above the floor of the pavilion, while the ceiling, measuring eighteen feet in diameter, will be forty feet above the floor. The subject which the artist has chosen for this ceiling decoration is "Ambition," and both in composition and color he has achieved a marked degree of success. Above the crown of some architectural structure he has portrayed the figure of Fame on a white-winged horse, sailing through cloudland, holding aloft the palm and laurel crown, and preceded by a female figure with a trumpet, meant to symbolize the human conscience, who arouses mortals to higher endeavor.

Among the throng on the battlement one athletic figure lies dead, from whom his slayer turns in dread, and in his haste overturns a tripod on which the fires burn to lure the struggling mortals onward. There, too, in the strife for Fame's rewards, are the warrior, the poet, the youth blinded by ambition, the boy held back by woman's wiles, while the fool in cap and bells holds aloft a winged Victory in one hand and with the other grasps a death's head wreathed with laurel, and looks on the struggling mass with a diabolical grin. The artist's intention is to suggest that the struggle for glory is insatiable in life, and that only in death is victory reached.

The composition is managed with much skill, and the enormous difficulties of foreshortening which confronted the artist have been ably overcome, though exception might be fairly taken to the figure of Fame, which is seen from the side rather than from below, and hence appears to be too long. But while there are mechanical aids which a painter can bring to his assistance in obtaining correct foreshortening, nothing but a true color sense could have secured the fine color arrangement which distinguishes this ceiling, and which makes it a thing of beauty. The opalescent tones and gradations of tint are its chief charm, and after a glance at the comparative crudeness of the color in the four panels, one returns to this ceiling with renewed pleasure.

Both in color arrangement and in drawing, the four lunettes fall short of what could be desired. In fact, there are evidences of haste and carelessness that, in view of the work in the ceiling, seem inexcusable. The composition entitled "Music," shown in the large gallery opposite the ceiling, is vastly better than the three remaining panels. Here he has disposed his figures about a semi-circular seat, which was a comparatively easy task, but when he essayed the subject of "Science" and introduced his toga and peplum-clad figures holding arc lights, or examining the modern reaper, the result is almost ludicrous. Fault, too, must be found with the panel entitled "Art," which seems to indicate that a nude model of sensuous charms, who sits enthroned in the centre of the composition, is Mr. Dodge's ideal of the genius of art. Throughout this panel and its companion, "Literature," there is a lack of beauty in the figures, with drawing that misses the beauty of line and the fineness of suggestion.

By the high achievement of the ceiling, Mr. Dodge has set for himself, and for the public, a standard by which to measure his other work. In addition to the five decorations, the exhibition shows more than fifty pictures and studies. A large canvas entitled "The Dream of Orpheus," deserves special commendation for its fine qualities of color and its sentiment. It ably demonstrates the artist's ability to handle his colors with skill when a serious mood is upon him. The exhibition will remain open until the 15th, when the canvas decorations are to be sent to Washington.

FOB PERMANENT BOATHOUSES.

Assemblymen-Elect Favor the Harlem Oarsmen's Plan.

The oarsmen along the Harlem River, who for several years past have been unable to secure suitable permanent berths for their boathouses, have at last obtained the support of the successful Assembly candidates in the Thirty-first, Thirty-third, and Thirty-fourth Districts. Through them they will make a determined effort to secure permanent sites along the Harlem Speedway for their boathouses. A meeting of the oarsmen will be held shortly, at which a plan for action will be mapped out. It has been suggested by several prominent oarsmen, who will no doubt be elected members of the committee, that the city build permanent stone foundations for boathouses along the wall of the speedway, and either lease or sell the privileges to the various clubs desiring them.

Assemblyman-elect Philip W. Reinhard of the Thirty-fourth District is a rowing enthusiast, and is heartily in favor of the plan. Assemblymen Andrews and Degnan have also pledged their earnest support to the oarsmen.

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HARVARD'S NEW COACHER

MR. LEHMANN'S APPOINTMENT PLEASES UNDERGRADUATES.

They Were Tired of Watson's Work with the Crew and had Demanded that a Change be Made.

The invitation that the Harvard Athletic Committee has extended to Mr. Lehmann, the English coach, will probably result in a more or less radical change in rowing methods in Cambridge, but more than that, it may be considered as a distinct victory for the undergraduates in their effort to recover the control of their rowing interests, which was taken from them by the committee two years ago.

With Mr. R. C. Watson's assumption of all authority over rowing matters at that time the trouble began, and it has been long felt to be absolutely necessary that the committee at its first meeting this year should quiet it once and for all. The problem that the Athletic Committee was called upon to solve was one that they had created for themselves, but was none the less embarrassing. In the Fall of 1894, Capt. Fennessy of the university crew, with all due formality, requested Mr. Watson to take charge of the coaching of the crew for a term of years—notice the indefiniteness of the time—not three years or ten years, but a term of years. This either means nothing or it means for several years, five or ten years, we will say. Capt. Fennessy afterward explained that it was intentional, and really did mean nothing definite, and, therefore, might as well have been left out altogether. Prof. Ames of the Athletic Committee thought differently.

All coaches, after being selected by the Captain, have to be approved by the Athletic Committee. At the time the committee granted its approval of Mr. Watson as coach for a term of years, Prof. Ames, in his official capacity, privately intimated to Mr. Watson that he understood a term of years to mean three years, but this interpretation continued to remain the private property of Messrs. Watson and Ames until this Fall—two whole years later.

It was easy enough to prove, long before two years had expired, that Mr. Watson was wholly incompetent to handle a crew and was simply making a burlesque of the matter. The boys finally made up their minds that they could stand it no longer. Accordingly, this Fall Mr. Watson was informed that he was no longer wanted. His reply was that he did not care whether he was wanted or not; he had Prof. Ames's word for it that he could coach for three years, and coach he would for his allotted term. His position sounded plausible enough; that the curse of Harvard's rowing had been the constant changing and veering from one coach and policy one year to another coach and another policy the next, always unsuccessful and always attributing failure to the coach. Accordingly, he had been chosen to continue on for several years, regardless of success or failure, and the Chairman of the Athletic Committee had told him that it should be for three years at least, and that he still had a year to serve.

Capt. Goodrich's Statement.

The statement of the other side, as presented by Capt. Goodrich, the present Captain of the Harvard crew, was that Capt. Fennessy had not asked to have him appointed for three years, nor had the Athletic Committee, as a body, confirmed him for three years, as nobody besides Messrs. Watson and Ames knew of this three-year agreement; that, anyhow, the argument that the policy and coaching should be made constant and continuous under one head for several years could not possibly apply in his case, because of his notorious incompetence, and that no one for a moment, either graduate or undergraduate, now pretended that he could possibly organize a representative crew in the college or teach any crew to row fast. Accordingly, if he really held a three years' appointment, of which he (Goodrich) had never heard before, the loyal and decent thing for him to do was to resign.

This Mr. Watson positively refused to do, and this is the cause of the air of mystery that has been hanging over this department of Harvard's athletics for the last month. Why would not Mr. Watson resign a position that nobody wanted him to retain and which he himself states he did not care to hold? This phase of the case has proved a curious study to all those who have followed the matter, but no explanation has been forthcoming. If he had been under contract to receive a salary for three years, it might have seemed natural for him to fight for the full three years' payment, but it is stated that he receives no salary. In fact, there is no sane explanation to offer.

As an illustration of his methods in dealing with the men, which of itself shows why he has not won their hearts more completely, it may not be out of place to repeat the story of ex-Capt. Bullard's so-called discovery of a new stroke which has frequently been misquoted in the Boston newspapers. The facts were that Bullard and Hollister during the Fall after the 1895 defeat did more or less rowing in a pair oar, there being no regular coaching by Mr. Watson at that time of year, and were photographed in various positions, while rowing the stroke, to show the different effects as related to the rest of the stroke, of a long body swing, or one a little shorter. Capt. Bullard subsequently showed these photographs to Mr. Watson, and was reproved by him, and informed in substance that he was there to learn and Mr. Watson to teach, and if he would only attend to his own affairs and leave the question of the stroke to Mr. Watson the results would be much more satisfactory. This affair is of importance only because it has been stated that Bullard and Hollister had devised a new stroke, which seems to be very far from the fact, and also it well illustrates Mr. Watson's arbitrary methods. Such a rebuff naturally discouraged further study or investigation of the sport.

Feeling Against Watson.

If he had a strong support among the rowing men perhaps Mr. Watson might have been allowed to go ahead and organize his crew and let Capt. Goodrich also organize his, and have them try a series of races to decide which was the better man. Some Harvard men thought this might be the happiest solution, but on looking over the ground it was soon found that the feeling against Mr. Watson was too strong to make such an arrangement possible. Not a single rowing man was found who was willing to work under his direction, while the undergraduates at large as well as the great body of New-York and Boston graduates were so firmly convinced of his incompetence and so anxious to get rid of him that they were unwilling to encourage the plan.

It can hardly be claimed that the Athletic Committee, as a body, is to blame for the state of affairs, for it stands committed to give Mr. Watson a three years' trial because of the indiscretion of one of its number, while the Captain and crew were in the position of victims of the same action which committed them technically to the care of a coach whom they did not want, but who seemed ready to take advantage of the false position in which they were placed.

Finally, as a way out of the dilemma, it was decided to look for some new man to assume the duties of coach, so prominent and with such a reputation that even Mr. Watson would be forced to admit the propriety of yielding him precedence. Such a man did not seem to be forthcoming in this country, so all eyes were turned to England, and Mr. Rudolph C. Lehmann, the famous Oxford coach and coach of the Leander crew that defeated Yale last Summer, was asked if he could come to this country and assume the charge of Harvard's crew for this season, in the hope that Mr. Watson would consent to withdraw in his favor.

The negotiations were carried on by Francis Peabody, Jr., of the famous Bancroft crew of '79. He is a personal friend of Mr. Lehmann's; they had been college friends at Cambridge, England, before Mr. Peabody came to this country, and it was felt that Mr. Lehmann would come, if he came at all, solely because of his friendship for the other. The suggestion was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the Boston and New-York graduates. Here, they thought, was a chance to place Harvard at once on an equality with Yale and Cornell, who had both had crews in England recently, pitted against the best that England had, and had gained the advantage over Harvard that this experience necessarily gave them. They had been enabled to study English rowing in its perfection, but Harvard now might more than make this up by receiving instruction direct from the chief exponent of English rowing.

The position of Capt. Goodrich and the crew candidates during this negotiation was perfectly clear. They wanted Mr. Lehmann, they felt sure that if he came over this Fall and arranged the work for the year, selected his assistant coaches, and in general began the work long enough in advance, he would be able to overcome the obstacles presented by his novel surroundings and conditions, and by the time of the race could present an American crew rowing the English stroke as well as the Englishmen themselves. It seems to be a fact that undergraduates and graduates were united in the desire to get Mr. Lehmann over, and a great deal of enthusiasm was aroused when it was learned that Mr. Lehmann had expressed a willingness to come.

To Train Younger Coaches.

It was generally understood that his visit would terminate with the race of 1897, and in order to continue and perpetuate his systems and stroke an arrangement had to be made to train up some younger coaches—Harvard men—under him, who could take up the work another year where he had left it off.

At this point in the negotiations again Mr. Watson proved an obstacle. He insisted at first that no agreement should be made that did not retain him to coach at least whenever Mr. Lehmann was absent, and make him co-worker with Mr. Lehmann while the latter was here. In short, that he should work with Mr. Lehmann this year and be his successor for the future. Otherwise he feared that he could not resign.

The feeling against Mr. Watson was too strong to permit of such an arrangement. It would be natural indeed that whoever assisted Mr. Lehmann should act as his successor, but the men said: "We will not have Mr. Watson again as coach, so what is the use of wasting time training him up as Mr. Lehmann's successor. We must have Lehmann without Watson or we do not see how any permanent advantage is to be derived from getting the former to come over here."

This firm stand on the part of the crew candidates settled the matter, for as soon as the Athletic Committee met it is understood that they decided to invite Mr. Lehmann over and accept a resignation from Mr. Watson, dating from the arrival of the English coach.

In this manner the efforts of Capt. Goodrich to get rid of Mr. Watson and get a really first-class coach, who should be only a coach and not, as was the case with Mr. Watson, in "charge of all rowing interests," were crowned with success, and a material advance has certainly been made thereby in the best interests of true sport.

Intercollegiate rowing is a sport properly belonging to the undergraduate life, and should not be controlled by the graduates to the prejudice of the interests of the undergraduates. If the college boys make up the crews and do the real work, why should they not have the say in regard to the arrangements for the races, the coaches, and everything, in short, that concerns their welfare? The effort two years ago to take rowing affairs out of their hands was a step in the wrong direction that could not have been rectified too soon.

The candidates for the crew are at work on the Charles River under the direction of Mr. O'Dea, the Australian, who coached the Wisconsin University crew last year, Capt. Goodrich having obtained his services for a limited time, and are an exceptional lot of men. They are rowing unusually well for this time of year, and it looks as though Mr. Lehmann would find all the materials to his hand for turning out a fast crew. It does not look as though they would race with Yale this year, but it will be extremely interesting to watch the Simon-pure English stroke which Harvard will row against its modified form as shown by Cornell; perhaps the result may teach the Englishmen themselves something new.

EX-HARVARD OARSMAN.



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DIED UPON ARRIVAL.

Mr. Boas Stricken with Heart Disease After Returning from Europe.

Louis Boas died suddenly at his home, 128 West Seventy-fourth Street, early yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Boas, who was a retired Berlin merchant, seventy-six years old, had just returned from a trip to Germany, arriving yesterday morning on the Hamburg-American Line steamship Phoenicia. He was met at the dock in Hoboken by his son, Emil L. Boas, who has charge of the passenger department in this city of the Hamburg-American Line. The elder Mr. Boas had made his home abroad until about four years ago, when his wife died. As he had no children in Europe, he came to this city, and has since lived with his son's family.

After taking his father home in a carriage yesterday morning, Mr. Boas returned to his office. The elder Mr. Boas had not been in good health for a year or more, but he seemed much improved yesterday when he arrived. He was looking after the unpacking of his trunks, and was in the best of spirits, when he was suddenly seized with a fainting spell. A doctor in the neighborhood and Dr. Asch, the Boas family physician, were sent for, but Mr. Boas was dead when they arrived. Dr. Asch said that death had been caused by heart disease.

Emil L. Boas had been in his office only a few minutes when he received a telegraph message announcing his father's death.

Mr. Louis Boas was one of the founders of the Hamburg-American Line.

Artistic Costuming.

In the new Casino success, "Jack and the Beanstalk," the costumes of the play come in for most favorable comments. They are the creations of Simpson, Crawford & Simpson, who have recently extended this branch of their dressmaking department.

The artistic results given by this firm in the costuming of this extravaganza cannot fail to increase their renown as designers and executors not only of theatrical wardrobes, but also of garments for street and home wear.

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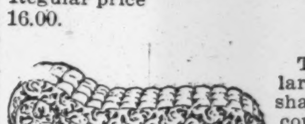
One word expresses the character of our furniture display, viz: Magnificent. Experts, artists, manufacturers and dealers of the furniture world make pilgrimages to our store to see one of the handsomest and most unique exhibits in the country. Admiration always attends such visits, and the wonder is that we sell articles in every grade at such marked low prices. Let us talk with you briefly on some furniture specials:



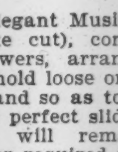
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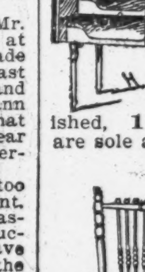
White Enamel Iron Cribs with drop sides, has brass rail all around and canopy top, **10.79.** Regular price 16.00.



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This brass table with an onyx top. **2.98,** Regular price 5.00.



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DIED IN HIS SON'S OFFICE.

Aged Mr. Dinsmore Stricken with Heart Disease.

Joseph W. Dinsmore, sixty-three years old, died suddenly yesterday morning at the office of his son, John L. Dinsmore, an electrical engineer, at 169 Greenwich Street. Mr. Dinsmore's home was at Windham, N. H., but for several months he had been living with a daughter at 201 Ryerson Street, Brooklyn.

When Mr. Dinsmore arrived at his son's office yesterday, at about 8:30 A. M., he was apparently in his usual good health, but a few minutes later he complained of pains in the region of the heart. He thought it was only a slight attack, however, which would soon pass away. He started to go into another room, and had just reached the threshold of the door when he sank upon the floor with a groan. His son rushed to his assistance, but when he reached his father's side he found him unconscious. The next moment he was dead.

The Coroner was notified, and a permit for the removal of the body was granted.

THE THEATRICAL WEEK

NURSERY DRAMA, COMIC OPERA, AND A 'CELLO.

Prettiness and Fun of "Jack and the Beanstalk"—Some Faint Memories of "The Mandarin."

The incidents of the theatrical week were generally musical, in their small way, so that serious review of them as drama is quite out of the question. I doubt, though, if they would stand very well the test of musical criticism, so it is well that they are not to be submitted to it. One can feel that Mr. van Biene, at the American Theatre, plays his bass violin very well, without sufficient technical knowledge to analyze his playing. It is clear enough that he will not appeal to the "musical public"—by which I mean the people who support the Philharmonic and Symphony concerts—and that those who go to see him will not often be able to tell others why his playing is good. They will all like it. He is a tasteful and sympathetic musician, if not a great one.

As an actor he is obviously hard and vociferous, and yet he has a powerful personality. The mere fact that his singular appearance does not excite hilarity, that he is viewed from the first with a degree of respect that is akin to awe, proves this. A comedian made up to look like Mr. van Biene would be hailed as a delightfully funny fellow.

"The Broken Melody" is a specimen of cheap dramatic hackwork that will doubtless serve its purpose here as well as in England; and dramatic intelligence is not dominant in its performance. But Miss Edyth Chapman is engaging as the circus rider who has married the ninth son of an Earl; the ninth son is an amusing little person, and the actor who appears as the theatrical speculator has his good points. The Du Maurier Duchess, the foolish young wife, the suspicious lodging-house woman, her benevolent husband, and the Russian General are all unspeakable.

Perhaps it is worth while to repeat that "The Broken Melody" is noteworthy for its strenuous advocacy of art for art's sake, and its contemptuous treatment of folks who do things just to please other folks, and thus earn a living. This point of view is quite unusual on the contemporary stage. Sensible playwrights wisely avoid it. The two hard-working gentlemen who put together this combination of clap-trap, sentimentality, and out-worn situations were forced to hold to it—and the result is incongruous.

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The nursery play at the Casino is a remarkably pretty show in the manner of the English Christmas pantomimes, with lots of dainty fairies, and a dozen or more of the personages of children's fiction jumbled up together in complications that seem to have logically neither beginning nor end. Yet the thing must have "form." Every point tells. Every "joke," scenic, mechanical, musical, or verbal, is in the right place. The various "specialties"—and there are not too many of them—seem to fit in naturally. One cannot help admiring the unclassified skill of Mr. R. A. Barnet, who puts this sort of stuff together so ingeniously. That it is difficult work, the dismal failure of so many others who try their hands at it proves.

Mr. Sloane's music is often very tuneful, and is never tiresome, though there is a full measure of it. The scenic pictures of Jack's escape from the giant's castle, and the birth of the fireflies with its novel electric effects, are as handsome as any I have ever seen in fairy spectacle. The dresses and groupings are artistic. And many of the performers are very clever; some are astonishingly nimble and others are exceedingly pretty. The ancient fairy queen, who is continually scolding the prompter, seems to me a new personage in burlesque, and Ross Snow impersonates her with mournful gravity that lends a happy effect of contrast to her preposterous remarks. Madge Lessing is a comely Jack, while Donnelly and Girard are Donnelly and Girard, thus ably fulfilling their contract. Miss Lynch's gymnastics in her fainting fit are astonishing. Merri Osborne, who is entitled to her first name, though she does misspell it, I remember as a clever child actress some years ago in the company of Sol Smith Russell. She is no longer a child, but she is still clever.

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It is pleasant to have one's suspicions confirmed by high authority that "The Mandarin," at the Herald Square Theatre, is "musicianly." It is also, like "Jack and the Beanstalk," a pretty show, but it is not exactly a nursery play, though a large nursery is exhibited in its second act. What struck me most, at the first performance of the new De Koven and Smith operetta, after the beauty of the scenery, was the unusual comeliness of the chorus-women, who can also sing. The chorus singing is uncommonly good, and Signor de Novellis's band is better than comic opera orchestras usually are. I do not doubt that all of Mr. De Koven's music is much better than Mr. Sloane's, but it does not linger in the memory. Indeed, "The Mandarin" eludes the memory altogether. It leaves no definite impression. Perhaps that is a great merit. I can recall a few good jests, an intoxicated Chinaman singing a serenade, a few well-turned lyrics, a confused vision of color and lights, and girls, girls, girls.

***

In the theatrical programme there are many promises of rational entertainment, but it may be as well to wait until after the pudding has been eaten to be explicit. This week we are to see "The Sign of the Cross," the semi-religious play that stupefied the critics and sent all the Nonconformist preachers to the theatre in London. It was first acted in this country, but will be new to New-York. Next week we are to have Barrymore in a rôle said to fit him well, at Palmer's, while the annual engagement of Mr. Mansfield, the production of the American version of "Les Deux Gosses," and the return of the permanent companies of Daly's and the Lyceum Theatres are events near at hand.

Some of the Chicago critics have been moved to raptures of enthusiasm by Mansfield's portrayal of Gloster. It was always a splendid piece of modern acting, and no doubt it has improved. Mansfield is a much stronger actor now than he was seven years ago. EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

"THE SIGN OF THE CROSS."

Something About the New Semi-Religious Drama at the Knickerbocker.

At the Knickerbocker Theatre to-morrow night Charles Frohman and Frank W. Sanger will produce "The Sign of the Cross," by Wilson Barrett, which has long been running at the Lyric Theatre in London. The company of actors has been brought from England.

The scene of "The Sign of the Cross" is Rome, when the "new faith" was slowly undermining paganism. The action begins just before the issuing by Nero of the edict by which he hoped to exterminate Christianity from Rome by the martyrdom of its professors. Among the little band of Christians which gathered to worship in a secluded grove was Mercia, a maiden whose beauty was accidentally revealed to Marcus, a proud patrician, who was prefect of Rome. To him was intrusted the execution of the Emperor's decree, but, enslaved by the beauty of Mercia, he sought to save her from the fate which threatened her. In this he was foiled, and even his passionate appeal to Caesar failed to avert her doom. At length he became a convert to Christianity, won over by Mercia's appeals, and, joining hands with her at the door of the arena, where the fierce lions are awaiting their prey, he goes with her to martyrdom.

Charles Dalton will play the part of Marcus, and Lillah McCarthy that of Mercia. W. A. Elliott will be Nero.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Changes at Combination Theatres and Music Halls.

—"A Florida Enchantment" is still at Hoyt's.

—"My Friend from India" remains at the Bijou Theatre.

—"Brian Boru" has made a hit at the Broadway Theatre.

—"Papa Nitsche" will be continued all this week at the Irving Place Theatre.

—Robert Hilliard will continue "The Mummy" at the Garden Theatre this week.

—John Drew and "Rosemary" begin their fourth month at the Empire Theatre to-morrow night.

—Primrose and West's minstrels will be at the Grand Opera House this week. They promise many novelties in their programme.

—"Secret Service" continues to crowd the Garrick Theatre. It can run here only until January, when John Hare will come to this house.

—"The Cherry Pickers" remains at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, where it has now passed its first month. The fiftieth performance will be given Nov. 24.

—Kate Davis and Walter Gale will be seen at Proctor's Theatre this week, with Johnstone Bennett, S. Miller Kent, and a large assortment of performers, American and foreign.

—Pauline Hall will be at Proctor's Palace of Pleasure this week. She will sing a number of songs. Willis P. Sweatnam will also appear in conjunction with a large list of variety performers.

—"The Heart of Maryland" will be seen at the Harlem Opera House this week, with Mrs. Leslie Carter and Herbert Kelcey in the cast. Next week "Under the Polar Star" will be presented at this house.

—Mary Hampton will appear in the cast of "An Enemy to the King" at the Lyceum Theatre next Tuesday evening, in place of Virginia Harned, and will remain with Mr. Sothern throughout the season.

—The Liliputians will give an entertainment at the Star Theatre to-night. They will fill a return holiday engagement at this house, beginning Dec. 21, and including Christmas and New Year's weeks, presenting "The Merry Tramps."

—Only two more weeks remain of the run of "Lost, Strayed or Stolen" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. Nov. 23 William H. Crane will begin his annual engagement, presenting "His Wife's Father." Nov. 30 Mr. Crane will produce a new play by Martha Morton, called "A Fool of Fortune."

—Eben Plympton will appear at Keith's Union Square Theatre to-morrow night in Bronson Howard's "Old Love Letters," supported by Agnes Proctor. The Cinematograph will begin its twenty-first week with the exhibition of several new views, and the variety bill will be up to the usual Keith standard.

—In "Pudd'nhead Wilson" at the Murray Hill Theatre this week, Theodore Hamilton will have the title rôle, and the cast will include Eleanor Moretti as Roxy, Frances Grahame as Rowy, Newton Chisnell as the Sheriff, Arnold Daly as Chambers, and Frank Campeau as Tom. Peter F. Dailey will appear at Mr. Murtha's new theatre Nov. 16 in "A Good Thing."

—At Koster & Bial's this week there will be many changes in the programme. The five Glinseretti will appear in their acrobatic feats for the first time, and the Rogers brothers will be seen in "Germany Up to Date." The Biograph will exhibit five new views, including one of the big McKinley parade, and the Barrison sisters and Cissy Fitzgerald will be seen in new dances.

—These plays and players will be seen in Chicago this week: Palmer's Great Northern Theatre, "Heartsease"; Olympic, continuous vaudeville; Columbia, "Under the Polar Star"; Haymarket, "Trilby"; Hooley's, Wilton Lackaye in "Dr. Belgraff"; Alhambra, "When London Sleeps"; Schiller, continuous vaudeville; McVicker's, "Dorcas"; Lincoln, "Jim, the Penman."

—The Elks' benefit will be given at the Fifth Avenue Theatre next Thursday afternoon. The bill includes the third act of "Northern Lights," Grace Golden and Max Eugene in songs from "Brian Boru," Cissy Fitzgerald in a dance, the second act of "My Friend from India," the "Parrot and Canaries" song from "The Geisha," by Violet Lloyd, and the gun scene from "The Cherry Pickers."

—In the Boston theatres this week these bills will be presented: Hollis, Olga Nethersole in "Camille" and "The Wife of Scarli"; Boston Theatre, "A Parlor Match"; Keith's, continuous vaudeville; Museum, "Excelsior, Jr."; Tremont "The Sporting Duchess"; Park, Charles Hopper in "Chimmie Fadden"; Castle Square, "Fra Diavolo"; Bowdoin Square, "The Span of Life"; Columbia, the Black Patti Troubadours.

—These will be the bills in Philadelphia this week: Grand Opera House, "Erminie"; Bijou, continuous vaudeville; Arch Street Theatre, "Cinderella"; Walnut Street, Roland Reed in "The Wrong Mr. Wright"; Chestnut Street Opera House, De Wolf Hopper in "El Capitan"; Chestnut Street Theatre, Frank Daniels in "The Wizard of the Nile"; Broad Street, Georgia Cayvan in "Squire Kate"; Girard Avenue, "Lady Bountiful."

—At the Olympia this week, Manager Hammerstein will offer a number of novelties. In the Winter Garden there will be a vaudeville concert to-night. George Woods will appear in monologues, the Poluski brothers, Imro Fox, the magician; Alexandra Martens, and May Howard will be seen. In the theatre, "Santa Maria" remains the attraction, and in the Auditorium "Evangeline" will continue. "Alice in Wonderland" will be produced in the Auditorium Thanksgiving week.

—A most interesting and elaborate work was placed on exhibition in the Eden Musée yesterday. It is a reproduction in wax of the Pantheon collection of death masks. They occupy a special room in the Historical Chamber and number twenty. They are arranged in glass cases upon black velvet cushions. Some of the subjects are Martin Luther, Napoleon I., Frederick II., Dante, Mary Queen of Scots, James Hepburn, Elizabeth, Queen of England; Oliver Cromwell, Napoleon III., Thorwaldsen, Charles XII. of Sweden, Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, Schiller, Franz Liszt, Henri IV. of France, Beethoven, Weber, Queen Louisa of Prussia, and Goethe.

NOTES OF THE MUSICAL SEASON.

The Mapleson Opera—Moritz Rosenthal's First Programme.

—William Lavin, the tenor, has returned to New-York and will be frequently heard in concert and oratorio.

—The first Philharmonic will be given on Friday afternoon and Saturday evening. Rubinstein's Ocean Symphony and the "Tannhäuser" overture are the orchestral numbers. The soloist is Carl Halir, who will play the Beethoven violin concerto.

—Martinus Sieveking, the Dutch pianist, will make his first appearance in New-York Nov. 15 with the Symphony Orchestra at Carnegie Hall. He will play the Tschaikowsky B flat concerto. In December he will give a number of recitals.

—David Bispham, the American baritone, sailed from Southampton yesterday. He will make his first appearance at the Metropolitan Opera House as Beckmesser in "Die Meistersinger" Nov. 18. Mr. Bispham will give a number of song recitals this season under the management of H. M. Hirschberg.

—Mme. Nordica, who arrived in New-York on Friday, leaves to-morrow for an extended concert tour throughout the United States, covering the South, Canada, and the West, returning to New-York early in the Spring, when she will appear in oratorio. She will return to Europe in April.

—The Boston Symphony Orchestra will give the first of its series of concerts at the Metropolitan Opera House next Friday evening. Mr. Rosenthal will be the soloist on Friday evening and will play the Chopin concerto in E minor No. 1. The orchestral numbers are: Overture, "Gwendoline," Chabrier; "Invitation to Dance," Weber-Berlioz; symphony in C major No. 9, Schubert.

—"Faust" will be the opera at the Academy to-morrow night. The Margherita will be Susan Strong, a Brooklyn girl, who has sung with success abroad. Randaccio will be Faust; Dado, Mephistopheles; De Anna, Valentino, and Scalchi, Siebel. Mme. Huguet will appear again in "Sonnambula" Wednesday night. Friday, Giordano's "Andrea Chenier" will be sung for the first time. The cast will include Durot as Andrea Chenier, Ughetto as Carlo Gérard, Bonaplata as Maddalena di Coigny, Scalchi as La Contessa de Coigny, Parsi as Madelon, and Dado as Boncher. Tango will be conductor.

—Teresa Carreno will play at the concert given Jan. 8 and 9 by the Philharmonic Society, Anton Seidl leader, Beethoven's E flat concerto and Liszt's Fantasia Hungroise. At the Schubert festival of the New-York Symphony Society Carreno will play Schubert's "Wanderer Fantasia." On Feb. 5 and 6 she plays in Chicago with Theodore Thomas and his orchestra.

—The following programme has been arranged for the first appearance of Moritz Rosenthal, the pianist, with the New-York Symphony Orchestra at Carnegie Hall, Tuesday evening:

Concerto—C sharp minor.................Schytte
Allegro—Andante con moto—Finale.
Berceuse ....Chopin
Barcarole ....Chopin
Moment Musical ....Schubert
Lindenbaum ....Schubert
Contrapuntal Study on Chopin's D flat Valse.. Rosenthal
Tarantella—"Masaniello"...................Liszt
Hungarian Fantaisie ....Liszt

—The fourth of Mr. Damrosch's Sunday concerts will take place at Carnegie Hall this evening. The soloists are Mme. Jennie Torriani, soprano; Mrs. Julie Wyman, mezzo-soprano; Master Harry Graboff, pianist, and Herr van Oordt, violinist. The programme comprises the first movement of Hummel's B minor concerto for piano, by Master Graboff; the soprano air from "Pagliacci," a song by E. S. Kelly, and Saint-Saëns's "Rondo Capriccioso," for violin solo, with orchestra. The orchestral numbers include the magic fire scene of Wagner and the adagio of Beethoven's septet.

—The American Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Sam Franko, conductor, announces the first of its series of three subscription concerts at Chickering Hall, Tuesday evening, Nov. 24. The orchestra is composed exclusively, or almost exclusively, of native Americans, but that is by no means its chief claim upon the attention of music lovers. It is composed of competent musicians, who will take ample time for rehearsals. The first programme comprises Gluck's overture, "Iphigenia in Aulis"; Macdowell's "Alda," and Mendelssohn's Italian Symphony. Charles Gregorowitsch, the Russian violinist, will make his first American appearance at this concert with Wieniawski's second concerto.

A History of Daly's Theatres.

The opening of the regular season at Daly's Theatre, two weeks from Monday, will be marked by the distribution of one of the most elaborate and valuable souvenirs ever prepared for a theatrical "occasion." This will be a handsomely covered book containing more than 150 pages, beautifully printed, rich in illustrations, and entitled, "Memories of Daly's Theatres." It reviews in an attractive manner, and with much useful detail relating to the history of the New-York stage, Augustin Daly's career as a playwright and metropolitan manager, extending in all over some thirty years.

Seventy pictures will illustrate the work, some of them full-page plates, and others interspersed in the text and along the margins. These consist of a curiously interesting assortment of portraits, old and new, with views of the different Fifth Avenue theatres controlled by Mr. Daly and the famous Daly's Theatre now and for the last seventeen years under his direction. One part of the book is devoted to a complete list of the plays presented during the whole period of Mr. Daly's management down to the season of 1894-5. A limited edition only of this unique volume will be printed from type, and a copy of it will be given to every person attending the season's first performance.

Forthcoming New Plays.

—H. V. Esmond is the author of the new English play with which the regular season at the Lyceum Theatre will be opened, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

—Paul Leicester Ford's new political comedy called "Honors are Easy" will be put "on the road" this week by Charles Frohman. The cast will include William Morris, Agnes Miller, and Gladys Wallis.

—David Belasco is writing a new play for Mrs. Leslie Carter. He has been working on it for a year now, and expects to have it ready for production next season. He says it will be distinctively American in thought and action, and also declares it will be a greater play than "The Heart of Maryland."

—"Roaring Dick & Co.," in which Maurice Barrymore will appear at Palmer's next week, is a four-act play founded on a novel by Walter Besant and James Rice. The scene is an English country town in the present day. Joseph Physioc has painted most of the pictures. The cast will include W. J. Le Moyne as Mr. Pontifex, Barrymore as Dick, C. A. Smiley as The Major, Leslie Allen as Dr. Lightwood, and Edith Crane as Evelyn Dare. Palmer's Theatre will be closed all this week for rehearsals of the picnic scene in act III.

—In the dramatization of Gilbert Parker's popular romance, "The Seats of the Mighty," which Beerbohm Tree will produce at the Knickerbocker Theatre later in the season, many liberties have been taken with the original. New scenes have been introduced and scenes transposed. A picturesque feature of Act III. will be a dance. Mr. Tree will also have "The Dancing Girl" in his repertory. Janette Steer, who will play the parts usually assigned to Mrs. Tree, and Gerald du Maurier, a son of the late George du Maurier, will be in his company.

—"The Queen's Proctor," with which Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bourchier will begin their engagement at the Bijou Theatre Nov. 30, is an English version of Sardou's "Divorçons" by Herman Merrivale. "The Chili Widow," which they will hold in reserve is an adaptation of "Monsieur le Directeur." They also have in their repertory, "Donna Diana," Westland Marston's adaptation of Schreyvogel's German version of the Spanish "El Desden con el Desden." This German-Spanish version of the "Much Ado About Nothing" theme used to be prominent in the repertory of the late Mrs. D. P. Bowers. It was last played here by Mme. Modjeska in 1886.

The Drama in London.

With hardly an exception, says The Pall Mall Gazette, the contemporary stage in London is divided between "musical comedies," farces, and melodramas. There are two farces plainly worth seeing—"Mr. Martin" and "His Little Dodge." Of melodramas there are two kinds at present, the frank, crude sort, of which "Boys Together" is a good example, and "The Duchess of Coolgardie" is not, and the superior, picturesque sort, called "romantic plays"—to wit, "The Prisoner of Zenda" and "Under the Red Robe."

Frank melodrama has been for a long time the best thing of its kind on our stage. Its broad effects are understood by actors and managers, and are often achieved with considerable skill. It is also indirectly of some value. In the first place, it ministers somewhat to the love of spectacle, of which the Englishman is not entirely destitute, and of which there is such a lack in his daily life. In the second place, the vigorous, full-blooded acting it necessitates is, if not a very sublime thing in itself, at least a partial antidote in the economy of the stage to the disastrous drawing-room vacuity of which in late things we have had an altogether excessive dose. As to the "romantic play" adaptations of popular novels, they are at present, though successful experiments, experiments still.

These three orders of play constitute—with a rare exception, at the Lyceum and elsewhere—the London playgoer's provender. The most noticeable absentee is, of course, "the serious drama"; the drawing-room melodrama of the "Captain Swift" order is also absent, but one hardly notices the omission.

A Sixteenth Century Ignoramus.

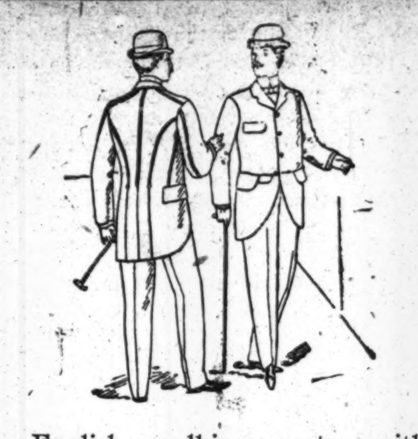
From The Rochester Herald.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES devotes a column against the use of the word controller for comptroller. It shows that the word came, not from the French word compter, to count, but from contrarotulator, which means the man that kept the counter-roll or register of the entries on some other register. Comptroller was due to the blunder of a sixteenth century ignoramus that did not know the origin of the word.

The Teaching of Harsh Experience.

From The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

The late Chicago Convention may be "likened unto a foolish man which built his house upon the sand; and the rain descended and the floods came and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell; and great was the fall of it." The next Democratic Convention should draw more of its inspiration from Jefferson and Madison, and less, very much less, from Tillman and Altgeld.



English walking coats, with pockets under flaps, are the popular garments this season.

We have a special line of Martin's and Minnis's cheviots in the leading shades of brown and acorn mixtures.

Suits to order, $20.00. Trousers, $5.00.

Our $18.00 overcoats, made from Worumbo or Norwalk kersey or melton, lined with satin or wool, have proven to be better than goods costing double the money.

We give present and future protection! Money back, or our year's guarantee!

Samples, Fashion Review, and Measuring Guide mailed free.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway and 9th St.

MAY CHANGE TRANSFERS

NEW SYSTEM DISCUSSED BY TRACTION OFFICIALS.

Union of the Elevated and Surface Roads Believed to be Assured—Mr. Vreeland Denied Any Knowledge of the Plan.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES printed yesterday morning a story to the effect that the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company and the Metropolitan Traction Company had resumed negotiations with the object of consolidation. The Directors of the Traction Company met at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon and remained in session until nearly 6 o'clock. At the close of the meeting a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES talked to President H. H. Vreeland of the Traction Company.

"I don't know anything about the reported consolidation of elevated and traction," said Mr. Vreeland. "I am President of the cable company, I believe."

It is a well-known fact in railroad and financial circles, as THE TIMES announced yesterday, that Manhattan and Traction magnates have talked time and again of the joining of interests, but it has always been understood that, while George J. Gould and Russell Sage on the part of the elevated, were willing to join their rivals, one of the heirs of the Gould estate stood in their way.

The reporter suggested to Mr. Vreeland the former stories of a union and asked:

"Have you heard of any negotiations between the Elevated Railroad Company and the Metropolitan Traction Company with a view of coalition?"

"I have not," replied Mr. Vreeland. "I am the President of the traction company, and I think I would know of any prospect of a change in our working order."

The transfer system figures prominently in the latest scheme for the joining of rapid transit interests. Mr. Vreeland was asked whether there was truth in the rumor that transfers were to be issued between the elevated and the surface roads controlled by the Metropolitan Traction Company.

He hesitated, and finally said: "No; we are talking of more transfers, but I don't know anything about exchange between the elevated and the street."

THE NEW-YORK TIMES's story of yesterday stirred up discussion and revived memories in Wall Street and everywhere in New-York where money is to be found or interest in rapid transit.

It is said that the present plan is to be changed so that the public will have to pay extra for the privilege of traveling all over the city for a single fare. There is even a suspicion that a three-cent fare will be demanded of him or her who wishes to leave one car to take another. Rumor does not end there, either, for there is talk of transfers, in consideration of 3 cents, from the elevated railroad to the streets and vice versa.

The road in the air has been lamenting lately the falling away of the receipts to which it had become accustomed. The surface railroads have been seizing more and more of patronage, and the transfer system, which enables a passenger to go, for a single fare, almost anywhere on Manhattan Island, has greatly reduced the earnings of the Gould-Sage stock.

Mr. Gould was prompt to catch the drift of the popular will, and Mr. Sage found a lesson in the recent receipts of the elevated railroad; but a power stood in the way of their doing what their business sense indicated was right. Now, however, the field seems to have been cleared, the cry for real rapid transit is having its effect, and there is a likelihood that, at its meeting next week, the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company will look over its receipts and consider a union with the Metropolitan Traction Company.

TRACTION STOCK LED.

Revival of Negotiation of Consolidation Advanced the Prices.

With the conviction that at the annual meeting of the Manhattan Railway Company, Nov. 11, developments are to be expected from the renewal of negotiations with the Metropolitan Traction Company, dealings in these stocks were interesting yesterday. Manhattan closed with a net advance of 1½ points. Traction led the bull market with a net advance of 3½ points.

The plan of an operating company for the two systems, announced exclusively in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, was discussed as beyond the pale of rumor, and some light on scope, plan, and detail is expected to-morrow, as the negotiations have passed the initial stage into the consideration of definite measures of comity of interest.

Possibly the new operating direction or management may be known as the Metropolitan Passenger Railway Company. Traction's happy situation may have a practical illustration in the declaration of a scrip dividend of 20 per cent., bearing 5 per cent. interest and convertible into stock at par in two years.

Whatever may be the outcome of the negotiations, it is expected that one result will be an arrangement for interchangeable transfers between the elevated and surface roads.

The Stanch Democrats.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean, (Rep.)

One of the most encouraging things in the campaign just closed was the stanch, old-fashioned Democratic stand for principle against the new-fangled schemes represented by Bryan and the Chicago platform. It took courage to stand up in the minority and denounce the act of the usurpers.

WHEAT ACTIVE AT CHICAGO.

The General Feeling Was Strong—Free Trading All Day.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—The wheat market was in the main very strong to-day, but had quite a few periods of considerable heaviness. December ranged from 77¼ to 79⅜ cents, and closed at 78⅛ cents. Corn closed at a slight decline, and oats at a trifling advance. Pork, lard, and ribs each closed at a slight gain on yesterday's final prices after a dull and uninteresting day's business.

Wheat had all the encouragement at the opening which could be given to it by a very strong market at Liverpool. The opening trades in December were at from 78⅝ cents to 78¼ cents, the most of them at the lower figures. It dropped to 77¾ cents in a twinkling, and for about half an hour the offerings were heavy enough to cause a further decline to 77⅝ cents, with one or two sales at as low as 77¼ cents. It was from the latter point that the buying orders began to preponderate, and they increased in number, while sellers at the same time became less numerous, and very soon there was an excited scramble for the reduced offerings, which set the price kiting to 79⅝ cents, or within ⅝ cents of the highest figures it had previously sold at this season.

Bradstreet's report said in effect that, out of 82,000,000 bushels available for export, 60,000,000 bushels have already been shipped. To this statement principally was due the big rise in the first hour of the session. The subsequent decline, which left the price practically where it was at the close of the previous day's session, may be set down to the strongly expressed doubts of many of the more conservative of the operators of the correctness of the above deductions.

Notwithstanding the taking of nearly 300,000 bushels of wheat here for shipment, principally for millers, the price of the futures worked down again to 78⅛ cents December, and 82¾ cents for May, those being the closing figures.

DULUTH, Nov. 7.—The cash demand for wheat along with higher cables, was the controlling influence in the market to-day. The market opened at 79¼c, an advance of ¼c, sold down to 78¼c within five minutes, and up to 79c in half an hour. A drop to 78¾c followed, and then a rally to 79⅞c. The closing price was 78⅞c bid. The close: Cash No. 1 hard, 80⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 79¼c; No. 2 Northern, 76⅞c; No. 3 Spring, 72½@73½c; rejected, 65¼@73½c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 80⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 79⅝c; December No. 1 hard, 80⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 70⅞c bid; May No. 1 Northern 82½c.

KILLED BY THE BITE OF A FLY.

Curious Case of Blood Poisoning, the Victim Being a Boy.

From The San Francisco Call.

A peculiar case of death from blood poisoning, caused by the sting of a small blue fly, is at present occupying the attention and interest of the medical profession of this city.

About three weeks ago Myron Mills, fourteen years of age, son of Mrs. E. Mills, a Contra Costa County school teacher, was stung by a small fly on the point of his chin.

He told his mother a few minutes after the occurrence that he was suffering from a burning sensation around the throat. He also told her that it was caused by a peculiar fly, very much like a house fly, only larger and of a blue color, stinging him on the chin.

In a short time the pain subsided, and nothing more was thought of the case until three days later, when the boy's chin began to swell. A local physician was summoned, but as he was unable to relieve the lad's suffering the latter was removed to this city for treatment.

He was placed in charge of Drs. Marc Levingston, Rosenstern, and Nathan, and as the case appeared to be a serious one the patient was removed to the California Surgical Hospital.

An operation was performed by the attending physicians, and it was found that the jaw bones had become diseased.

The flesh on the right side of the face was also disintegrating and was filled with thousands of minute pits. The bones were scraped and the wound dressed, which apparently resulted in a cure.

The left side of the face and the flesh behind the ear finally began to show signs of rapid metamorphosis. Everything possible was done for the unfortunate sufferer, but last Thursday he completely collapsed and died Saturday afternoon.

The physicians having the case under their care were puzzled at the peculiar action of the insect poison. The pitting of the flesh and degeneration of the bone are rarely met with in such cases, and a thorough study of the case will be made. Pieces of the diseased flesh and bone were taken by the physicians and a bacteriological examination, to determine the nature of the bacilli which caused death, will be made.

A colony of the dangerous germs is now in course of incubation, and in about a week the examination will have been completed.

Another peculiar feature of the case is the fact that after the first few days the boy suffered no pain.

Death was due to simple blood poisoning, caused by the decay of flesh and bone. Consequently the result of the bacilli examination is being awaited by the physicians with interest.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIA WINTER GARDEN. B'way & 44th St.
GREAT GLASS-COVERED ROOF.
TO-NIGHT
Grand Vaudeville Concert,
In which a score of clever entertainers, led by GEORGE WOODS, the Manhattan Quartette, and Miss Alexandra Martens, will appear.
FOR TO-MORROW the VAUDEVILLE BILL is led by the greatest acrobatic and aerial performers in the world, the Florenz Troupe and the Hanlon Trio. There are also beautiful Alexandra Martens, Papinta, Prince Kokin, Imro Fox, the Poluski brothers, the great Amann, and many others. The BAL CHAMPETRE at 11 o'clock has become town talk, and there are novelties prepared for this week in profusion. In its first week the WINTER GARDEN had 28,068 visitors.
OLYMPIA THEATRE.
GREAT SANTA MARIA SUCCESS.
Book and Music by Oscar Hammerstein.
CAMILLE D'ARVILLE,
Marie Halton, Julius Steger, James T. Powers, and Lucille Saunders.
A WILD WEST IMPORTATION,
THE PEERLESS CHERRY SISTERS.
WATCH FOR THEM.

CASINO. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2.
Success Distinct and Overwhelming.
Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger's sumptuous production.
THE STRANGE ADVENTURES OF
JACK AND THE BEAN STALK.

National Horse Show
TWELFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
NOV. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.
The Greatest Exhibition of Horses Ever Given.
SHOW OPENS DAILY AT 9:30 O'CLOCK.
CONCERTS BY LANDER.

DALY'S THEATRE, Broadway, 30th St.
Mr. Augustin Daly, Sole Lessee and Manager.
Every Evening 8:15.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
George Edwardes's Japanese Musical Comedy, The
GEISHA.
Most fascinating performance in town.
***Monday, Nov. 23, Miss Rehan as Rosalind.
***Thanksgiving Day, Special Matinée of Miss Rehan as Rosalind.
***Thanksgiving night, THE GEISHA.
Seats may be secured a month ahead.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
E. G. Gilmore and Eugene Tompkins, Props. and Mgrs.
Operatic Director, Col. J. H. Mapleson.
NEW IMPERIAL OPERA CO., LT.
Last week but one.
Début of Miss Susan Strong.
To-morrow, (Monday,) Nov. 9, at 8 P. M.,
FAUST.
Faust, Sig. Randaccio; Mephistopheles, Sig. Dado; Valentino, Sig. De Anna; Siebel, Mme. Scalchi, and Margherita, Miss Susan Strong, (her first appearance.)
Conductor, Signor Bimboni.
Second appearance of Mme. Huguet.
Wednesday, Nov. 11,
LA SONNAMBULA.
PRODUCTION OF ANDREA CHENIER,
Friday, Nov. 13.
PRICES:
Orchestra $3.00
Orchestra circle (first two rows)............ 2.00
Orchestra circle (other rows)................ 1.50
Grand circle (dress)......................... 2.00
Balcony 1.00
Family circle (reserved)..................... 75c
Family circle 50c
General admission 1.00

TO-NIGHT at 8 o'clock.
SUNDAY EVENING CONCERT.
—Programme.—
Overture—Le Nozze de Figaro..........Mozart
The Orchestra.
Aria—(Carmen) Gorcador ....Bizet
Signor Alberti.
Aria—From Samson et Dalila........Saint-Saens
Mlle. Nilde Ponzano.
Aria—O, Luce de Quest Anima ....Donizetti
Mlle. Albini.
Romanza—(Marta) M. Appari ....Flotow
Signor Betti.
Overture—Die Meistersinger ....Wagner
The Orchestra.
PART II.
Conguira Ugenotte ....Meyerbeer
The Chorus of the Imperial Opera Company.
Aria—(Traviata) "Di Provenza il mar"...Verdi
Signor Ughetto.
Romanza—(Mignon) "Non Conosci il bel Suol"..........A. Thomas
Madame Parsi.
Solo—(Violin)—Le Deluge ....Saint-Saens
Nahan Franko.
Aria—(Roberto il Diavolo) "Roberto O tu che Adovo" ....Meyerbeer
Mlle. Tonlinguet.
Bridal March—(Dedicated to H. R. H. the Duchess of York) ....Romili
The Orchestra.
—Conductors.—
Signori Bimboni, Tango, Nahan Franko, and Romili.

NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera, Season 1896-97.
Opening Night, Mon., Nov. 16, Gounod's Opera, FAUST.
Mmes. Melba, Bauermeister, and Mantelli, MM. Jean and Edouard de Reszke and Lassalle. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Wed., Nov. 18, Wagner's Opera, DIE MEISTERSINGER.
Mmes. Emma Eames, Bauermeister, MM. Jean and Edouard de Reszke, Plançon, Campanari, Bars, D'Aubigne, and Bispham. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Fri. Ev'g, Nov. 20, Wagner's Opera, TANNHAUSER.
Mmes. Emma Eames, Bauermeister, and Marie Engle. MM. Gogny, Plançon, D'Aubigne, De Vries, and Lassalle. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli. Sat. Mat., Nov. 21, FAUST.
Sat. Ev'g, Nov. 21, at popular prices, Donizetti's Opera, LA FAVORITA.
Mmes. Mantelli, Bauermeister, MM. Cremonini, Plançon, and Ancona. Conductor, Sig. Bevignani.
Sun. Ev'g, Nov. 22, 1st Sunday Night Concert. Prices: $1.00, $1.50, $2.50, $3.00, and $5.00.
BOX OFFICE OPEN FOR SALE OF SEATS THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 12, at 9 A. M.
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Metropolitan Opera House.
The annual entertainment in aid of the
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Will take place Thursday, November 19th, afternoon and evening, under the direction of
MR. AUGUSTIN DALY.
Among those who have kindly volunteered their assistance are:
Augustin Daly, Charles Frohman, Al. Hayman, Tony Pastor, Proctor's, Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, Henry C. Miner, T. Henry French, Koster & Bial, Keith's,
Herald Square Theatre, and others.
For full particulars, see next Sunday's paper.

CARNEGIE HALL.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15,
FOURTH POPULAR CONCERT
THE N. Y. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
WALTER DAMROSCH.......Conductor
SOLOISTS:
MME. TORRIANI, Soprano.
JULIE S. WYMAN, Mezzo Soprano.
HERR VAN OORDT, Violinist.
MASTER HARRY GRABOFF, Pianist.
Programme: BIZET, Suite "L'Arlesienne"; HUMMEL, concerto, A minor, (Master Graboff;) LEONCAVALLO, air from Pagliacci, (Mme. Torriani;) WAGNER, Fire Charm, from "Die Walkure"; GOLDMARK, Prelude, "The Cricket on the Hearth"; E. S. KELLY, Song, "Israfael," (Edgar Allen Poe,) (Mrs. Julie S. Wyman;) BEETHOVEN, Adagio from Septet; ARDITI, Gavotte, "Ingenue"; SAINT-SAENS, Rondo Capriccioso for violin solo, with orchestra, Van Oordt;) MOSKOWSKI, Moorish Fantaisie.
All Reserved Seats 50 Cents.
Box seats, $1.00. Box office open all day.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
MR. EMIL PAUR, Conductor.
FIRST CONCERT and 1,419th PERFORMANCE,
Friday Evening, Nov. 13, AT 8:15.
Soloist,
Mr. MORIZ ROSENTHAL.
Programme: CHABRIER, overture to "Gwendoline" (first time at these concerts;) CHOPIN, Concerto for pianoforte in E minor, No. 1; WEBER, "Invitation to the Dance" (scored for orchestra by Hector Berlioz;) SCHUBERT, Symphony No. 9 in C major.
Tickets at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square, and at Metropolitan Opera House.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1896—Fifty-fifth Season—1897.
ANTON SEIDL............CONDUCTOR
First Public Rehearsal, Friday, Nov. 13, at 2.
First Concert, Saturday, Nov. 14, at 8:15 P.M.
Soloist: MR. CARL HALIR, Violin.
His first appearance in America.
PROGRAMME:
Symphony, No. 2, "Ocean," op. 42....Rubinstein
Concerto for Violin, D major, op. 61...Beethoven
Overture, "Tannhaeuser" ....Wagner
Box Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Seats from 75 Cts. to $2. Boxes, $12 and $15.
Subscriptions to Six Rehearsals or Concerts, for reserved seats from $4 to $10, for boxes $60 and $75. AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB HALL,
Thursday, Nov. 19th, at 8:30 P. M.
PIANO RECITAL
ALBERT LOCKWOOD
Reserved Seats........$1.00 and $1.50
For sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB HALL.
First Concert Tuesday Evg., Nov. 17, at 8:15.
KNEISEL QUARTET OF BOSTON.
Programme: HAYDN Quartet, D major, op. 64, No. 5. DVORAK, Quartet A flat major, op. 105, (new, first time.) MENDELSSOHN BARTHOLDY, Octet for 4 Violins, 2 Violas, and 2 Violoncellos; E flat major, op. 20.
Season tickets for the first concerts $6, single tickets $1.50, are now obtainable at Schuberth's.

CARNEGIE HALL. ROSENTHAL.
TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 10, AT 8:15.
FIRST APPEARANCE.
ROSENTHAL.
The N. Y. Symphony Orchestra.
WALTER DAMROSCH............CONDUCTOR
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Steinway Piano used.

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CARNEGIE HALL, NOV. 21.
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Advance Sale at Schubert's, Union Sq.
Wed., Nov. 11.---Prices: $2.50 and $2.00. $1.50 and $1.00. 75c. and 50c.
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Remarkable Triumph of
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The Town's Latest Fad.
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The Funniest Comedy on the Boards.
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LAUGHING BEGINS AT 8:30.
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Special Matinée Thanksgiving Day.

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"Roxy," Miss Eleanor Morrett.
THOSE MISSOURI FOLKS!
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Who Tell Mark Twain's
"Yorke Driscoll," Frank E. Aiken.
DELIGHTFUL MISSOURI STORY,
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Dramatized by Frank Mayo.

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UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS
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The N. Y. Herald, Nov. 6, says:
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Handsomest and safest theatre in the world.
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Evenings at 8:30. Matinée Saturday at 2:30.
HOYT & McKEE..............Managers
A Florida Enchantment.
By the author of "Mr. Barnes of New-York."
"A. C. Gunter's 'A Florida Enchantment' has entered upon a long run at Hoyt's Theatre. It is a delightful piece."—Commercial Advertiser, Oct. 27, '96.

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MRS. LESLIE CARTER, HERBERT KELCEY, and original company and production.
SPECIAL WEDNESDAY MATINEE.
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..LYCEUM THEATRE...
8:15 sharp..4th Av. and 23d St.
.....MR. SOTHERN.....
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AN ENEMY TO THE KING.
Tuesday, Nov. 24, Lyceum Theatre Company, in a new comedy drama.

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The Great Hit, "PAPA NITSCHE."

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CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

ALL ANGELS', PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Eighty-first Street and West End Avenue.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; the Rev. F. De Lancy Townsend, 11 A. M.; evening prayer, 4 P. M.

ALL SOULS', PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Madison Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street.—The Rev. R. Heber Newton, 11 A. M.; the Rev. A. N. Henshaw, 8 P. M.

ALL SOULS', UNITARIAN, Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street.—The Rev. Augustus M. Lord of Providence, 11 A. M.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, CHICKERING HALL, Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street.—Henry W. Wilber, 3 P. M.

BLOOMINGDALE REFORMED, Boulevard and West Sixty-eighth Street.—The Rev. Madison C. Peters, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.—The Rev. Henry Van Dyke, 11 A. M.; the Rev. Walter Laidlaw, 4:30 P. M.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, CONGREGATIONAL, corner of Thirty-Fourth Street.—The Rev. Dr. Francis L. Patton of Princeton, N. J., 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST, Fifty-seventh Street, Between Sixth and Seventh Avenues.—The Rev. Dr. MacArthur, morning and evening.

CALVARY PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street.—Holy communion, 8 and 10 A. M.; the Rev. J. Lewis Parks, 11 A. M.; choral service, 8 P. M.

CENTRAL METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street.—The Rev. W. W. Alexander, 11 A. M.; vested choir, 3:30 P. M.; the Rev. Dr. S. F. Upham of Drew Seminary, 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN, Fifty-seventh Street, Between Broadway and Seventh Avenue.—The Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street.—Holy communion, 9 A. M.; musical service, 4 P. M.; the Rev. Percy S. Grant, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street.—The Rev. Charles H. Eaton, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Lexington Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street.—The Rev. Joseph Hutchison, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, UNIVERSALIST, Eighty-first Street, Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues.—The Rev. Edwin C. Bolles, 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Fifth Avenue, Near Forty-fifth Street.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, 11 A. M.; the Rev. John Williams, 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, 30 West Twenty-second Street.—The Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, UNITARIAN, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue.—The Rev. Minot J. Savage, 11 A. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED, HARLEM, (FIRST CHURCH,) One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, near Third Avenue.—The Rev. Frank Malven, 11 A. M.; anniversary service of Sabbath school, 7:30 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED, HARLEM, (SECOND CHURCH,) One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Lenox Avenue.—The Rev. William Justin Harsha, 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED, West End Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street.—The Rev. Henry Everton Cobb, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street.—The Rev. Edward B. Coe, 11 A. M.; the Rev. Alfred E. Myers, 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street.—The Rev. David James Burrell, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED, Second Avenue and Seventh Street.—The Rev. John G. Fagg, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED, University Heights.—The Rev. J. Preston Searle, 11 A. M.

EPIPHANY BAPTIST, Madison Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street.—The Rev. John T. Beckley, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST, 6 West Forty-second Street.—The Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN, Corner of Fifty-fifth Street.—The Rev. John Hall, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street.—The Rev. Howard Duffield, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN, Corner of Twenty-second Street.—The Rev. John R. Davies, 11 A. M.; the Rev. Drs. Booth, Hall, and Edgerton R. Young, 8 P. M.

FELLOWSHIP AVENUE UNITARIAN, Corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.—The Rev. Minot St. C. Wright, 11 A. M.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST, Corner of Thirty-first Street.—The Rev. Henry M. Sanders, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN, Corner of Fifty-third Street.—The Rev. Charles L. Thompson, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; school rally and address by the Rev. Edgerton R. Young, 3 P. M.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, Washington Square South.—The Rev. Edward Judson, 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

NEW JERUSALEM, SWEDENBORGIAN, East Thirty-fifth Street, Between Park and Lexington Avenues.—The Rev. S. S. Seward, 11 A. M.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Brooklyn.—The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

REFORMED CATHOLIC, 142 West Twenty-first Street.—The Rev. Father O'Connor, 7:45 P. M.

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE, PRESBYTERIAN, Boulevard and West Seventy-third Street.—The Rev. A. V. V. Raymond, President of Union College, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, Carnegie Music Hall.—Prof. Felix Adler, 11:15 A. M.

SOUTH CHURCH, REFORMED, Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street.—Holy communion, 11 A. M.; the Rev. Roderick Terry, 4 P. M.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL, Seventy-sixth Street, Near Columbus Avenue.—The Rev. J. O. Wilson, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S PARISH HOUSE, 205-209 East Forty-second Street.—Holy communion, 8:45 A. M.; the Rev. J. Frederick Talcott, 10 A. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street.—The Rev. William Kirkus, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. JAMES'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street.—The Rev. E. Walpole Warren, 10:30 A. M.; even-song, 4 P. M.; the Rev. E. E. Matthews, 8 P. M.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST, Corner of Lexington Avenue—The Rev. B. B. Bosworth, 11 A. M.; Nicola Eyoub Tams of Arimathea, 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN, Corner of Tenth Street.—The Rev. George Alexander, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN, Forty-second Street, Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues.—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

TWENTY PAGES

AND MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 8, 1896.

At every election somewhere and in every State at some time, a strange blunder is made in the names of candidates. This becomes more serious with the official printing of ballots. Owing to the Higgins-Addicks faction fight in Delaware, there were two Republican Electoral tickets, but an agreement was finally reached for getting the same names upon both. It turns out that one of the candidates appeared upon one ticket as JAMES G. SHAW, Senior, or "Sr.," and on the other as simply JAMES G. SHAW. The Republican vote was almost equally divided between the two tickets, and was canvassed as for two different SHAWS, giving one Democratic candidate a plurality. There will doubtless be an appeal to the courts to correct this canvass, and as there will be no difficulty in proving that the two names were intended for the same person, and the courts generally seek to give effect to the voter's intention, there is little doubt that the three Electoral votes of Delaware will go to MCKINLEY.

HE WILL STAY AT CANTON.

In declining the dinner invitation of the Commercial Club of Cincinnati Major MCKINLEY announced that, although he had been much urged to visit the City of Chicago, and he understood he was about to be invited to New-York by some of his most influential supporters, he nevertheless had resolved that with the exception of a brief visit to Cleveland, he would remain in Canton until he went to Washington.

We commend Major MCKINLEY's decision not to yield to the allurements of political hospitality. At the risk of being thought ungracious by some of the chief ones among his admirers it is wise and becoming for him to take thought as to his changed relation to the people of the whole country. If we do not mistake the motive of his declination to the dinner to which he was bidden in Cincinnati, he has already well considered his attitude before the people, and he has certainly reached a sagacious conclusion.

If Mr. MCKINLEY read the speeches of his opponent during the late campaign he learned that Mr. BRYAN made use of every opportunity to tell the people that the millionaires were arrayed solidly in support of Mr. MCKINLEY, that his was a millionaires' canvass, and that if he should be elected the country would have a millionaires' administration. These assertions and Mr. BRYAN's constant harping on the oppression of the masses by the classes were examples of demagogy pure and simple. But when Mr. BRYAN and other speakers engaged in supporting his cause arraigned the Republican Party as a party of Trusts, a patron of monopolies, and a dispenser of tariff favors, they almost uniformly held the attention and gained the sympathy of their audiences. A large part of their bill of indictment was untrue or ill founded, wild and extravagant. But much of it was true. No one man knows better than Major MCKINLEY who has enjoyed the kernel and who has got the husks of protection. But partly false as it was, the Bryanite arraignment of the Republicans as a rich man's party controlled by the rich for the rich deeply impressed great numbers of the people of the country, and Mr. BRYAN, it must not be forgotten, although defeated, received many millions of votes.

Mr. MCKINLEY undoubtedly remembers the celebrated Belshazzar feast to which Mr. BLAINE sat down in this city on the evening of Oct. 29, 1884. It was a dinner of capitalists, a remarkable aggregation of very rich men. The practical politicians among his campaign managers were appalled when they read the reports of the affair in the next morning's newspapers. Many were the explanations offered of Mr. BLAINE's defeat the ensuing week, but it was generally agreed that it was most unfortunate that he should have encountered Dr. BURCHARD and the Republican millionaires on the same day. Now, Major MCKINLEY has, as Mr. BLAINE undoubtedly had, the right to dine where and with whom he pleases. But during the four months of his campaign, when he was making his appeal to the voters for their confidence and support, he received almost daily at his home in Canton visiting delegations of the plain people. In determining to stick to Canton and to eschew the dinner tables of those who fare sumptuously every day he shows consummate wisdom. The contrast between his pre-election and his post-election practices, the discontinuance of speeches in his front yard, and the beginning of a round of festivities with the opulent would not pass unnoticed. From that text countless Bryanite sermons would be preached by the apostles of discontent and 16 to 1. It is easy to say that no man ought to be asked to regulate his conduct to meet the criticisms of a lot of agitators who are always reckless and often unprincipled. In private life we grant that the citizen is as clearly entitled to the enjoyment of his social preferences as he is to the exercise of his legal rights. But the man who has been elected President of the United States has given hostages to fortune. From one upon whom the light of publicity beats so fiercely we may ask a different rule of conduct than from the private citizen. Major MCKINLEY is evidently of this way of thinking. We feel sure that men of sober judgment, men in whose minds the remembrance of the tremendous struggle against repudiation and threatened disaster is still fresh, and who look not without misgiving and disquiet toward the future, will approve his resolution.

"GOOD" TIMES AND "BAD."

Every one recognizes without difficulty that the times have for more than three years been "bad," and every one since Wednesday morning has been able to see the signs that times are suddenly becoming "good." So striking a change showing itself over night gives a good chance to see exactly what the difference is. On the face of it, it is very simple. The people who up to Tuesday night were nervous, timid, and anxious, started in on Wednesday morning confident, courageous, energetic. What had happened in the meantime was the decisive defeat of Bryanism.

Now, Bryanism meant for one thing uncertainty as to the standard of value, as to the money on which purchases, sales, payments, debts are all based. Beyond that it meant a deeper and more disquieting uncertainty as to whether the majority of the American people would vote for dishonesty and repudiation. With such an issue pending, the result of years of foolish or cowardly legislation and politics, there could be no confidence. Every enterprise in the land, from stocking a retail store in a country village to building or extending a continental railway, absolutely requires confidence in the reasonable stability of money and in the average honesty of the people. Every enterprise becomes hazardous and difficult in direct proportion as confidence is shaken in one or the other of these. There are other causes for bad times, but when this one is at work for any length of time there is no escape.

Unquestionably we shall still have the fluctuations that are inherent in human nature—the overextension of enterprises for future profit, the overinvestment in plant, followed by production beyond immediate demand, by the reaction in credit, and by the necessary period of restriction and depression, as we and every other trading nation have had them in the past. But we have rid ourselves of an arbitrary, artificial source of wholly needless disturbance and doubt. We have entered on a sure course of legitimate prosperity in which energy and sagacity and skill and prudence will reap their natural and just rewards.

A DANGER AND A DUTY.

No careful student of the late campaign doubts that BRYAN got a considerable support from the wage-earning class, independent of their previous party ties. A certain number who have usually been Republicans voted for him and a much larger number, already Democrats, were strongly moved by the ideas he presented and represented. What percentage the support thus given was of his total strength it is, of course, impossible to say accurately. Unquestionably a large body of those who voted for him were mere partisans, as were a large number of his opponents. Either mass would have taken the same course had the policies professed by the two parties been exchanged. Mr. BRYAN, for instance, was "indorsed" by Democrats who had denounced free silver and Mr. MCKINLEY by Republicans who had formally denounced the gold standard. But of the free vote, not cast from partisanship, a considerable portion that was given to BRYAN was given by wage earners. And, as we have said, a good many partisans who would have voted for him in any case were excited by his appeals and sympathized with his spirit.

Nor can there be any doubt that this was caused, for the most part, by the feeling in this class of animosity toward those who are more prosperous, including especially employers of labor. The testimony to the existence of this feeling is convincing. Nor is the feeling confined to the lazy or incompetent or vicious, though it is of course strongest among these. We shall not say that it is a general feeling, but it is obviously prevalent, so that any one must discover it on reasonable investigation. It prevails most—naturally—among the least fortunate, those who, from any cause, sickness, or lack of skill, or bad luck, either are unable to get more than a poor living or are on the very verge of actual want. But it prevails also to a certain extent among the fairly industrious and is often most bitter among those who are ambitious to better themselves, have failed to do so, and look with aversion and sometimes with spiteful envy upon those above them in the scale of prosperity.

It is very easy to say that this feeling, on the whole, is unreasonable and unjust. If that were entirely true, it would still be a feeling that expresses itself in votes and is capable, opportunity offering, of doing great mischief. The plurality in the Nation for Mr. MCKINLEY is very large—a million or more. But there are six States, with forty-one Electoral votes, in which, as the figures now stand, a change of less than 24,000 votes would have given the Presidency to BRYAN, and 24,000 votes are roughly only 1 in 540 of all the votes cast. On this state of facts the feeling we have described may at any time be a definite source of great danger, and it is the duty of every citizen to the full extent of his power to avert the danger by dispelling this feeling.

This can be done in part by proving to those who share the feeling that it is unfounded, but in this direction more argument, however strong, or instruction, however accurate, will not be enough, will not, in fact, go far. The most effective way to dispel such a feeling is to excite the opposite one; to win friendly instead of envious sentiment; to inspire confidence instead of distrust, jealousy, and suspicion, and for this task works must go with words. These works may be of two general kinds, educational and personal, though often the two naturally combine. Every effort of intelligent benevolence will have its effect. The day nursery for the babes, the kindergarten for children, the college settlement, the working girls' clubs, the lodging houses and schools of the Children's Aid Society, the long and varied list of active and enlightened enterprises for making it easier for all to help themselves and each other carried on in the spirit of genuine human sympathy are powerful educational factors. All men and women who give to these not only their money but their thought and labor and time are rendering a service of the highest civic and social value.

And beyond this field lies another of even greater importance, where the work will have a richer and more lasting return, but where it is more difficult and depends more on personal character and effort. This is the field of employment. Every man and every corporation that employs labor, that undertakes carefully and systematically to deal justly with employés, and to persuade these that they are justly dealt with, is doing a most fruitful and necessary part in the great task. In one sense the problem is different in each case, and no general solution can be proposed. The difficulties will often be many and sometimes will be intricate and perplexing. But the general principle is, in our judgment, clear. It is not a new one, and we believe that it was never before so widely recognized or so generally applied, but our recent experience shows that in this country much remains to be done, and the more promptly, zealously, and generously we set about it the better will it be for all of us.

AMERICAN OPPORTUNITIES.

There are a number of young Americans who are tempted to believe that their opportunities are not what the opportunities were of young Americans two or three generations ago. They are encouraged in this by the talk which is honestly believed by many persons in the rural districts of the country about the money power and the classes and the masses, and the rich growing richer and the poor growing poorer, but which is taken up and repeated and used for political purposes by pestilent demagogues who know better. With the class feeling there is a sectional feeling artfully stimulated by these demagogues, and appealing to those parts of the country in which the population is most largely agricultural. There, since the election, has TILLMAN already piped up his old tune again, and exhorted the West and South to combine against the East, which is their "taskmaster," and which they are invited to despoil.

People who may be inclined to believe in this sort of talk should consider the career of JOHN H. INMAN as it has been told in the newspapers. Mr. INMAN's opportunities were no greater than those of the ordinary American farmer's son were when he was a boy, or than they are now. He had no special advantage of ancestral wealth or position, and no special advantages of education, having received only the common-school training which was and is open to every American boy. He arrived in New-York thirty years ago with less than three months' subsistence. But he had energy and talents for business. His first ventures were prosperous and enabled him to embark in larger and still larger ventures until he became a man of great affairs. The enterprises with which he was identified were connected with the industrial development of the region of his birth, and his own fortune was in great part his share of the prosperity he had brought to his own country.

The fortune attained large proportions, and the possessor of it was classed with the "money kings of Wall Street" and the "money power of the East." But he did not accumulate it without rendering an equivalent in public service, and especially in the service of that part of the country in which success such as his has been ignorantly or maliciously represented to be the result of fraud upon the people. The door which he found open in 1865 is open still. Country boys of equal energy and equal commercial foresight can still repeat the career of JOHN H. INMAN and they are still repeating it. It is true that these qualities are not common, but it is also true that the field for their exercise is still unobstructed. It shows either ignorance or meanness of spirit for those who do not possess the qualities needed for success to lay the blame of their failure upon their lack of opportunity, when opportunities are as ample and as inviting now as they ever were. For the past few years, it is true, they have been less ample than before, but the main reason for this has been the fear lest the envy of the unsuccessful for the successful might lead to the success of an attempt to wreck public and private credit. That fear has now been dispelled, and the poor man's son has again in America such opportunities opened to him to better his condition as are to be had nowhere else in the world.

THE GREATER NEW-YORK CHARTER.

The most important subject to occupy the attention of this community for the next few months is the framing and adoption of a charter for the Greater New-York, for it is safe to assume that such a charter there is to be before the next session of the Legislature ends. The control of that body by an increased Republican majority gives assurance of that, for the party is virtually pledged by the legislation of the last session to carry out the consolidation project in pursuance of the popular mandate of 1894.

It may be an advantage that public attention, and especially political attention, has been otherwise occupied while the committee of the Consolidation Commission has been engaged upon the draft of a charter. We understand that this committee has been industriously at work for several weeks, using the tentative draft which Mr. DE WITT made during the Summer as a basis, and it has not been disturbed by politicians or by public curiosity—thus far. It has been its avowed purpose to complete the draft for submission to the commission before giving out information regarding any of its features, but it will soon be time to enlist public interest in what has been done and to consult a broader range of opinion than that of the committee.

When this draft has been finished by the committee it will be subject to the judgment of the commission and will doubtless undergo revision at its hands. During that process the public will be entitled to the fullest knowledge of what is going on. Public opinion and public approval will have to be depended upon to support the work of the commission when it comes before the Legislature, and there should be an opportunity for a clear understanding of the matter in advance of its submission to that body.

The commission should have but one aim in the preparation of this charter, and that should be to devise the best system of municipal government that the accumulated knowledge and experience of mankind render possible. It should be founded upon sound principles and framed with a view to securing the most efficient and businesslike management of the affairs of the enlarged municipality. This necessarily implies that it should recognize to the fullest extent the right of local self-government and the responsibility of the people of the community for the consequences of exercising that right.

We have been wont to contend for the principle of non-partisanship in the administration of municipal affairs, but that does not really depend upon the provisions of a charter, but upon the action of the people, provided the Constitutional right of self-government is fully recognized. Fortunately, that right has been lately declared by our highest judicial tribunal. According to the doctrine of the recent decision of the Court of Appeals in the Albany case, all the officers of the city must either be elected by the electors thereof or appointed by some authority of its own, and the State cannot prescribe or qualify or limit the choice of the appointing power. This is a bar against any device for a partisan control imposed by any power outside of the city, for it must prevent making commissions or heads of departments partisan or bipartisan or multi-partisan by authority of the Legislature, and that will remove the chief inducement for placing departments under "boards" instead of single heads.

If we maintain the fundamental principle of local self-government and the full application of civil service rules in the public employment, both of which are now guaranteed by the State Constitution, it will make no difference in the framing of a charter with a view to efficient administration, whether control is to pass into the hands of one political party or the other, or is to be kept from both. We need the same kind of a charter in either case, and it will then be for the people to decide for themselves to what hands the exercise of its powers and functions shall be intrusted. If the commission takes no account of partisan or political considerations and simply provides for the best system of administering municipal affairs, it will be sure to have the support of public opinion, and the politicians will find that they can get no advantage from modifying the system, since the Constitution prohibits all State interference with the choice of city officers.

THE VENDETTA IN WEST VIRGINIA.

The poet has remarked of "sweet Liberty" that she is a "mountain nymph." Certainly she is nowhere more untrammeled than in the mountain region which ramifies into Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, and Tennessee. She there takes her diversion in the shape of more persistent and frequent homicide than is practiced anywhere else in the United States. A mountain family without a vendetta is as ill-furnished as an ancient English country house without a ghost. The privation appears to entail a loss of social standing, for the families which have no feuds of their own hasten to mix themselves up with the quarrels of their more fortunate neighbors.

The capture of "Cap HATFIELD" ought to be the wind-up of the Hatfield-McCoy feud, which has been the chief topic and terror of Mingo County, West Va., for many years; but perhaps it will turn out to be only an episode. Careless readers of newspapers had imagined that the feud had been composed some years ago, after the fashion of Kilkenny, by the massacre of all the combatants on both sides. But Cap HATFIELD survived in a highly unregenerate condition, being concealed in some remote fastness into which the writs of West Virginia did not run. It is curious to observe that it was the love of the mountain nymph that drew him from his retirement, for he emerged on election day to exercise his prerogative as an American freeman. For whom he meant to vote it were at once indelicate and superfluous to inquire. Having emerged, however, he was quite sure to meet with a quarrel. So far as can be made out, it was not a continuance of the old vendetta, but the beginning of a new one. JOHN RUTHERFORD does not appear to have any McCoy blood in his veins, but he had a personal grievance against Cap in that Cap had alienated the affections of Mrs. RUTHERFORD, and upon meeting Cap they "got into an altercation." RUTHERFORD, who seems to have been an improvident sort of person, had no instrument of discussion but a revolver, while the thoughtful Cap had provided himself with a shotgun and a rifle, with which he altercated alternately. Cap, we are bound to say, does not appear to advantage, for he emptied both barrels of the shotgun without fatal effect, and it was not until "the fifth or sixth shot" from his rifle that RUTHERFORD dropped dead. At this point, or possibly before, HANCE CHAMBERS, a brother-in-law of the deceased, took part in the altercation, and him HATFIELD shot so accurately that he died the next day. Cap by this time had had a fairly exciting election day, and he started for home. An ill-advised young RUTHERFORD obstructed him with a revolver, and even wounded him so that he was compelled to kill young RUTHERFORD also.

It is very gratifying to observe that this incident is regarded, even in Mingo County, West Va., as something which calls for judicial investigation. A few years ago it would have been considered a private affair of the RUTHERFORDS and CHAMBERSES with any stray MCCOYS who might have survived the ravages of Cap, and a matter with which it would have been indelicate to interfere. But the Sheriff did not take this view. On the contrary, he organized two posses for the pursuit of Cap. They have captured not only Cap, but several other HATFIELDS, of whom every one appears to be "wanted" for a series of murders.

It is needless to say that the hanging of the HATFIELDS by judicial process will be immensely more beneficial to the peace as well as to the good repute of Mingo County than would the informal extermination of the family by the RUTHERFORDS and CHAMBERSES and MCCORS. Every civilized person in the State must feel the disgrace that attaches to an American Commonwealth which has allowed to go so long unwhipped of justice such a series of savage murders. They might have been committed, without shocking mankind, in the highlands of Scotland two hundred years ago, or in the hills of Corsica within this century; but they constitute an intolerable scandal when they are committed with impunity in one of the States of the Union.

Minneapolis is one of the few American cities the health authorities of which have undertaken, by means of licenses conditioned upon the use of the tuberculin test, to prevent the sale to citizens of milk taken from tuberculous cows kept on dairy farms in neighboring towns. This license system has been in force for more than a year. The validity of the ordinance which forbids the sale of milk from unlicensed herds is now attacked in the courts by a dairyman who was fined in a Minneapolis court for having sold milk without the required license, and who appealed to the Supreme Court of the State. He complains that no provision is made for paying to the dairymen any part of the value of cows which have been condemned, and contends that the municipal authorities should not be permitted to require that dairymen living outside of the city shall obey their sanitary laws. The case is one of considerable importance because preparation has been made in some other cities for the adoption of the license system used in Minneapolis.

Several of the London newspapers express the opinion that Mrs. CASTLE ought not to be imprisoned. The St. James's Gazette says that it was a case for clemency, but it appears to take the view that the punishment should be mitigated only on the ground of the prisoner's health, insisting that the evidence of kleptomania "came to nothing." As evidence in support of this conclusion it adduces the fact that "the robberies were frequent, systematic, and artful." This is the comment of an ignoramus. Frequency, system, and artfulness in the commission of crimes are not at all incompatible with marked aberration of mind, but, on the contrary, are a common characteristic of those forms of insanity which tend to offenses against the person or property.

Deputy Chief of Police CORTRIGHT will be Acting Chief this week in the absence of Chief CONLIN. It is suggested that he might break the dead-lock in the board over the promotion of Inspectors by recommending BROOKS and MCCULLAGH and making their promotion possible without a unanimous vote, and some reflections are cast upon him for his unwillingness thus to take sides in the contest in the board. This is hardly fair to him. There ought to have been no protracted contest, and would have been none if Mr. CONLIN had promptly performed the duty which the law imposes upon the Chief, but after it has gone on so long and become so bitter, a newly appointed deputy can hardly be blamed for not wishing in the temporary absence of the Chief to assume the performance of the duty which the latter has so persistently refused to perform. The fault for the dead-lock is primarily in the law and secondarily in Chief CONLIN.

Proposals for the new city bonds will be received up to 2 o'clock P. M. of to-morrow, Monday, Nov. 9, at the office of the Controller. It will be remembered that the issue is to amount to $16,046,590, which is the largest in the history of the city, and that the bonds will bear 3½ per cent. interest, will be specifically payable, principal and interest, in gold; will be exempt from taxation and secured by an ample sinking fund. There can be no safer investment for trust funds or for the capital that timid holders have lately been keeping in idleness to await more hopeful times. The auspicious result of the election has at once restored confidence in public credit and removed the fetters from hoarded funds, and there is reason to expect bids far in excess of the volume of the new city loan at favorable prices.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A writer of editorials in The Philadelphia Ledger devotes nearly a column to pointing out the beauty and sublimity of the commonplace. It is by strenuously cultivating a power of appreciation like his that life in Philadelphia becomes endurable.

—After all, it's quite true that the late election was a struggle between the masses and a class. And what a crushing defeat it was for the class, fortunately a small one, of which BRYAN, ALTGELD, and TILLMAN are the diverse but congenial types!

—Twenty-three of the Armenian exiles who recently arrived at this port are now in Portland, Me., where they have been received with cordial hospitality and provided with food and a temporary home by the Women's Christian Temperance Union. None of them can speak English, but, as they are all men of intelligence and education, they hope soon to establish themselves in or near Portland, and will send for such portion of their families as escaped the recent massacres as soon as they have solved the problem of self-support.

—According to a not very convincing estimate that somebody has just made, there are 25,000,000 people in this country with one or more gold-filled teeth, whence he figures out that about $100,000,000 worth of the precious metal is thus removed from any circulation not distinctly personal. He thinks that gold worth at least $50,000,000 could be recovered from American graveyards if the teeth of the last two or three generations were collected and sent to the smelters.

—Portsmouth, N. H., and Marblehead, Mass., are probably the only towns in the United States where Nov. 5 is a day marked by demonstrations of joy over the failure of "Guy Fawkes" to blow up the Houses of Parliament. Why the memory of that famous plot should linger in these two ancient ports, and nowhere else, even in New-England, is certainly a mystery, but linger it does, and this year, as usual, the boys of Marblehead and Portsmouth celebrated the Italian's discomfiture by parading the streets at night with noisy horns and dismal effigies made of pumpkins and candles.

—A large deposit of the mineral anthraxolite has been discovered near Sudbury, Ontario, and Dr. A. P. COLEMAN, who has just been examining the formation for the Canadian Bureau of Mines, is to make a report on its value as soon as he can assay the specimens he collected. Anthraxolite is a substance much like coal in appearance and composition, and is supposed to be formed by the action of heat or pressure on petroleum or asphalt. Its worth as fuel is somewhat doubtful, but the owners of the deposit are so hopeful that they have organized a company for the purpose of developing it.

—Those New-York women who recently formulated eight reasons why they should not be permitted to vote are regarded as weak sisters by at least a portion of St. Paul's feminine population. The Willard Union of that city held a largely attended meeting for the express purpose of denouncing the timid metropolitans, and after this had been done with bitter vehemence it was decided by formal and unanimous resolution that the members of the union would "drop all other lines of work" and devote their entire attention to winning the privilege of voting. What the husbands of these resolute stateswomen think of a plan so ominous is not recorded.

PERSONAL.

—J. M. DWYER, a San Francisco man, has invented and put in practical operation a new method of utilizing the power of ocean waves. His scheme is to anchor at some distance from the shore a big buoy supporting a strong mast. From the top of the mast a wire rope runs to the motor proper, erected on land, and consisting of a simple arrangement whereby the intermittent pull of the swaying mast raises a weight which gives continuous motion to a heavy flywheel. Mr. DWYER claims that his contrivance is better than any of its many predecessors, and thinks that what was long ago recognized as an inexhaustible reservoir of force has been tapped at last.

—The young and rich Baron DE SELYS-LONGCHAMPS, who was recently elected Senator in Belgium, polled a remarkably large vote among the peasantry. He has caused a sensation in the office of the Secretary of the Senate by requesting that his titles be omitted in calling the roll. This sensation was increased when he announced the intention of appearing at all sessions of the Senate in the workingman's blouse which he daily wears as a symbol of his love for the masses. As the Senate is composed chiefly of Princes, noblemen, and millionaires, their opinion of their new associate's taste and sense may be easily imagined. The Baron's father also has a seat in the Senate, has no objection to titles, and wears clothes suitable to his position in the State.

—On Thursday last The Evansville (Ind.) Courier covered most of its first page with roosters of assorted sizes. Scattered here and there among these pugnacious birds were headlines announcing BRYAN's election as a fact, and threatening terrible things to any one and every one who even hinted at a contrary result. On the editorial page, however, just a trace of common sense glimmered through a cloud of truculent vaporings. "The responsible and intelligent masses of the South and West are one to-day," it was declared, "and they will not permit the fraud of 1876 to be repeated." Then came two ludicrous "ifs." "If HANNA and QUAY try it, it will be at their own peril. If BRYAN has been elected, as now seems certain, he will be seated, and those who attempt to stand in the way will be trampled in the dust and dirt where they belong."

VOTED FOR HONEST MONEY.

Chatham County, Ga., Claimed to Have Established a Record.

Committeeman George Foster Peabody of the National Democratic Party received this letter yesterday, which indicates the excellent work that was done on behalf of sound money in a section of the South:

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 3d, reached me this morning, and I extend my congratulations on the showing made by the National Democratic Party in the election. I think it has demonstrated that we hold the balance of power in nearly all the so-called doubtful States. I trust that the work of actively and systematically perfecting an organization for the future will soon be begun all over the country. To postpone this for any great length of time would be very disastrous. However, we are ready to join hands with our Democratic brethren in the North and West in accomplishing by work what might have been brought about by a single bugle if only it had been blown when men's blood was hot.

I claim for this city the proud distinction of being the banner county in the United States. Our vote for Palmer and Buckner was 521, which was over 10 per cent. of the total vote cast—4,932. I doubt if any other county can show such a percentage of votes for our ticket, and, in addition, there were upward of 800 white votes cast here for McKinley, and over 1,800 registered voters who failed and refused to vote at all. Neither do I believe there is any other city or county in the Union which can show any such relative Democratic loss as a slump, in one month, from a majority of 4,742 down to one of only 148.

This is our record, and those of us who worked day and night to bring it about, with no outside help whatever, feel that we can point to it with pride as the most conclusive evidence and demonstration that the people of this community are opposed to dishonest money and revolutionary government.

J. RANDOLPH ANDERSON,
Chairman Chatham County Executive Committee, National Democratic Party.
Savannah, Ga., Nov. 5, 1896.

THIS IS A GENEROUS OFFER

A LONG ISLAND HOMESTEAD FOR THE BROOKLYN Y. W. C. A.

Mrs. Jamison of Pittsburg Turns Over the Family Home to the Association--House to be Furnished and Stock Left.

"One of the best things that have come to us lately," said Mrs. C. N. Judson, the President of the Young Women's Christian Association of Brooklyn, "is this valuable addition to our vacation house resources, which has come to us through the generosity of Mrs. Jamison of Pittsburg, Penn., and her daughters.

"Mrs. Jamison is a sister of Mrs. John Arbuckle of this city, and owns at Brentwood, L. I., a large place of many hundred acres, at least a thousand, I believe. There is a large, roomy house on the estate, the cherished old home of the family, which has been closed for several years. The interest of both Mrs. Jamison and her daughters in all philanthropic work has prompted in them the wish to have the place utilized in some way for the benefit of others, instead of allowing it to continue shut up, and a short time ago it was offered to me for use in our association work. The offer was accompanied by the statement that the house would be completely furnished by the ladies, and the use of as much of the grounds as was needed would be given, the whole to be an experimental loan for three years. In this time its value to the association can be demonstrated. Naturally, we have accepted this most generous offer with prompt gratitude, and we hope it will prove the real beneficence that it is intended to be and that it should be."

The place will be used as a vacation house in connection with the one managed by the association at Locust Valley, which has most emphatically demonstrated its right to be. Here worthy young women find a pleasant, healthful place to spend their vacations at a minimum of price for the comforts afforded. It is not a charity in any way. It is a Summer resort for members of the association, where their needs and pleasure are carefully studied, and where in the price charged, the element of profit is left out.

In further conversation, Mrs. Judson became enthusiastic over the charms of the new acquisition, whose loan, it is highly probable, will be extended if the experiment proves successful.

"The air of that part of Long Island," she said, "is notably healthful and delightful. It is considered by climatic experts to be as beneficial in its effects as Lakewood. It has the same piny quality of atmosphere, and is dry and tonic-giving. We probably shall make it the especial resort of such association members as need actual building up and restoration to health rather than simply rest. By this is not meant any intention to turn it into a hospital or infirmary, but its peculiarly salubrious setting gives the place a real medicinal value, and those in need of such relief will naturally be most benefited by going there.

"The house, which will accommodate twenty-two, is set among most beautiful old trees. The walks and drives all about are charming. There is a piazza running about the building that is worth talking about. It is 104 feet long, with attractive little breaks in it, and tradition says some parts of it have existed over a hundred years. There is plenty of space all about for outdoor sports—tennis, croquet, and the like—and we shall supply all that are wanted. The house is three and a half miles from Islip and a little over two miles from the station at Brentwood. Mrs. Jamison leaves two horses and a cow for our use. It is certainly an ideal spot in every way for overworked young women, and if they will appreciate its restful quiet, it will prove a boon to them in many ways. It is my hope and desire, after it is well started, that we may be able to keep it open through the Winter, to offer a refuge at any time during the year to such as require it."

The Young Women's Christian Association of Brooklyn did not need this handsome benefaction to call attention to its efficient and successful work, but its announcement naturally will do so. When one looks at the imposing building at Schermerhorn Street and Flatbush Avenue, which houses the association and more when one enters it, and sees what a hive of beneficent industry it is, it is difficult to believe that so flourishing an institution is not yet ten years old, its articles of incorporation being dated in 1888. The association is fortunate in being organized on a systematic basis of unusual efficiency. Brooklyn women are noted for their executive ability in philanthropic enterprises, and the active and sustaining members of this society include the names of the most famous of the city's many famous benevolent women.

One most brilliant achievement, and one on which the association justly prides itself, is that of taking the lead in the development of what may be called the intermediary trained nurse system. At the association are classes in which young women are trained to succeed or supplement the expert trained nurse. The Training Class for Attendant Nurses was started in 1890, and at that time was the only one of its kind. It was felt there was in the sickroom a place for workers who would undertake the care of the sick and convalescent when they did not require the services of a trained nurse. The experience of the past six years has amply justified this judgment on the part of the association. The course includes twenty lessons with occasional lectures, and closes with an examination by a physician. Those who pass this examination successfully receive a certificate, and may then register for situations with the employment bureau of the association.

These attendant classes are now common elsewhere, but the Brooklyn Young Women's Christian Association is the pioneer in the work. This department of its employment bureau is exceedingly active; there is a valuable and comparatively easy field in this work for the woman who wishes to become self-supporting.

A very recent innovation at the association is the establishment of the junior department. This corresponds in a way to the boys' branches of the Young Men's Christian Association. It has been opened to meet the needs of girls, from ten to fifteen years of age, who are still in school.

"One day last Winter," said Mrs. Judson, explaining this department, "I passed a group of public-school girls, and their talk attracted my attention. I felt sure that they might be better employed than they were out of school, and brought the matter before the managers of the association, with the result that we decided to try the junior department. It was opened only last Spring, and soon counted fifty members. The dues are $1 for this. The members have the use of the library, the white sewing and dressmakers' classes, reading circles, and good times day without extra charge. They can also join the Saturday cooking classes, the gymnasium, and the kitchen garden classes by the payment of a small extra sum in the case of each. The juniors have seemed much interested, and evidently enjoy the various forms of work and pleasure opened to them at the association building. In the library they have assistance in the choice of books; once a week they have a good times day, to play games or have some little entertainment that they have gotten up for themselves, or that has been provided for them. The work of the junior department is all during daylight hours, as it was not deemed wise for the little girls to be out at night. So far it provides amusement and light instructive occupation for girls who would be idle after school to supper hour. The sewing instruction is much appreciated, and is what many of their mothers would be glad to give if they had the time. Of course, the department does not now reach the little cash girls and other working girls, whose only leisure would be at night. It is possible some arrangement may be made, if it is thought necessary, to start some evening classes for them, though if one could be sure those busy little people would go to bed early every night, one would feel that nothing could be better for them than that."

The Employment Bureau of the Association is rapidly developing. Asked if its service included domestic servants, Mrs. Judson said no. That, in her opinion, was a distinct and most difficult problem, that if ever attempted by the association was to be very carefully thought out first and established on some helpful lines not yet attempted by other institutions. Just what these were Mrs. Judson was not prepared to state.

The association is deploring this year the first season without its faithful friend and co-worker, Dr. Eliza Mosher, who is at her new labors in the University of Michigan. Dr. Mosher's interest in the association was unbounded, and her medical skill, as well as her wise counsel, was freely given in its behalf. In partial recompense for this loss, the association is congratulating itself upon having secured the services of Miss Hoffmeyer of the Boston Young Women's Christian Association, who is entering upon her initial season in Brooklyn.

A BORN ROVER.

All around our house, up adainst the sky,
There's dreat bid hills, oh, ever so high!
An' mamma says over a-past the hills
There's houses an' peoples 'z far 'z you can see,
An' dear little childrens there, dust like me.
I never been over the hill—
I want to do over the hill!

Last Summer a dear little bird built its house
In our apple tree, an' 'z still 'z a mouse,
It sat, till the wee little birdies peeped out;
Then the mamma bird fed them until they all drew
So bid an' so stron' they evvy one flew
Away, right over the hill;
I never been over the hill!

So then I thought I would do over the hill,
An' I crept out the door, dust as still, dust as still;
An' I walked, an' I walked, an' I walked, an' I walked,
Till my feet doubled up, an' I dust couldn't do,
An' my papa come an' foun' me, and so
I never been over the hill;
I want to do over the hill!

But I am drowin' 'z fast 'z I can,
An' dust pretty soon I shall be a dreat man,
As bid as my papa or Uncle Dosiah,
Nen I'll buy me a dreat tall shiny hat,
An' a watch that does "tick, tock," like that;
An' nen I'll do over the hill;
I dust will do over the hill!

—Boston Transcript.

HER POINT OF VIEW.

Echoes from the recent stirring campaign are still vibrating. Party feeling at the various colleges for women ran high, and at Mount Holyoke there was unusual excitement this year by the fact that the class of 1900 contains Miss McKinley, a niece of our new President-elect, and Miss Bryan, who is a cousin of the Lincoln gentleman whom Tuesday's vote decided would not enter the White House next March. Both young women, of course, belonged to one or the other of the campaign undergraduate clubs, but both declined either to hold office therein or to speak on party issues. Miss Bryan, however, did consent to write two songs for the free-silver organization, one of which was sung lustily on the eve of the election to the tune of "Paradise Alley."

Although repeatedly the subject of attempts, mischievous and sincere, to declare in public for their respective relatives and candidates, neither girl was provoked to give her opinions through the canvass.

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Another echo was caught on Wednesday evening, when a party of neighbors were jubilating over the victory. One woman told how she had endeavored to spread the leaven of sound money during the working days of the campaign. "The owner of a little upholsterer's shop around the corner from where I live was strong, a few weeks ago, for Bryan, the free-silver candidate. 'Bryan has got only $73 balance in the bank,' he said to me one day in the course of the usual argument that followed my entrance into his shop, 'and the man with only $73 in the bank is the poor man's friend. He knows what it is to be poor.' 'Well,' I retorted, 'Bryan is forty-three years old, and has got only $73 in the bank. Do you think a man who could do no better than that at his age has executive ability enough to be intrusted with the finances of the Nation?' The fellow was silenced; he had nothing to say in reply, and I took care to hurry away before he thought of anything. But it seemed to me that my logic was quite as good as his."

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A Philadelphia chemist is the authority for the statement that it is easy and common for women to indulge too freely in the pleasurable effects of smelling salts. If sniffed habitually the olfactory nerves speedily become less sensitive to their pungency and demand, for effect, a stronger and stronger dose, till the one finally needed is positively hurtful and benumbing. He cites in proof that he has customers who bring an assortment of smelling bottles to him every few days for replenishing, their virtue to these thoroughly seasoned women having quickly departed.

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It is an odd fact, but one which is borne out by the testimony of the portion of the community best qualified to speak—the users of eyeglasses and spectacles—that the ordinary pocket handkerchief is not a satisfactory polisher of the glasses. Linen cloths are supposed to be useful in the butler's pantry for this very purpose—the polishing of glass—but the different temper of goblet glass from the vision crystal evidently demands a different treatment. A not too old bank note is useful according to some authorities, and it is probably for similar reasons that Japanese paper napkins are often carried about. Cheesecloth, folded once or twice and stitched in a convenient size, is another useful fabric for this use, while a physician testifies in behalf of a bit of the antiseptic gauze of his profession, which in an emergency he experimented with very successfully and has since adopted. As all oculists urge the necessity of keeping these aids to sight in a perfect condition it is well to know what method will tend to that end.

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The beautiful cottons shown in the upholstery departments of the shops make selections for pillow and cushion covers an embarrassing pleasure. As each piece is unrolled and thrown over the displaying bar choice jumps from the one just seen to this new design. The most effective are in the Oriental patterns and colorings, and, as 40 cents the yard is quite a maximum price they are within the reach of most purses. These cottons, either of the heavy quality like the denims and tickings which come in a variety of designs, or the lighter weights, are the most sensible for the persistent use which the family sitting room gets, and are as handsome and artistic while they last as the most expensive brocades and tapestries often used. Edmund Russell's favorite saying that "form and color are cheap" should encourage the chatelaine of moderate income; a little trained intelligence in the matter of selection is all that is needed for admirable results. Pile a plain covered divan with cushions of figured patterns, not in a kaleidoscopic jumble, but with some regard to the harmony of tones and colors. Naturally a figured couch or recess should be treated in the opposite way. Choose preferably plain colors as backgrounds, for carpets, couch covers, portières, and wall papers, or certainly small pattern designs, and the risk in building against them is not so great for the amateur.

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A word to the contemplating buyer of Bagdad portières. They are offered in the shops at a very low price, but it will be seen that the stripes are narrow and the weight of the material not of good wearing quality. Such would do possibly for a bedroom portière, or to throw over a partly worn lounge in some room where its use would be light, but for real wear the wider, finer woven fabric should be sought.

These curtains are very useful, as they are almost the only couch covers that are more than the regulation fifty-inch width. As the stripes can be bought separately, it is possible to increase their width ad libitum. As to range in quality, one was seen last week for $2.65, and an hour later in a bric-à-brac shop hung one valued at $105. This latter had eight wide stripes, was almost of the thickness of plush, and was beautifully fine and firm, while its harmony of coloring, in the main resembling the cheaper and conventional sort, was a revelation of its possibilities.

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Among the new departments added to the work conducted at St. Bartholomew's Mission House, in East Forty-second Street, is a bureau for supplying guides—both men and women—to strangers visiting the city. Cards have been placed with the various Consuls, stating that such chaperons, speaking any language and with irreproachable references, are to be found at the mission at any time. The field—if there is one—will give employment to persons, both men and women, who, while intelligent, refined, and well educated, are still incapable of any specialized line of work other and more exacting than this. The question is one of demand alone. The experiment has been tried in New-York once or twice before, and has never succeeded, because there seemed no call for such chaperons, or not a sufficient one to make their provision profitable. New-York, however, is outgrowing itself to such an extent that the oldest inhabitant cannot keep himself informed of even a proportion of its attractions, and it may be that now, as a show city, it will demonstrate itself to be in need of show men and women.

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"In its attempt to avenge the death of a woman, the Court of Appeals has recently been divided on a nice question of law," commented a lawyer a day or two ago. "Minnie Ingersoll, a young girl of seventeen, lived on a farm in Lewis County. On the evening of July 10, 1895, she, in company with an elderly man, had been milking cows in a barn, and as they were passing out with the milk pails a shot from ambush was heard and the girl fell to the floor mortally wounded. It transpired that a young farmer, John Hoch, who had sought her hand in vain, committed the murder. The only plea sought to be established on his trial was insanity, produced by intense jealousy. The jury promptly convicted the murderer, and he was sentenced to be executed. In summing up, the District Attorney indirectly commented on the failure of the prisoner to take the witness stand in his own behalf, and used these words: 'The little mound under the snow alone knows, and the defendant will not speak.' Although the trial Judge, in a very impartial charge, told the jury that under the laws of the State the omission of a person accused of a crime to take the witness stand in his own behalf could not be commented on, and the inference of guilt could be drawn from such omission, this little slip of a zealous prosecuting attorney came very near reversing a just conviction. The Court of Appeals took the Summer recess to deliberate on the case, and affirmed the conviction only last month by a divided court. Six Judges heard the case argued, and four of them decided that the District Attorney's indiscretion did no harm, two taking a directly opposite view. Strong opinions were written on each side."

Which only betrays again to the lay mind the very nice points with which the law has to deal.

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"Last Winter," says a housekeeper, "I had $50 worth of fine flannels, used in my family, destroyed in the washing—this, too, before the Winter was half over. In the Spring I sent my daughter to Pratt Institute in Brooklyn to take a course in laundry work. I have now replaced the flannels, and they are washed each week by our new expert. Flannels and embroideries are the two things that the average or even the exceptionally good washerwoman does not do well, and as not to do well means in their case to ruin beyond redemption, I consider it a valuable thing to have one member of the family who understands the method."

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The work baskets of the moment resemble those of our grandmothers, covered as they are with gay flowered silk.

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"It is criminal economy to attempt to save a little money by not giving every child in your family a bed to himself," was the strong way in which a physician put it the other day, addressing a woman's club on "Some of the Important Littles of Children's Health." Another thing emphasized was the need of early sleep. "It is so easy to let a nervous child lose sleep in the early evening, when he or she should be hard at it," said the speaker. "When a physician prescribes some important remedy that must be taken and which is not pleasant, a mother feels that it is time well expended to coax and wheedle, and even bribe the little one to swallow it. Spend just as much thought and effort in getting your child to sleep every night, if he does not fall off his chair at the evening meal from drowsiness, as the normal child should. Give up concerts, theatres, parties, anything till you have secured for the nervous, twitching boy or girl, the benign habit of sleep. Coax him to his room, give him a quick sponge bath, tuck him in his single bed, with a light wool blanket over him besides the sheet, and in a lowered light sit by him and talk to him till he is quieted. Tell him gentle, soothing stories, nothing to excite his imagination, and when he is finally asleep, have the room cool, dark, and quiet. Don't let him try to sleep in a room which has been a sitting room all the evening, without having it thoroughly refilled with fresh outdoor air, which may be accomplished by throwing windows wide open for fifteen minutes."

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New stationery has the tiny monogram in the upper left-hand corner of the sheet rather than in the centre, as heretofore.

***

In the White House conservatories this Autumn are three varieties of chrysanthemums which have been named for the three little daughters of President Cleveland, Ruth, Esther, and Marion. The flower thus dedicated to the eldest child is white and feathery, the youngest, little Marion, stands godmother to a blossom of deep heliotrope color, and for Esther, the middle child, there is a big golden bloom.

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The duplicate dress which in "My Friend from India" creates such amusing complications in the now famous second act of that cheerful play is handsome enough to match its pivotal significance. The twin gowns—for Mr. Perkins as the posing barber wears the exact duplicate, down to the smallest detail, of that in which Miss Reimer, as the frivolous widow, is encased—are carriage gowns of silk of a Persian pattern. The fabric is wrought in flowers in shades of rose and green, and with the full, modish skirt is worn a jacket bodice with green girdle, collar, and vest of chiffon. Over the shoulders go the "pleated flounces in shades of green and rose chiffon" which the aunt and niece so glibly describe, and finally, to finish the toilets, are green straw hats with black feather and rhinestone buckles. Everybody wonders how the masquerading "tonsorial artist" ever gets into his in the brief minute or two that is allowed him for the change. It was a woman at a recent matinée who commented on this and added: "I should like to take a look at those two gowns when the play has been running about two months. The man's gown, I should be willing to wager, will be far more worn than the woman's." Which betrayed a distrust of the masculine care of clothes in general and this rose-and-green creation in particular.

Several of the other gowns are noticeably handsome, particularly the calling toilet of Miss Giroux in the first act, a gray velvet skirt, with coat of brocade richly trimmed with lace and gray hat with birds. Miss Vokes as the incorrigible Tilly does not undertake fine dressing from the conventional standpoint, but she deserves mention from those inimitable pigtails, tightly braided à la Kenwigs, whose disporting at all times and seasons adds much to the gayety of the play.

PARAGRAPHS FOR CHILDREN.

Edith, the little daughter of a physician in Trenton, N. J., was very much impressed by her first sight of a boy choir, each member wearing his white surplice. When she reached home she rushed to her father with the startling intelligence that a lot of boys had gone to church in their nighties, and they didn't care a bit, but just stood up and sang as loud as they could. Her father corrected her somewhat hastily: "Surplices, my dear, surplices—those were surplices," he explained. But Edith was too excited to pay much attention and caught only part of the word: "Circuses, yes, I should think it was circuses; they walked all around just like the circus," and when it was all finally explained to her she was much surprised and amused and a little shocked at her mistake.

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The feet of animals are called by various names. We speak of the paws of dogs or cats, the toes of elephants, and the hoofs of horses. These distinctions are always observed by those familiar with animals. An elephant dealer smiles at the ignoramus who writes about the hoofs of elephants. The leg of the elephant ends in a large, firm soft cushion, surrounded by five round cushions of toes capped by five great nails. A curious detail of the feet of animals is that although the number of claws or toes varies with each species of beast, no known sort has six divisions or digits upon each foot. He may have any number below six, but never six. A horse has one part to his foot which we call his hoof. A deer or goat also has hoofs, but these are cloven or split into two parts. The camel has two parts to his foot, but these are "toes," because they are not furnished with the horny substance which characterizes hoofed animals. The rhinoceros has three toes, the hippopotamus has four, and the elephant five. The next time you go up to the Central Park Menagerie take a look at some of the big animals there and find out what you can about their feet.

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Many of you will be thinking of and making plans already for the Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays, when a few days out of school will give you a chance for some good times. If you are planning a little party for your young friends and playmates an orange party is a pretty form for it to take. This is managed very easily. The room should be decorated in orange color, a few yards of cheesecloth, cotton crêpe, or any of the inexpensive fabrics answering for the purpose. Festoons should be draped over the doors, windows, and mantels, and on chandeliers and wherever it seems to be needed, the object being to give the room a decided orange setting. If an orange tree can be provided, and if it is near Christmas time, a Christmas tree can be had for the purpose—a very pretty feature will be secured. It should be hung with oranges—the real ones if you like, or the mock ones, easily made from balls of cotton covered with orange silk. The invitations should be sent out on orange paper, or, if that is not easily got, with a little orange and branch painted in one corner of a white sheet. The guests should be asked to wear an orange bow on their white dresses in the case of girls, or on the coats of the boys, unless it is wished to have all appear in orange frocks, which will add to the correctness of the scheme. The boys in this case may wear sashes of orange cheesecloth or crêpe. The refreshments should be orange jelly, orange baskets filled with candies, oranges, orange ice, and any other orange goodies that you may wish to provide.

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"I wish," said a doctor the other day, as he watched a group of school children troop out of a candy store, where they had been spending their pennies, "that I could form a society among little folks, in which each member would take a pledge to spend all his pocket money for fruit instead of candy." It seemed a funny way of putting it, didn't it? But the physician was very much in earnest, and at the moment it probably occurred to him that, as children like clubs, an anti-candy club would be a very good one for them. He wanted to do two things, to stop their eating the unhealthful sweet and to coax them to eat more fruit. An apple or a banana or an orange can usually, one or the other of them, be bought for the price of a little candy, and the fruit is much better in every way than the sweet.

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You have all probably heard of the troubles in Armenia, and of the efforts that have been made in various countries to help the unfortunate Armenians whom the Turks are so cruelly persecuting. A young English lady went out to Armenia as a missionary, to do what she could to relieve the suffering there, and she was particularly anxious to write back to the London friends something of what was going on in the mountains of Armenia. This it was difficult to do, for one can never be sure out there into whose hands the letters one writes may fall. But the young lady wrote her letter, a very simple one that any one might read, and then between the lines she wrote with the ink that needs an acid to bring it out, a detailed account of things she wanted the people at home to know. Then it sped off to England, where friends who knew her plan poured the right acid on the apparently blank spaces of the letter, and it was easily read.

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Japanese folks, says a traveler in that country, have six or eight pockets cunningly inserted in the cuffs of their wide sleeves. These pockets are always filled with a lot of things that would surprise any one who took a dip in one of them. Among the things they carry are the prayers which the priests compose, and which are written out on little squares of rice paper. They carry plenty of these pocket prayers, for they use them like medicine; if they feel distressed in mind or body they whip out a prayer and swallow it, paper and all, confident that they will feel better at once. Their handkerchiefs are of paper, too, small squares again of a silky paper, and they use these for various things, never using one but once. As soon as it has done one service, wiping out a teacup, drying a tear, or what it may be, it is thrown away.

TO MAKE CHINATOWN MORAL.

A Chinese Society Incorporated for the Suppression of Vice.

The Hep Sing Tong, a Chinese society for the suppression of vice, was incorporated Thursday after approval by Justice Van Wyck, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. For ten years or more the members of the society have aided the police against the law breakers of Chinatown, and Wong Get, one of its incorporators, gave evidence before the Lexow Committee that led to the retirement of several police officers.

The papers of incorporation drawn by Lawyers La Fetra and Glaze of the Potter Building will be filed to-morrow with the County Clerk. The objects of the society are:

To establish and maintain a permanent place of meeting for the members away from the baneful influences of the opium den and gambling joint, where religious observances, social amusements, recreations, and intercourse may be enjoyed and the study of the English language may be pursued.

To further the suppression through lawful means of gambling, policy selling, vice, and immorality generally among the Chinese of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and such other places as the corporation, through its Directors, may hereafter decide to add; and to prosecute through the proper authorities such violations of the laws relating to order and morality as may come to its notice, and in general to raise the tone of the resident Chinese.

The incorporators are Francis P. Kennedy, 110 North Seventh Street, Brooklyn; Isidor H. Warburg, 11 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; Joe Hin Kong, 12 Pell Street; Wong Get, 24 Pell Street; Hoey Gow, 98 Horatio Street; William Millard and Mrs. Ella L. Millard, 70 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and Leo W. Fernbach, 73 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street. Three hundred Chinamen have signed the membership roll, and the meeting for organization will be held in January.

Mr. Glaze said yesterday that the society expected by incorporating to give itself a standing in the community and to obtain the recognition of philanthropic people. Permanent quarters will be purchased, and title taken in the society's name as soon as possible.

Arrived from Europe.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday from Europe were the following:

American Line Steamship St. Paul, from Southampton—Mrs. Henry E. Abbey, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Ballantine, Mlle. Bauermeister, Mrs. J. Scott Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Campbell, George E. Curtis, Dr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Doubleday, C. A. Griscom, Lady Pauncefote and the Misses Pauncefote, Howard Pusey, Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Rainsford, Julius Story and Emma Eames Story, Mrs. Oliphant Vail, Miss Vail, and E. S. Willard.

Cunard Line Steamship Umbria—Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Alcock, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Clarke, J. G. Clayton, Capt. A. Congdon, Cecil Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gillespie, A. H. Hyde, James King, George W. Loring, Herbert Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Wickham, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Wyeth, and A. White.

Newark's Big Department Store.

Increased business has caused the well-known firm of Hahne & Company of Newark, N. J., to enlarge its establishment until it now covers over seven acres of ground. The front is on Broad Street and extends 200 feet. There are a hundred departments in the store, and each has been enlarged recently so that now the stock is immense. Everything required in the home is to be found, and one of the special features is the furniture department. Increased facilities for handling mail and out-of-town orders enable the house now not only to deliver goods promptly in New-Jersey, but also in this city, Brooklyn, and Staten Island. Prices will be found to be unusually reasonable in all departments.

THE WEEK IN THE CLUB WORLD

A Presidential election always means busy times in the New-York clubhouses, and the unusually exciting and critical contest of this year was no exception to the rule. In fact, the larger clubs have hardly witnessed as much excitement and interest as were displayed on Tuesday evening and night since the days of the civil war. Even the day with its opportunities of holiday hours and lovely weather for the indulgence in outdoor sports could not tempt the majority of clubmen from the city, and the clubhouses were thronged from early morning with an expectant crowd, while as the hour drew near for the reception of the first returns the anxiety and interest became intense. At most of the larger clubs arrangements had been made for a special wire and operator, while the smaller organizations relied upon the ticker. Some prominent member of the club was constituted a committee, or made himself a committee of one, to read the returns as they were received by the operator over the special wire or upon the tape, and the reading of the successive bulletins was followed with intense interest and was accompanied by audible comments, and now and again by cheers. It might have been thought that, as the feeling in the New-York clubs was for the first time in many years all one way, there would not have been much excitement, but the reverse was the case, and men who had not been cordial for years fairly embraced each other when comparatively early in the evening it was seen that the National honor had been vindicated.

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It is difficult to say in which of the larger clubs the greatest enthusiasm was displayed, but the Union League, with its superb illuminations and decorations on its outer walls, and the size and high spirits of the throng that gathered within, certainly led off in the general rejoicing. The joy of great victory in this old-time Republican organization culminated, some time after midnight, in the novel and remarkable incident of the club's marching in a body to the house of its neighbor and political rival, the Manhattan Club, and invading, several hundred strong, what has been called "the white marble Gibraltar of New-York Democracy." This peaceful invasion was, on the whole, well received, and, after congratulatory speeches by members of both organizations, the Union Leaguers returned home, bearing with them many willing captives from the Manhattan. It is hardly probable that a like incident will be witnessed for many years; and so forcible an evidence was it of the union of both Democrats and Republicans in a common fight for National honesty that the resignation of Col. William L. Brown from the Manhattan Club in consequence of this friendly incident accentuates, in the opinion of New-York clubmen, Col. Brown's narrowness of view.

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Of course the great occasion of Tuesday made it necessary for the clubs to suspend their usual regulations as to the hours for closing their houses, and also their restaurants and bars, and open house was kept at all the larger clubs the night through. Supper was served till long after the usual hour, and the pop of the champagne cork, which has not been as familiar a sound even in the clubs during the past few months as it was formerly, was again heard. All formality was laid aside, and members and guests united in mutual congratulation and in expressing in every way possible their joy over the great victory. It was a memorable night in the club, as in the business and political worlds of New-York.

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Although the yachting season of the present year is well in the past, the yacht clubs are still active. The New-York Yacht Club, at its special meeting on Thursday night last, finally approved, with one exception, the amendments to the constitution and by-laws and racing rules which were adopted at the fifth general meeting on Oct. 22. As a rule, these amendments were so technical that they did not generally interest the members of the club, and only a few enthusiastic yacht owners were present at the meeting. The committee appointed at the fifth general meeting to nominate officers for the ensuing year, to be voted for at the annual meeting in January, are finding already considerable difficulty in selecting a good candidate who will serve for the important office of Commodore of the club. Commodore Brown positively declines to be renominated, as was predicted in this column last August, and there seems to be a dearth of good material from which to select his successor. There is a feeling in the club in favor of the nomination of some member who will represent the sailing yacht interest, as Commodore Brown, who has now held the office for two terms, has always been a steam yachtsman. The Seawanhaka Yacht Club will hold its fifth regular meeting for the season in its new clubhouse, 19 East Twenty-second Street, on Tuesday evening, next. The members will find that the committee who were empowered to find and furnish this new clubhouse have arranged a most comfortable and luxurious home for them, and there will doubtless be a large attendance at the first meeting of the club in its new quarters.

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A private banquet was enjoyed by some of the officers of the St. Nicholas Ice Skating Club at the rink at Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue on Thursday evening. The rink was opened to the public last evening, and the club will begin its regular meetings this week. Society took so kindly to indoor ice skating last Winter that it is probable that with a well-equipped rink and handsome and convenient dressing and reception rooms, it will flock to the rink from the start. The officers of the club for the present year are Chandler P. Anderson, President; Edward A. Crowninshield, Treasurer; Erskine Hewitt, Secretary, and John Jacob Astor, Hamilton W. Carey, Richard Peters, Robert L. Stevens, J. Frederick Tams, Stanford White, Chandler P. Anderson, Edward A. Crowninshield, and Erskine Hewitt, Governors. The club has a long waiting list, and incoming members elected from this list will only be charged $15 as dues for the balance of the club year to Jan. 1. Family and double tickets will be issued only to those who are, or become, original holders of five or more shares of stock in the St. Nicholas Skating and Ice Company. Sundays will be reserved exclusively for club members, and non-residents may be introduced as guests, with full club privileges, for $1 per day or $5 per week. There will be skating competitions among club members from time to time for cups and prizes and two men's and a ladies' hockey team will be organized among the club members at an early day. A private gallery adjoining the handsome clubrooms will be reserved for the exclusive use of club members and their visitors, and music will be furnished afternoons and evenings of the club meetings.

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The unusually long death roll of the past few months in the leading New-York clubs has been added to during the past week by the inscription of the name upon it of De Forest Manice, who died on Tuesday morning at the country residence of his father, Mr. William De Forest Manice, at Queens, L. I. Mr. Manice had been ill with a low fever since his return from Narragansett Pier late in August, but although typhoid was suspected, his case was not diagnosed as such until a day or two before his death. He had not been thought dangerously ill, and the news of his death, which came on Tuesday afternoon to the Union and Calumet Clubs, of both of which institutions he had long been a member, was a great shock, and at the Calumet especially appreciably lessened the interest and excitement of the election. Few clubmen of his generation in New-York had a wider acquaintance or was better known or more universally liked than De Forest Manice. He excelled in no particular line, and was distinctly a man of leisure, but he had a character and temperament so lovable as to endear him to his numberless friends and make him popular everywhere. He was a familiar figure at all social entertainments, and was a welcome guest in almost every prominent New-York household. The attendance at his funeral, which was held at his father's residence, in West Fortieth Street, on Friday morning, was an extremely large and representative one. Mr. Manice was a Governor of the Calument and a member of the Union and Country Clubs.

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Typhoid fever is unusually prevalent, and has invaded the New-York clubs almost alarmingly of late. Messrs. John G. Beresford and Harry Steers of the Union Club are the latest victims to the fever, and are reported as seriously ill. CLUBMAN.

Mount St. Vincent Alumnae Meeting.

The Autumn meeting of the Alumnae Association of the Academy of Mount St. Vincent-on-Hudson was held yesterday at the Academy of the Blessed Sacrament, 168 West Seventy-ninth Street. Mrs. Charles F. Nagle, the President, made a short address. In the Winter a musicale and afternoon tea will be given by the Alumnae.

CHRISTMAS OPENING.

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NOTICE.—My only place of business is 42 E. 14th St., Union Sq.
I have no connection with any other Toy Store in New-York or Brooklyn.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Major William E. C. Mayer, Inspector of the Second Brigade, who has observed the drills of the different companies in the brigade, has made a report on the same, and states that the brigade generally is in a good state of efficiency and discipline, and that the officers of every organization in handling their men displayed a commendable understanding of the drill regulations. Major Mayer says, in part: "The mistakes that were made were generally caused by a pardonable misunderstanding of the orders given. The efficiency of the brigade is directly due to the officers, their devotion to duty, and the pride taken in their respective commands. The enlisted men appeared well set up, neat in appearance, and evidently had been well instructed in the school of the soldier and company. These points were especially true as to the enlisted men of the Twenty-third Regiment, and as a consequence, the battalions of this regiment manoeuvred with smoothness and precision.

"Company formations in all the regiments were not always as prompt as they should be, and lacked uniformity of method even in the same regiment, this latter being due to the different interpretations of the paragraphs of the drill regulations relating to the formation of squad and companies. It would seem desirable that the formation should be uniform; at any rate, there should be but one method in an organization. Guides of leading subdivisions of battalions were not always posted as to their duties. As an instance, I observed that upon forming on right or left into line from columns of companies or fours, the leading guides often failed to halt to establish the line at the command "March!" from the Major, but rather kept on until overtaken and halted by the Adjutant or Sergeant Major.

"Some guides faced so that their backs were toward the point of rest, and in one instance, when the formation was on the centre, the guides established themselves facing outward. Proper instruction in the principals governing the duties of guides would eradicate these defects, and unless guides are taught these principles they cannot and will not perform their parts in battalion drills so as to assist, rather than hinder. Battalion commanders fail to sufficiently instruct and explain battalion movements. Most of the errors I saw committed by line officers arose from misconceptions of orders on account of not hearing clearly the commands. Battalion commanders ought to explain in advance the object of the formation about to be taken."

Major Mayer also states "that a general use of the trumpet does not obtain in any regiment of the brigade." It is so superior to the voice, he says, "for giving these simple commands in echoing drill halls and large fields that I am surprised its principles and uses are not better understood by officers and enlisted men. The regiments are all efficient military organizations, ready for service at a moment's notice.

"The Third Battery I found in most excellent condition. It is hardly possible to conceive of a battery organization better qualified to resist or disperse the most dangerous mobs. The Gatling guns, with gunners mounted and supported by extra mounted gunners, armed and acting as troopers, can be moved from place to place with a security and dispatch not possible with an ordinary light battery, and in action must make an aggressive combination that a mob cannot hope to cope with successfully.

"Since its muster in in December, 1895, Troop C has advanced steadily in efficiency and discipline until now it has the appearance of an old and veteran organization. The troop owns and keeps at its armory ten horses, and members of the troop keep there thirty horses in addition. The satisfactory result obtained in Troop C is a conspicuous example of what can be accomplished with raw citizen material of intelligence in an incredibly short time. This troop has ceased to be an experiment—it is a most efficient member of the State force."

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The friends of Company A, Twenty-second Regiment, are invited to a reception in the armory to-morrow night.

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There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Guard Association next Thursday night at the Second Battery Armory.

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Col. Greene, Assistant Inspector General, will be busy this week inspecting the companies of the Seventy-first Regiment. After this the Eighth Regiment will receive his attention.

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Commander George H. Church of the Second Naval Battalion, now organizing in Brooklyn, announces that owing to the increased pressure of business in connection with the preliminary organization, it has been decided that enlistments shall take place on Tuesday and Thursday evenings of each week. Wednesday is headquarters night for officers. The recruiting has been entirely satisfactory to the provisional officers of the battalion, and it seems likely that the completion of the enrollment will be reached before the end of the present year. Commander Church may ask for a preliminary inspection by the State authorities with a view to final mustering in in a very short time.

The enlistments are made from such men as ex-naval officers, sons of naval officers, owners of yachts, members of yacht clubs, and of associations with aquatic pursuits, and men engaged in the construction of ships, craft, or any part thereof. In general, the State requirements for officers and enlisted men are about the same as those appertaining to the National Guard. The age limit is eighteen to forty-five, and between eighteen and twenty-one years applicants must have the consent of parents or guardians. Applications are not desirable from any who do not feel that they will be able to finally enlist for five years of State service, after inspection by the proper authorities. The initial expense of joining the provisional battalion is $5 for a working suit, for each sailor and man in the ranks; for commissioned officers of the line, staff, and for chief petty officers the expense will be according to the special uniform of each. The monthly dues for each officer and man is $1. Blank forms of application and full particulars may be had at headquarters in the Hall of Records, on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, between 8 and 10 o'clock.

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The Seventh Regiment Athletic Club will hold games at the Armory on the night of Saturday, Dec. 5. The events will include runs of 75, 220, and 440 yards, and half-mile, 220-yard hurdle, chariot races, sack race, potato race, one and two mile bicycle races, three-legged race, relay race for teams of four men, putting the shot, and running high jump. An election in Company G for First Lieutenant will be held in the armory Friday evening, Nov. 13. The candidate is Sergt. Ambrose G. Todd.

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In the last qualification day at Creedmoor for experts, the highest grade of marksmanship in the Guard, to obtain which members must be able to hit a man-figure target not less than eight times out of ten shots at 700 and 800 yards, Lieut. Col. Butt and Lieut. Stebbins, both of the Twelfth Regiment, headed the list, with the highest possible score. The following are the names, with number of hits, of each man who qualified:

Name and Organization.	Hits.
Lieut. Col. McC. Butt, field, 12th Regiment	10
Lieut. S. S. Stebbins, Co. B, 12th Regiment	10
Lieut. S. M. Phillips, Co. H, 22d Regiment	9
Sergt. R. M. Kalloch, N. C. S., 7th Regiment	9
Capt. F. A. Wells, Co. B, 23d Regiment	9
Capt. D. J. Murphy, Co. A, 22d Regiment	8
Lieut. W. E. Downs, Co. E, 12th Regiment	8
Capt. W. H. Palmer, staff, 7th Regiment	8
Capt. J. J. Dixon, staff, 47th Regiment	8
Corp. B. Kipp, Co. D, 7th Regiment	8
Private C. Cragin, Co. I, 7th Regiment	8
Sergt. R. J. White, Co. E, 7th Regiment	8
Corp. E. B. Hewitt, Co. B, 7th Regiment	8
Corp. C. T. Ott, Co. B, 12th Regiment	8
Private E. M. Leask, Co. D, 7th Regiment	8
Private A. J. Brown, Co. A, 9th Regiment	8
Quartermaster Sergt. E. L. Traphagen, Co. B, 9th Regiment	8
Quartermaster Sergt. J. B. Chrystoffel, Co. D, 47th Regiment	8
Quartermaster Sergt. P. F. Casey, Co. C, 22d Regiment	8
Corp. W. B. Willard, Co. G, 23d Regiment	8
Capt. J. T. Klein, 17th Sep. Co.	8
Private H. P. Lattich, 17th Sep. Co.	8

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The committee appointed in Company A, Twelfth Regiment, to select a candidate for Captain, has nominated First Lieut. Ernest R. Tilton, and an election will be held in a few days. Lieut. Tilton first entered the guard as a private in Troop A, in April, 1889, and was promoted Corporal the same month; he was promoted Sergeant Oct. 1, 1889, Second Lieutenant of Company A, Twelfth Regiment, Nov. 30, 1891, and First Lieutenant March 20, 1893.

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Col. Dowd of the Twelfth Regiment, who resigned a short time ago, has been honorably discharged. A meeting of officers of the regiment will be held in a few days, at which a committee will be appointed to nominate a candidate for his successor and ask for an election. Lieut. Col. Butt, who has labored hard and faithfully for the interests of the Twelfth, will, it is said, receive the nomination.

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The Ninth Regiment has made a remarkably good record in rifle practice the past season, which it is said has never been equaled in its history. The result was only brought about by very hard work from its members, supervised by Capt. Coan, Inspector of Rifle Practice, and his assistant, Lieut. Winterroth, who have spent a great deal of time on the range in looking after qualifications, and who have exercised the duties of their offices with the most commendable energy. The record this year is 11 experts, 87 sharpshooters, and 535 marksmen, against 12 experts, 83 sharpshooters, and 540 marksmen last year. The figures in detail are as follows:

	Experts.	Sharpshooters.	Marksmen.
Field and staff	2	2	13
Non-commissioned staff	1	2	14
Company A, Capt. O'Connor	5	35	86
Company B, Capt. Tompkins	1	3	35
Company C, Capt. Poole	0	3	46
Company D, Capt. Walton	0	22	59
Company E, Capt. Dessar	0	2	34
Company F, Capt. Marks	0	0	40
Company G, Capt. Wilcocks	0	4	64
Company H, Capt. Silsby	0	10	49
Company I, Capt. Kohlberger	0	1	39
Company K, Capt. Morris	2	8	56
Total	11	87	535

The names of the experts are Capt. C. A. Coan, Lieut. E. J. Winterroth, T. W. Timpson, and M. Mahoney, Quartermaster Sergt. E. L. Traphagen, Sergts. J. C. Haggerty and G. J. Fritzmier, Lance Corp. E. W. O'Brien, Privates A. H. McGinn, Frank Stuart, and A. J. Brown. Lieut. Maxwell of Company H has been appointed Quartermaster of the Second Battalion.

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The Eighth Regiment, Col. Chauncey, will hold a review and reception in the armory on Wednesday evening, Nov. 25. During the evening Company F will give an exhibition drill in extended order. An election for Second Lieutenant of Company E will be held next Thursday night. The candidate will be Mr. S. Anable, Jr., late of Company A, Tenth Battalion, of Albany.

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Company E, Forty-seventh Regiment, will hold athletic games in the armory next Tuesday.

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In the Second Signal Corps, First Sergt. Charles R. Baldwin has been nominated for First Lieutenant. He is an expert signal man, and has been a member of the corps for eleven years.

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The gold medal offered in the Twenty-third Regiment to the member making the greatest number of hits in qualifying as an expert at Creedmoor has been won by Capt. F. A. Wells of Company B, who scored 9 out of a possible 10.

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The election held in the Twenty-third Regiment last Monday night for Major, which was declined by Capt. Stokes, who received 14 ballots, against 10 for Capt. Thorn, was adjourned until to-morrow night, when it is expected Capt. Thorn, if he receives the unanimous vote, may accept. The Captain, it is known, does not care to accept otherwise. There will be a review of the regiment in December next.

The Live Stock Show.

The outlook for the live stock show at the Madison Square Garden, which will open on Nov. 23 and continue until Nov. 28, proves that the success of last year's show has been a good ground upon which to build for this year's exhibition. Already the entries in all the classes are greater than they were for the same time in advance last year. The showing of fat cattle will be especially fine, and sheep will be splendidly represented, and there will be two special cups offered in the Berkshire classes of swine by the American Berkshire Association. By request of exhibitors, the time for closing entries has been extended to Saturday, Nov. 14. Entries may be made by application to Frank W. Sanger, Manager of the Madison Square Garden Company. The National Association of Exhibitors of Live Stock are earnest in their efforts to make this year's show a success that shall give it prominence among the annual exhibitions in New-York City.

Babies' Festival for a Nursery.

The Silver Cross Day Nursery of Harlem is in need of money, and in order to raise enough to carry on the good work the women of various Harlem churches will hold a babies' festival on Nov. 17, 18, and 19 at Harlem Casino Hall.

New Quick Time South—California. Commencing to-day the New-Orleans through sleeper via the Shenandoah Valley Route will leave at 2:00 P. M. Sundays; week days at 8:30 P. M. Leave Washington daily at 8:50 P. M., arriving New-Orleans 8:30 A. M. See new time table Norfolk and Western Railway.—Adv.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

LEAGUE'S ANNUAL MEETING MAY BE POSTPONED.

Wheelmen in This City Want a Speeding Ground on Which Fast Riding Could Be Indulged in at Will.

A conflict of dates between the annual meeting of the League of American Wheelmen and the Eastern National Cycle Show is almost sure to detract from the former, and an effort has been made to have the first-mentioned affair postponed. This effort can succeed only in one way. The meeting is to be held in Albany on Feb. 10-13. If a quorum is present the delegates can call the meeting to order and then adjourn to any date that may be selected. The cycle show is such a big affair that every cycler agrees with President Coleman when he says it would be impossible to change the date at this late day. Therefore it is possible that the league officials may do the next best thing and postpone their meeting. A definite stand may be taken in the matter during the present month.

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A mechanical wonder has been heralded in England, which, if the claims of the promoters be justified, will completely eclipse the chainless wheels of which so much is expected another season. It is expected that the new wonder will be on public view for the first time at the forthcoming Stanley Cycle Show in London. The announcement of the new invention was made in an English newspaper as follows:

"At the annual stockholders' meeting of one of the largest English cycle companies, the President of the company said that the Directors had involved the company in an investment for the time being of a few hundred ponds—viz., for the purpose of building certain machines. which, he ventured to say, 'would cause a sensation in the world of cycles such as has never up to the present time been experienced.' In other words, they were interested in a powerful syndicate formed to introduce a cycle to the public which is driven neither by chain, gearing rods, nor, he might say, mechanical contrivances, but by a wonderful adaptation of an old principle in use in our chief public buildings of to-day. An increase of power was provided that would admit of any one of them propelling the machine at thirty-five miles an hour—up hill if desired. By means of this invention just one-tenth part of the power required to drive an ordinary cycle at a certain rate of speed will be required to propel a safety fitted with the new invention."

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The setting aside of two splendid avenues in this city in which horsemen may "let out" their horses pending the completion of the Speedway, has given the wheelmen a chance to ask: "Why can't we have a speedway?" Some time ago the Board of Aldermen was petitioned to grant the request of many wheelmen to permit fast riding on the "Circle" in Central Park, but deaf ears were turned to their appeals. "To put on steam" is but human, and almost every wheelman experiences a desire to do this at some time or other. It is exhilarating to ride fast under favorable conditions—just as exhilarating as it is to hold the reins over a swiftly moving stepper anxious to show his best paces. The wheelmen, therefore, feel that some provision ought to be made for those of their class who desire to ride fast, and systematic effort may soon be made looking to this end.

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Should George D. Gideon of Philadelphia refuse to continue as Chairman of the league's Racing Board it is likely that A. G. Batchelder of this city may succeed him. Mr. Gideon has stated that he will not serve another term, but as he is exceedingly popular and conversant with every detail of the Chairman's duties, it is understood an effort will be made to retain him in office another year. Mr. Batchelder is one of the best-posted members of the league on racing matters, and would beyond question make a record second to none. As handicapper for the Empire State during the last two seasons he has shown a degree of ability and careful attention to detail that have won him many admirers.

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Commenting upon the membership of the League of American Wheelmen and its rapid increase, Chief Consul Robert Gentle of the New-Jersey Division, says: "Some idea of the rate at which the League of American Wheelmen is increasing in membership may be obtained from the following comparisons: During the four months, July, August, September, and October, 1895, there were 4,277 more applications than during the corresponding period of 1894.

"This was considered a remarkably rapid growth, and was, in fact, the best showing which had ever been made in the organization; but during the same four months in this year there were 9,359 more applications than there were in 1895, or more than double. The showing of the New-Jersey Division is fair.

"The applications received in 1895 during the same four months was 597; this year it is 1,026, an increase of 429. As the Secretary-Treasurer reports that our renewals are 75 per cent. of our membership, we are not only holding our own but increasing in strength. Our membership on July 1, 1895, was 1,766, and on Oct. 30 it was 4,576.

"But New-Jersey should do more than this; it should not be satisfied with the fourth place, for it can do better with more work in recruiting."

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Some time ago Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn told President Angell of the Good Roads Association that he would be pleased to have his organization suggest certain streets in which asphalt strips might be laid for the accommodation of cyclists. This matter was referred to the Road Committee, which has just reported on the following sections: Third Street, Union Street, Degraw Street, Liberty Street to the Bridge, Greene Avenue, between Clinton Avenue and Fulton Street; Lewis Avenue, from Broadway to Decatur Street; Albany Avenue and Glenada Place, from Decatur Street to the Boulevard, and Nostrand Avenue, from Halsey to Hancock Street. The strips will be three feet in width. These improvements will not be made until next season.

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An enthusiastic cyclist living in New-Jersey asserts that no State has been more forward in placing wheeling and wheelmen in the prominent position they now occupy. "In the early days," says he, "there was no other State that did so much in its good-road work as this State.

"In the early seventies the Public Road Board of Essex County had laid out and built a number of macadamized roads throughout the county, and as soon as cycling began these roads proved very attractive, not only to Jersey wheelmen, but to those of the metropolis as well, and doubtless the work of Engineer James Owen, who built the Essex County roads, was a powerful factor in the early growth and spread of cycling.

"Mr. Owen resides in Montclair and is a member of the League of American Wheelmen. He is still the County Engineer, having held that position for twenty-nine years.

"Union County, the home of Chief Consul Gentle, was a close second to Essex, and to-day the land has so increased in value from the building of good roads that provision is made for the payment of the interest on the road bonds and a sinking fund established for their final redemption, the result being that roads cost absolutely nothing; but every land owner in their vicinity has involuntarily become a richer and a happier man. The cycle path, at present in construction from Trenton to Asbury Park, a distance of forty-five miles, built by the various townships through whose territory it passes, is the latest achievement, and will prove to be the forerunner of many others."

DOINGS OF THE CYCLE CLUBS.

Plans and Intentions of the Leading Organizations.

Several clubs on Jersey City Heights may consolidate in the near future with the Iroquois Wheelmen. The members of this club favor joining issues with the Mercury Cyclers, and there is a prospect that two other small clubs may unite with them. Representatives of the several clubs will meet this week to talk the matter over.

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A pool tournament, in which a large number of its members will participate, will be commenced on Tuesday evening in the clubhouse of the Greenwich Wheelmen, 309 West Fourth Street. Handsome prizes have been offered, and a close contest is expected throughout the series.

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The following is the ticket placed in the field by the Nominating Committee of the Yorkville Wheelmen: President—J. F. Reiss; Vice President—H. G. Clohissie; Secretary—George J. Guy; Treasurer—Fred Jaeger; Sergeant at Arms—George Houstein; Captain—J. Peitscher; First Lieutenant—W. J. Baxter; Second Lieutenant—W. J. Voget.

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On Dec. 1 the Harlem Wheelmen will begin their annual billiard and pool tournaments. Games will be played on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings of each week. Both tournaments will be handicap affairs.

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In declining to accept the challenge of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen for a team road race with the Kings County Wheelmen, Capt. Needham said: "The Board of Governors considered the matter very carefully, and declined it because they considered it for the best interests of the annual team road race of the Associated Cycling Clubs. That race, the first one of which was held this year, either is to be a championship event, or it is not. The board understood that it was to settle the question of supremacy among Long Island clubs for the year. Once the race is run, the question is settled for the year. It would, therefore, simply make a farce of the big event if every club that was beaten was permitted to challenge the clubs that beat it. The club that wins has the right to retain the honor thus gained for a year, and no club has a right to ask them to defend that honor. Now the Kings County Wheelmen finished second in that race, but it would not think for a moment of challenging the winners, because it would be unfair to the winners to ask them to defend their title twice in one season. We beat out the South Brooklyns in the race, and were ourselves beaten by the Patchogue Wheelmen's team. If we met the South Brooklyns again the best we could hope for would be another win, so you see there is really no reason why we should race them again this year."

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The Committee on Athletics of the Harlem Wheelmen will give a banquet to the racing members during Christmas week. The blue and white of the Harlem Wheelmen has been well to the fore during the past season, and the outlook for the coming year is a very bright one for the racing men.

At the Ellerslie, 80 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, on Wednesday evening, the Harlem Wheelmen will give the first of their series of monthly dances. V. A. Seggerman, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, with Frank Barthel, will be in charge, aided by the other members of the committee. There will be a supper after the dance.

A bowling club is being organized under the auspices of the Committee on Athletics. There are some sixteen or seventeen candidates for the team, and they will take part in tournaments of the Harlem Republican Club.

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A euchre party and kaffee klatsch are scheduled for the Kings County Wheelmen at their clubhouse, on Tuesday evening.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Although the proposed cycle show in Madison Square Garden has not been declared off, it is said that it will be, which will leave the field entirely to the National Board of Trade show. This will be held in Grand Central Palace.

—Because "Tom" Eck did not keep his engagement to furnish certain racing men for certain meets in Maine during the latter part of the season, Chairman Gideon has served notice on him to remunerate the meet promoters for expenses incurred in advertising the Eck team, or be ruled off.

—Samuel Barnitt, the racer who was so badly injured by a fall in the handicap of the Iroquois Wheelmen on election day, is not dead, as has been reported, but is on the road to recovery. He had a very narrow escape from fatal injury. He is a member of the Mercury Cyclers of Jersey City Heights.

—A match race at twenty-five miles is likely to be arranged between Charles Stuart and "Con" O'Neal, two fast riders belonging to the Union Cycle Club of Paterson. In a race at that distance, recently held under the auspices of the club, Stuart finished first and O'Neal second, but the former was disqualified for accepting pace.

COLUMBIA'S NEW CAPTAIN.

Reginald Pressprick Will Have Charge of the 'Varsity Crew.

The Columbia Spectator, the official news organ of Columbia University, will announce on Monday that Reginald Pressprick, '97, has been chosen captain for the 'Varsity crew of '96-'97. Pressprick is a splendid oar, and has rowed bow in the 'Varsity boat for two years. He will go to work immediately making arrangements for the training of next year's eight.

As yet no coach has been secured. There is a strong feeling among a few of the most prominent rowing alumni that Columbia ought to follow Harvard's example, and secure an English coach. The undergraduates, however, the oarsmen in particular, object to this action most strenuously. They assert that it is most unpatriotic and not altogether wise. They say that an Englishman may be all right for the smooth waters of Henley, but for the rough waters of the Hudson at Poughkeepsie an American is needed. They favor Walter B. Peet, who coached the victorious crew of '95.

IRVING TEAM THE VICTORS.

New-Jersey Athletic Club's Team Beaten at Football.

The Irving Club football eleven of Brooklyn added another to its list of victories at Eastern Park Field by defeating the New-Jersey Athletic Club team yesterday in a close and exciting game by the score of 10 to 6.

The Irving eleven won the toss, and Burt kicked off to Fyfe, who was fiercely tackled and heavily thrown by Mackenzie. Irving soon gained the ball on downs, but lost it on a fumble. The Jerseyites then retained possession of the ball, and, by fast playing, gained steadily, and landed it on Irving's six-yard line. The Brooklynites held firm, however, and prevented the visitors from crossing the goal line after four ineffectual assaults upon the line, and got the ball on downs. During the rest of the first half the ball remained in Irving's territory, with the Jerseymen on the aggressive. Romig made a splendid run of forty yards, but was downed by Barclay on the New-Jersey Athletic Club's forty-five-yard line.

At the end of the first half, which was of thirty-five minutes' duration, neither side had scored.

When play was resumed in the second half it found the ball in the Jerseyites' possession, immediately after the kick-off. End runs and Ward, Whyte, and Barclay advanced it steadily to the Brooklynites' goal line, where Creer was pushed over for the first touch-down, after eight minutes' actual play. Creer kicked the goal.

On the ensuing kick-off, Drakeley of the Irving team caught the ball, and made a pretty sprint of forty-five yards before being downed by Barclay. Mackenzie followed with a thirty-yard run, landing the ball on the New-Jersey Athletic Club's ten-yard line. Drakely neatly executed a criss-cross play, and scored Irving's first touch-down. Mackenzie cleverly kicked a difficult goal. McLeer made the next touch-down, after breaking through the line and capturing the ball on a fumble by Whyte, and made a seventy-five-yard run without interference, and won the game for the Irvingites. Mackenzie missed the goal, and the final score was: Irving, 10; New-Jersey Athletic Club, 6.

The teams lined up as follows:

Irving.	Position.	New-Jersey A. C.
Griffen	Left end	Creer
Mackenzie	Left tackle	Couch
McLeer	Left guard	Milne
Robertson	Centre	Cole
Fox	Right guard	Kingden
Armstrong	Right tackle	Fyfe
Romig	Right end	Petz
Drakeley	Quarter back	Simmons
Wilcox	Left half back	Ward
Cohen	Right half back	Whyte
Burt	Full back	Barclay

Referee—H. Moss, New-Jersey Athletic Club. Umpire—J. Pedlow, Irving Club. Linesmen—H. Williams, New-Jersey Athletic Club, and T. Napier, Crescent Club. Touch-downs—Creer, Drakeley, McLeer. Goals kicked—Creer, Mackenzie. Score—Irving, 10; New-Jersey Athletic Club, 6. Time of game—Two halves of 35 and 25 minutes each.

MISSION HOPES REVIVE TOO

BUSINESS DEPRESSION CUTS DOWN SOCIETY FUNDS.

The Work Was Hampered in All the Foreign Fields and Debts Piled Up at Home.

The denominational missionary societies are already feeling the influence of the business revival. Since Tuesday's election a lively correspondence has been carried on between the officers of the several societies having their headquarters in New-York and their financial agents, with the purpose of beginning at once a brisk campaign for funds. Business men whose contributions had ceased since the panic of 1893 are again willing to contribute.

For some of the societies the change comes in the nick of time. Seldom in the history of American missions has there been such a period of trouble and dejection as that which has followed the panic of 1893. Church congregations all over the country have had their hands full in meeting their local church expenses, and have neglected their usual gifts to the missionary societies. As a result at least two of the societies have sunk to the verge of bankruptcy, and two others have only improved their condition by unusual appeals for aid.

The Rev. Dr. William S. Langford, General Secretary of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, announces that the society is now in a position to enlarge its work from the current revenue without incurring new debt. The society was until lately hampered by a debt of about $100,000. In order to wipe out this debt the work of the society has been restricted to the most essential districts and a special effort made to raise money. The result has been that the books now show a balance on the right side. An increase of the revenues to the normal amount will enable the society to expand its work to former proportions.

The Presbyterian Society has been less successful in its effort to rid itself of debt. In 1895 the Presbyterian Society undertook to raise a fund of a million dollars with which to clear itself of debt and broaden its work. At the last meeting of the General Assembly reports from the Financial Secretaries showed that but half a million had been raised. Subsequent contributions have increased this amount somewhat, but the financial condition of the society is still unpleasant. During the coming Winter it is believed that the balance needed may be raised, in view of the favorable change in the business interests of the country.

American Board Work.

The largest of the societies, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, has issued a report of the year's work, indicating plans for extensions of its labor in foreign lands for the coming year. The work of the American Board is entirely foreign, and is carried on from twenty stations in Western and Central Turkey, North China, Shansi, Foo-Choo, South China, Zululand, West Central Africa, East Central Africa, in the Micronesian and Hawaiian Islands, Eastern Turkey, India, Ceylon, Papal lands, and Japan.

The condition of the society has been so grave that the Rev. Judson Smith, Foreign Secretary, called attention to it in the report in these terms:

"Two conditions, common to all the missions of the board, qualify the favorable report herewith presented; the first is the great reduction in appropriations for the current year, the second is the gradual weakening of the missionary force. These touch the two main factors of missionary progress, the supply of men and of means, and are calculated to awaken grave apprehensions. Their longer continuance threatens not only the success, but the integrity, of the work of the board.

"The appropriations for the work abroad in 1892 were $572,000, and for the current year $450,000, nearly half of this great reduction calling upon the work for this year. In 1891-2 the board sent forty-one new missionaries to the field; in the year just closing seven have been sent. There is scarcely a mission of the board in which the staff of laborers is not overworked, and in some the need of reinforcement is acute. The men and women needed for these posts, the peers of the best we have sent, are at hand, waiting for the means with which to reach the field.

"From nearly every field there have come this year earnest protests against the reduced appropriations and the contraction of the work necessitated thereby. The missionaries, whose salaries suffered in the common reduction, have drawn upon their own resources to the utmost, have made all possible readjustments, and still have found themselves obliged to dismiss faithful preachers and teachers, to close churches and schools, to let mission presses lie idle or but half employed, and to see most inviting opportunities go unimproved, because the means at their command were so reduced. The cry of distress in view of these things comes from every mission, from well-nigh every station, is milder here, more insistent there, but is urgent and imperative everywhere, and it seriously qualifies the satisfaction with which we view the work of the year."

Concerning the work of the Board in Constantinople during the Turkish troubles, Secretary Smith says:

The Work in Constantinople.

"Constantinople has been the scene of intense excitement, of diplomatic discussion, of a widespread and most benificent agency of relief. The Treasurer of the mission has been also the Treasurer of the relief funds, which have flowed in from almost every Christian land. Here, too, have come the manifold inquiries from interior stations, calls for protection, reports of danger, and appeals for help. The hands and hearts of all at the capital have been more than full. The United States Minister has exerted himself vigorously and constantly to guard the interests of missionaries, with the happy result that no missionary's life has been lost.

"When missionary property at Harpoot and Marash, to the amount of $100,000, was destroyed, an immediate demand for full indemnity was presented to the Turkish Government and vigorously pressed, unhappily without result thus far. If we are to count the money the Board has expended upon buildings in these fields, in the way of grants in aid, as well as in buildings actually held by the Board, the total loss will be $200,000.

"Grave questions touching the security of person and domiciliary rights, as well as of indemnity, are unsettled, and the future is clouded with anxiety, as well as brightened with hope.

"Nearly the whole field of our mission in Central Turkey was swept by the storm of bloodshed and robbery which raged last year. The worst disaster on record is that which fell with such terrific force on Oorfa, when 6,000 persons fell in two days; nearly half the number crowded in the Gregorian Church, which was fired and guarded till all was over.

Fire and Sword in Other Places.

"The blow was almost as fearful at Severek and Adiaman. At Marash the mission premises were invaded, the theological Seminary building robbed and burned, and two of the students fatally wounded. Aintab passed through the ordeal of pillage and murder and fire, the mission buildings were attacked but not injured, and the hospital was crowded for weeks with the wounded and dying. Zeitoon was the only point where there was successful armed resistance, and for weeks it was the centre of interest and movement. A great relief work sprang up immediately at the principal centres, administered by the help of the missionaries, saving multitudes of lives and bringing comfort to thousands of the broken-hearted and despairing."

Notwithstanding these troubles, the report of the Treasurer shows that the society has suffered less from business depression than most of the others. On Aug. 31, 1896, the end of the fiscal year, the society was out of debt, with a balance in the treasury. On Aug. 31, 1895, there was a debt of $114,652.38. Disbursements of the year amounted to $627,969.58. The receipts of the year were $743,104.59.

The American Baptist Home Missionary Society is now $130,000 in debt. The Board of Managers, at a recent meeting, voted that no appropriations for missionaries' salaries should be made for the present for a period extending beyond Dec. 31, 1896, unless the current receipts meantime shall be very considerably increased. It is now believed, however, that the denominational churches will come to the rescue.

CHAMPIONS THE GIRL.

Portuguese Consul General Interested in the Ellis Island Case.

The Portuguese Consul General has begun to interest himself in the young Portuguese girl whose case led to an investigation some weeks ago by the Ellis Island authorities.

Report had it that she had been the victim of an outrage, but an investigation showed that the accused man had been guilty only of peering into the section of the detention pen set apart for women. He was a night watchman, and he received a drubbing at the hands of other employes who were attracted to the scene by the cries of the young woman.

Recriminations among the employes of the island led to further investigation, and recently several of the employes were discharged. Some of them have since been trying to stir up a scandal regarding the conduct of affairs at the island, and it is supposed that their stories may have induced the Consul General to revive the matter.

The girl in the case was deported some time ago, as ineligible to land. The Consul General called on Immigration Commissioner Senner on Friday. After the evidence brought out in the case was shown to him, he expressed himself as satisfied that his young countrywoman had not been the victim of outrage, and went away.

Some surprise was felt at the island when the following advertisement appeared yesterday morning:

CONSULATE GENERAL OF PORTUGAL AT NEW-YORK.

Reference having been made by some daily papers of this city to a case of a comely Portuguese girl having been assaulted in Ellis Island by minor employes of the Board of Immigration there, without her name or actual whereabouts being set forth, the undersigned, with a view to cause through the American authorities the punishment of the accused, would like to hear (at his chancellery, Produce Exchange, Annex B, 16) from any person, American or foreigner, who might know something of the alleged fact and its circumstances. LOUIS AUGUSTO DE MOURA PINTO DE AZEVEDO TAVEIRA, Consul General of Portugal.

The Consul General would say nothing when seen. He is seeking news, not giving it. He became greatly excited when questioned. He persisted in misunderstanding the mission of a reporter who called.

He speaks English indifferently, and when the reporter's query for information was put to him through an interpreter, he arose and with some vehemence dramatically exclaimed: "What I know is locked in the bosom of my heart!"

Young Sinclair's Goodly Income.

Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, has appointed Austen G. Fox as referee to determine the amount of income necessary for the support and maintenance of Archibald Henry McDonald Sinclair, who is now nearly six years old. The little fellow's mother was Mabel Sands, who in 1889 married Clarence G. Sinclair. She died in 1890 and her husband in 1895. Prior to his death $5,000 was paid for the support of the child by Philip J. Sands, as trustee. This was paid out of the estate which young Sinclair is heir to, the income of which amounts to $24,000 a year. When the child's father died, his income was further increased from an estate left by the father in England, and amounting to $7,500 a year. Young Sinclair is now in the care of his aunt, Mrs. Owen Williams, in England.

Miss Layton Discharged.

Miss Anna Layton, the teacher in the primary department of Grammar School No. 5, One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Edgecombe Avenue, who was charged with pushing one of her pupils, Frederick Jacobson, of 2,514 Eighth Avenue, against a wall so violently as to break his arm, was discharged in Harlem Police Court yesterday. Neither the boy nor his lawyer appeared.

Supposed River Thief Caught.

River policemen, while cruising in lower East River Friday night, saw Harry Cornelius, better known as "Dutch Harry," rowing a nineteen-foot skiff filled with a ship's cable. They chased him to the Netherland Steamship pier in Hoboken and arrested him. In Centre Street Police Court he said he found the cable drifting in the bay. He was held for the Grand Jury.

BICYCLES. BICYCLES.

Special Sale of Second-Hand and Shop-Worn '96 Model FOWLERS, $65.00 to $75.00.

Other Makes $25.00 to $50.00.

307 BROADWAY, N. Y.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.88½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.30⅞
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.23¼
Cotton, middling	.08⅛
Coffee, No. 7 spot	.10⅞
Minnesota patent flour	$4.70
Lard, prime	4.50
Molasses, O K prime	.29
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.05⅛
Tallow, prime	.03½
Pork, mess	8.50
Beef hams	16.50
Beef, family	9.00
Sugar, granulated	.04⅝
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.50
Lead	2.85
Copper, lake ingot	10.85

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was strong; prices unchanged; No. 2 Spring wheat, 76½@78⅜c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 70@75c; No. 2 red, 82¼@85½c; No. 2 corn, 24¼@24⅝c; No. 2 oats, 18½c; No. 2 rye, 36½@37c; No. 2 barley, 36c, nominal; No. 1 flaxseed, 74@75c; prime timothy seed, $2.55, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $7.05@$7.10; lard, per 100 lb, $4.07½@$4.12½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $3.60@$3.90; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4@$4.25; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.12½@$4.25; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18; sugars, cut-loaf, $5.07; granulated, $4.45; standard "A," $4.20; linseed oil, raw, 29c; boiled, 31c.

COTTON.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
November	7.77	7.77	7.77	7.78@7.80
December	7.85	7.87	7.84	7.85@7.86
January	7.95	7.98	7.93	7.96@ ...
February	7.99	8.02	7.99	8.01@8.03
March	8.06	8.09	8.04	8.06@8.07
April	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10@8.11
May	8.14	8.17	8.12	8.14@8.16
June	8.18	8.18	8.17	8.17@8.19
July	8.19	8.23	8.19	8.21@8.23

Market closed quiet and steady at 2 to 4 points decline. Transferable notices 780; total sales, 78,100 bales.

Spot cotton quiet, unchanged. Middling uplands, 8⅛c; middling Gulf, 8⅜c; no sales.

Liverpool Cable.—Spot cotton quiet; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 7,000 bales; receipts, 8,000 bales; American, 6,000 bales; middling uplands, 4 17-32d. Futures steady; buyers at last night's prices; closed quiet, 1 to 1½ points net decline; January-February, 416 to 417; February-March, 416 to 417; March-April, 416½b; April-May, 417⅛s; May-June, 418b; June-July, 419b; July-August, 419 to 420; November, 422½b; November-December, 419b; December-January, 417½b.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 7.—Cotton steady; middling, 7⅞c; low middling, 7½c; good ordinary, 6⅞c; net and gross receipts, none; sales, none; stock, 9,153 bales.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 7.—Cotton firm; middling, 7⅝c; low middling, 7c; net and gross receipts, 1,599 bales; exports, coastwise, 537 bales; sales, none; stock, 23,561 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 7.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7 3-16c; low middling, 7c; good ordinary, 6 11-16c; net and gross receipts, 1,130 bales; exports, coastwise, 55 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 46,656 bales.

NORFOLK, Nov. 7.—Cotton steady; middling, 7 7-16c; low middling, 7 1-16c; good ordinary, 6⅝c; net and gross receipts, 4,500 bales; exports, coastwise, 3,289 bales; sales, 379 bales; stock, 73,508 bales.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 7.—Cotton steady; middling, 7 5-16c; low middling, 7c; good ordinary, 6⅜c; net receipts, 1,591 bales; gross, 2,741 bales; shipments, 4,132 bales; sales, 2,300 bales; stock, 104,934 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 7.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7⅛c bid; low middling and good ordinary not quoted; net and gross receipts, 1,091 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,060 bales; sales, none; stock, 75,039 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 7.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7 3-16c; low middling, 7c; good ordinary, not quoted; net and gross receipts, 4,706 bales; exports, to the Continent, 6,800 bales; sales, 977 bales; stock, 140,720 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 7.—Cotton quiet, but steady; middling, 7 7-16c; low middling, 7 3-16c; good ordinary, 6 13-16c; net and gross receipts, 7,053 bales; exports, to the Continent, 2,172 bales; sales, 664 bales; stock, 185,918 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 7.—Cotton very steady; good middling, 7 9-16c; middling, 7⅜c; low middling, 7 3-16c; good ordinary, 6 15-16c; net receipts, 15,382 bales; gross, 15,701 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,410 bales; to France, 4,700 bales; to the Continent, 2,489 bales; coastwise, 2,954 bales; sales, 4,450 bales; spinners, 1,197 bales; stock, 352,061 bales.

FUTURES.

WHEAT.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Close.
November	..	..	..	84¼
December	85	86¼	84⅛	85½
January	87	87	86⅞	86⅝
March	87⅞	89¼	87⅞	88⅝
May	87⅞	88⅞	87⅛	88⅛
CORN.				
November	..	..	..	30⅞
December	31⅜	31⅞	31⅜	31⅞
May	34⅞	35	34⅞	35
OATS.				
December	23⅛	23⅞	23⅜	24
May	..	..	..	26⅝

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat No. 2—				
Nov.	77⅜@..	78⅜	76⅛@..	77
Dec.	78¼@78⅝	79⅛	77⅛@..	78⅛
May	82⅝@83⅛	84⅛	82 @..	82⅛
Corn No. 2—				
Nov.	24⅝@..	24⅝	24⅛@..	24⅝
Dec.	25¼@25⅜	25⅛	25⅛@..	25⅛
May	29¼@29⅜	29⅛	28⅝@..	28⅞
Oats No. 2—				
Nov.	18¼@..	18⅜	18¼@..	18⅜
Dec.	19⅛@19¼	19⅜	19⅛@19¼	19⅛
May	22¼@22⅜	22⅛	22⅛@..	22⅜
Mess Pork, per barrel—				
Dec.	$6.95	$7.05	$6.90	$7.05
Jan.	7.85	7.95	7.80	7.95
May	8.25	8.25	8.15	8.25
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Dec.	4.07½	4.10	4.05	4.10
Jan.	4.27½	4.32½	4.27½	4.32½
May	4.52½	4.57½	4.50	4.57½
Short Ribs, per 100 lb—				
Dec.	3.65	3.67½	3.65	3.67½
Jan.	3.87½	3.70	3.85	3.90
May	4.10	4.12½	4.07½	4.12½

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The wheat market was again in a whirlwind of excitement. The official close was at an advance of ½@⅝c for the day, with December 85½c. On the curb, December sold at 85⅝c to 84⅞c, closing at 85c at 1 P. M. Bradstreet's statement was that Northwestern receipts were checked. It says that milling elevator interests state that investigation indicates an absolute shortage of 80,000,000 bushels in Spring wheat States and a loss of 25,000,000 bushels more by bad weather. While last year's crop was admitted at 500,000,000 bushels, the claim is made that the outturn this year means a net yield of not to exceed 400,000,000 bushels, of which not more than 22,000,000 bushels are available for export. Of old wheat there was carried over July 1 not to exceed 60,000,000 bushels, giving an export surplus of 82,000,000 bushels for the year, of which 60,000,000 bushels have been shipped. Bradstreet's exports for the past week were 3,743,000 bushels, against 3,623,000 bushels the preceding week, and 2,566,000 bushels last year. Since July 1, 62,981,000 bushels, an increase over the preceding year of 21,646,000 bushels. Owing to the various causes, receipts of wheat at primary markets for the week were only 5,698,000 bushels, a decrease of 1,803,000 bushels. The exports from the principal ports for the week were 1,031,000 bushels, a decrease of 113,000 bushels; exports of flour were 229,000 barrels, an increase of 9,000 barrels. Thoman's estimate makes an increase in the Winter wheat acreage this year of 5 per cent.; total area sown, 24,633,875 acres, against 23,491,580 acres harvested. Seeding is reported about complete, and the condition of the growing crop very fine. Exports from Argentine last week showed an increase, and were 120,000 bushels. Cash wheat was higher, with futures, and sales of 16,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, on private terms, for export, were reported. No. 2 red was quoted at 4½c over December, free on board, afloat; December closed at 85½c; No. 1 hard, 4¾c over December, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 Northern, New-York, 1c over December, free on board, afloat.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 7.—Wheat—No. 2 red Winter, no stock; No. 1 Northern Spring firm at 6s 11d.

BUFFALO, Nov. 7.—Spring wheat active; No. 1 Northern, old, 87c; No. 1 hard, new, 87c; Winter wheat scarce; No. 2 red, 92½c; No. 3 red, 85½c.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 7.—Wheat opened firm; December opened at 77@77¼c, rose to 78¼c, fell to 76¾c, rallied to and closed at 77⅞c; sample wheat firm; No. 1 Northern, nominally 83c; No. 2 Northern, 79@81c.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—At the close of to-day's half session the wheat market rested, with just a shade better prices quoted than at the end yesterday. Receipts in Northwest were 775 cars, against 936 cars last Saturday, and 1,191 cars a year ago. Chicago had 112 cars, and inspected out 23,723 bushels. Exports from both coasts for the week were 3,472,000 bushels. Closing Continental cables were all higher in response to yesterday's market here. Atlantic seaboard clearances were 208,815 bushels. December wheat opened from 78⅜@78½c, sold between 79½c and 77¼c, closing at 78⅛c, a shade over yesterday. Cash wheat was firm. Receipts at principal Western points, 842,764 bushels; shipments, 369,139 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 163,597 bushels; shipments, 416,450 bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 7.—The wheat market distinguished itself to-day by selling cash wheat at 80c, and sending December to ¼c premium over Chicago. It was a bull market, although closing prices are unchanged; December opened ⅝c higher at 78¼c, broke to 77c, advanced to 79c, and broke a second time to a close at 78⅜c, against 77½c yesterday. May opened at 81c, sold from 80½c to 82⅜@82½c, and closed at 81⅝c, against 81⅝c yesterday. Cash wheat: The highest price on this crop was paid for No. 1 Northern to-day, when a number of sales were made at 80c; No. 2 Northern sold at 1½@2c under standard, and No. 3 within 3c of No. 1 Northern, and from this basis down to 8@10c under; receipts, 503 cars; shipments, 12 cars. On track: No. 1 hard, 80⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 79⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 77⅛c.

Corn.

The market was barely steady, closing quiet at unchanged prices. On the curb the market was nominal. The movement of corn at the West has fallen off this week 1,550,000 bushels, and the total is 3,472,000 bushels. Exports for the week from the principal Atlantic ports were 1,808,000 bushels, a decrease of 250,000 bushels. Bradstreet's exports from all ports for the week ended Thursday were 2,247,000 bushels, against 2,649,000 bushels the preceding week, and 1,225,000 bushels last year. Total since July 1, 40,648,000 bushels, an increase of 13,390,000 bushels. Cash corn was very dull. Sales reported of 16,000 bushels, for export, private terms; of 2,000 bushels yellow corn at 31¼c, elevator, and of 1 car of new, rejected, at 30c, delivered; No. 2 corn was quoted at 30⅝@31c, elevator.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 7.—Corn—Mixed Western spot, old, firm, at 3s 3½d; November dull at 3s 3¼d; December dull at 3s 3¼d; January dull at 3s 2½d.

BUFFALO, Nov. 7.—Corn—Quiet, steady; No. 2 yellow, 30@30½c; No. 3 yellow, 29½c; No. 2 corn, 29@29½c; No. 3 corn, 28½@29c, on track; No. 2 yellow, 29½@30c; No. 2 corn, 29@29½c, in store.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—The strong tone and appreciating ability of wheat had a strengthening effect on corn; receipts were 355 cars, and 409,741 bushels were taken from store; May corn opened from 29¼@29½c, declined to 28⅞c, closing at 28⅞c—⅛c under yesterday; cash corn was ½c higher, closing about steady; receipts at principal Western points, 437,072 bushels; shipments, 449,228 bushels; receipts at Eastern points, 259,212 bushels.

Oats.

The market was very dull. Receipts West this week have been fairly well maintained and amount to 4,019,000 bushels. Exports have been decreasing, showing a loss of 340,000 bushels. Cash oats were inactive to-day, but slightly firmer. Sales were 43,000 bushels, including 10,000 bushels No. 2 at 23¾c, elevator; 5,000 bushels No. 3, 21c; 20,000 bushels, track and ungraded, white, 23@32c, as to quality; 4,000 bushels, rejected mixed, 19½c; 6,000 bushels, rejected white, 21@21¼c; No. 2 white, 25½c. Futures closed at a net gain of ¼@⅜c.

BUFFALO, Nov. 7.—Oats—Firm; No. 2 white, 23½@24c; No. 3 white, 21@21½c; No. 2 mixed, 19½c; No. 3 do, 17½c, on track; No. 2 white, 23⅜@24c, in store.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Naturally, under the early sharp advance in wheat, and the firmness of corn, oats were influenced to move upward somewhat, but with the later adverse action in those grains, most of the advance was lost; only a light business was transacted; receipts were 318 cars, and 49,460 bushels were taken from store; no oats cleared at the seaboard; May oats closed ⅛c higher than yesterday; cash oats were firm and ¼@½c higher.

Flour.

The market was held higher, with the advance in wheat, limits in some cases being advanced by the mills 25c over figures ruling the middle of the week; the advances to-day carried prices away above buyers' limits, and a small trade resulted; total sales were 6,450 pks, including 900 bbls Winter straights, $4.35@$4.50; 1,000 sacks Kansas straights, $3.90; 750 bbls extra 1s, $3.40@$3.70; 700 bbls superfine, $2.90@$3; 2,500 bbls Spring patents, $4.45@$4.75; 500 bbls straights, $4.15.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—Market dull; quoted at 44@44½c for No. 2 Western, cost, insurance, and freight, New-York; car lots, State and Western, quoted at 39@40c. BARLEY—Market steadier; new feeding quoted at 28¼@28½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting quoted at 38@46c, as to quality. BUCKWHEAT—Market quiet at 37c for prime State, cost, insurance, and freight, track.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Firm; spot sales, $1.50. RYE FLOUR—Dull; sales, 100 bbls at $3. CORNMEAL—Dull; $2.05@$2.25 for kiln-dried, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Steady; fine white, 75@80c; fine yellow, 75@80c; coarse, 63@65c.

FEED—Dull; quoted, 40, 60, and 80 lb, 47½@52½c; 100-lb, 57½@62½c; rye feed, 50@52½c; sharps, 65@70c; hominy chop, 60@65c; cottonseed meal, 97½c@$1.02½; oil meal, 87½@90c; city feed, 55@60c.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Rye was quiet; the early boom in wheat had no apparent effect, but the later break carried weakness to this market; receipts were 28 cars; No. 2 on the regular market sold at 37c, closing at 36½c; rejected sold at 35½c; December sold at 38c, closing at 37½c, nominal, and May sold from 43 to 42½c; barley was in good request and firmer; receipts were 119 cars; poor to choice ranged from 23½ to 35c; fancy was nominally 36@37c.

PROVISIONS.

Hog products were very quiet with the market fairly steady. PORK—Dull; sales, 200 bbls. Quoted: Mess, $8.50@$9; family, $10.50@$11; short clear, $8.75@$10.50. BEEF—Unchanged. Quoted: Extra mess, $7.50; family, $8@$10; packet, $7.50@$9. BEEF HAMS—Firm at $16@$17. DRESSED HOGS—Firm at 5@5¼c for 160 lb, and 4¾@5⅝c for heavy to light. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies quiet at 5@5½c for 14 to 10 lb; pickled shoulders easy at 4@4¼c; pickled hams steady at 8¾@9½c. TALLOW—Dull at 3½c. STEARINE—Quiet and easy; lard, 5½c asked; oleo, 5@5¼c asked. LARD—Steady but dull; prime steam closing at 4.50c asked; city, 4.15@4.20c; refined steady; South American, 5.25c; Continent, 5.00c; compound, 4⅞c; options closed at 4.45c nominal for December.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 7—1 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess firm at 52s 6d; prime mess firm at 42s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western fine, firm at 50s; do, medium, firm at 42s 6d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, easy at 46s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, easy at 30s; short rib, about 20 to 24 lb, easy at 29s 6d; long clear middles, light, about 35 to 38 lb, easy at 30s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, about 40 to 45 lb, easy at 29s 6d; short clear middles, heavy, about 45 to 50 lb, dull at 25s; shoulders, about 12 to 14 lb, steady at 25s. Lard—Prime Western spot dull at 23s 3d. Cheese—American finest white and colored firm at 51s for September make. Tallow—Prime city firm at 20s 6d.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Product displayed a little strength at the opening, but soon lost it on moderate selling; January pork closed 10c higher; January lard and January ribs each 2½c higher; Domestic markets were quiet and steady.

COFFEE.

The market was quiet and narrow. The total sales of the day were 11,000 bags. The market closed weak, with some months showing a net loss of 5 points, and others a net gain of 5 points. Havre was a little higher, and Hamburg a shade lower. Receipts are liberal at primary points. Warehouse deliveries moderate. The public cable reported Rio No. 7, exchange standard, at 12, $ 600; exchange 8d; Rio receipts, 10,000 bags; Rio clearances for United States, 10,000 bags, and for Europe, 9,000 bags; Rio stock, 309,000 bags; market steady. Santos receipts, 34,000 bags; Santos stock, 527,000 bags; market steady. Good average Santos quoted at 13 $ 200. The street market was very quiet, with the tone weak. The nominal price is now 10⅞c for Rio 7s on spot, and 10⅜c for Rio 8s, spot. Mild coffee is firm but quiet.

GROCERIES.

SUGAR—The prices on refined sugar were advanced ⅛c, which puts them on the basis of 4⅝c for granulated. Demand was only fair. The market was oversold from two or three days to a week. Raws are firm, but unchanged, with old prices quoted: 96° test centrifugal, 3¼c; muscovado, 89° test, 2⅞c; molasses sugar, 89° test, at 2⅝c. Importers are asking fully ⅛c more. Refiners would buy liberally at a fraction above present prices. The London market was quiet but firm on cane; Java quoted at 10s 10½d and fair refining at 9s 9d. Beet was firm and rather dearer; present month quoted at 9s 4½d and next month at 9s 4½d. Licht reports weather very unfavorable for beet.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—The situation in the grocery market so far as it concerns molasses and syrups is unchanged. There is considerable firmness manifested, and there is nothing in the general situation to change the position, although it remains firm. Old prices are still quoted.

RICE—The market shows firmness to-day, with somewhat better demand. The business, however, goes on in the way of small lots. The orders received from the country show an increase. Prices are unchanged.

HAY AND STRAW.

Receipts of hay are quite liberal and trade generally slow. Best hay is in some accumulation and weak, but medium and low grades are held with confidence. Straw firm. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 80@85c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 65@75c; do, clover and clover mixed, 50@70c; do, shipping, 60@65c; do, salt, 45c; do, trash, 45@50c; straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 75@95c; do, short rye, 60@70c; do, oat, 35@45c.

OILS.

The market for cottonseed oil is quiet, with prices nominally unchanged. Linseed oil steady but quiet. Receipts for the week were 5,895 bbls cottonseed oil, including through shipments for export. Prime crude, bbls, 22c; off crude, bbls, here, 21c; butter oil, 26@28½c, nominal; prime white Summer, 28@29c; lard oil, prime city, 42c; linseed oil, American, raw, 35@36c; American, boiled, 37@38c; Calcutta, raw, 50c.

OIL CITY, Nov. 7.—Options not quoted; Standard's price, $1.17.

NAVAL STORES.

Stock—Resin, 38,780 bbls; spirits turpentine, 2,586 bbls; tar, 808 bbls. Resin shows considerable firmness and a steady and fair jobbing demand, with full prices quoted; common to good, strained, quoted at $1.92½. Spirits turpentine is firm, with regulars and machines quoted at 28¼@28⅝c. Tar and pitch unchanged, with a steady undertone. We quote: Tar regulars, $1.65@$1.70; oil, bbls, $3.40; pitch, $1.80@$1.90.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 7.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 26c; sales, 1,147 bbls. Resin firm at $1.50.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 7.—Resin firm; strained, $1.50; good strained, $1.55. Spirits of turpentine quiet; machine, 25¾c; irregular, 25¼c. Tar firm at $1. Crude turpentine firm; hard, $1.40; soft, $2; virgin, $1.90.

WOOL.

ANTWERP, Nov. 7.—A sale of wool will be held here from Nov. 10 to 14, inclusive. The available offerings are 10,000 bales of Plate River, 1,400 bales Australasian, and 200 bales Cape of Good Hope and Natal.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The imports of wool for the week have been as follows: New South Wales, 4,564 bales; Victoria, 2,588 bales; South Australia, 2,194 bales; New-Zealand, 546 bales; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 2,757 bales; France, 623 bales; Singapore, 453 bales; elsewhere, 404 bales. The arrivals for the sixth series of sales are thus far 66,370 bales, 14,000 bales of which were forwarded direct.

FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Freights—Lake rates were weaker. Wheat to Buffalo paid 2¼c, and corn and oats 2c.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 7.

BEEVES—Receipts, 4 cars, or 64 head, all for an east side slaughterer; no trading in live cattle. Feeling firm. City-dressed native, sides, firm at 6¼@8¼c per lb. Cable advices from London quote American refrigerator beef at 7½@8½c per lb; live cattle at 10½@11c, and live sheep at 8@9¼c, estimated dressed weight.

CALVES—Receipts, 63 head, and 64 head were held over yesterday. Veals steady, with good lots selling at $7@$7.25, and no prime offered; grassers, 25c higher, at $3@$3.50, and one car of Westerns was held over; dressed calves firm at yesterday's quotations.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 14½ cars, or 2,813 head, all for the market, with the exception of one car. Total offerings, 18 cars. Demand more active; sheep steady, and lambs firm to 10c higher. The pens were promptly cleared. Common to prime sheep sold at $2.50@$3.40 per 100 lb; good to prime lambs at $4.60@$5; culls at $3.50; Canada lambs at $4.65@$5. Dressed mutton firm at 4½@7c; dressed lambs steady at 7½@9c.

HOGS—Receipts, 15 cars, or 2,313 head, including 27 head for sale. Market nominally firm at $3.85@$4.25 for heavy to light hogs, and $4.30@$4.50 for pigs. Country-dressed firm at 4@7c for heavy to light weights.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 7.—Hogs—Receipts, 5,000 head; market strong; light and pigs, $3.30@$3.42½; medium, $3.25@$3.37½; heavy, $3.20@$3.35. Cattle—Receipts, 900 head; market nominal. Sheep—None.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 592 head; market strong; native steers, $3.75; native cows, $2.55; Texas steers, $3.10; Texas cows, $2.50@$2.70. Hogs—Receipts, 3,295 head; market active and 5c higher; Yorkers, $3.25@$3.45; packers, $3.25@$3.45; heavy, $3.10@$3.50. Sheep—Receipts, 82 head; market steady and light; native mixed, $3.40.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—CATTLE—Receipts, 300 head; market steady; common to extra, $3.40@$5.25; stockers and feeders, $2.75@$3.75; cows and bulls, $1.50@$3.50; calves, $3.25@$6; Texans, $2.80@$4.15; Western rangers, $2.25@$4.05. HOGS—Receipts, 15,000 head; market firm to 5c higher; heavy packing and shipping lots, $3.20@$3.60; common to choice mixed, $3.20@$3.65; choice assorted, $3.40@$3.55; light, $3.25@$3.65; pigs, $2.50@$3.55. SHEEP—Receipts, 2,500 head; market steady; inferior to choice, $2@$3.50; lambs, $3.20@$5.

EAST LIBERTY, Nov. 7.—Cattle market steady; extra, $4.50@$4.60; prime, $4.40@$4.50; good, $4.20@$4.30; tidy, $3.90@$4.10; fair, $3.40@$350; common, $2.50@$3.25; common to good fat bulls and cows, $2@$3; heifers, $2.25@$3.75; fresh cows and springers, $15@$43. Hogs—Market 5c higher; prime medium, $3.80@$3.85; heavy Yorkers, $3.70@$3.80; light Yorkers, $3.65@$3.75; heavy hogs, $3.45@$3.65; pigs, $3.50@$3.70; good roughs, $3@$3.25. Sheep—Market steady; prime, $3.40@$3.50; good, $3.25@$3.35; fair mixed, $2.50@$3; common, $1.50@$2; culls, 50c@$1; choice lambs, $4.25@$4.75; common to fair lambs, $2.50@$3.75; veal calves, $5@$6.25.

BUFFALO, Nov. 7.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 1,960 head; total for week thus far, 12,828 head; for same time last week, 12,646 head; consigned through, 1,920 head; to New-York, 1,320 head; on sale, 40 head; market opened steady to strong; closed steady; veals active; demand firm at yesterday's prices; choice veals, $6.25@$6.75. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 7,520 head; total for week thus far, 59,350 head; for same time last week, 60,960 head; consigned through, 3,360 head; to New-York, 3,840 head; on sale, 3,200 head; market opened active and 10@20c higher for Yorkers and 10c stronger for mediums and mixed; closed strong, with all sold; Yorkers, $3.80@$3.90; light, $3.90; pigs, $3.90@$3.95; mixed packers', $3.75@$3.80; mediums, $3.75@$3.80; roughs, $3.10@$3.20; stags, $2.90@$3. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 4,200 head; total for week thus far, 36,200 head; for same time last week, 35,900 head; consigned through, 600 head; to New-York, 2,800 head; on sale, 5,000 head; market opened active; closed firm to strong, with all sold. Early Sales—Choice lambs, $4.60@$4.75; fair to good, $4.25@$4.50; culls, $3.50@$4; extra sheep, $3.35@$3.50; good to choice, $2.50@$3; culls and common, $1.75@$2. Late Sales—Canada lambs, $4.50@$4.55, mostly $4.55, with 14 cars on sale.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—The following army orders have been issued:

Col. James S. Casey, Twenty-second Infantry, will be relieved from further duty in the Department of the Platte and proceed to his home to await retirement.

Col. Alexander C. M. Pennington, Second Artillery, recently promoted, will proceed to join his regiment.

Major James M. Lancaster, Fourth Artillery, recently promoted, will report by telegraph to the commanding General, Department of the East, for assignment to a station.

First Lieut. Morris K. Barroll, Third Artillery, recently promoted, will proceed to join his battery.

Second Lieut. Edwin Landon, Second Artillery, recently assigned, will proceed to join his battery.

Second Lieut. James N. Pickering, First Infantry, recently assigned, will proceed to join his company.

Second Lieut. William A. Burnside, Fourteenth Infantry, recently assigned, will proceed to join his company.

—The following specified assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced:

Col. Alexander C. M. Pennington to the Second Artillery, vice Lodor, retired.

Lieut. Col. Henry C. Hasbrouck to the Fourth Artillery, vice Pennington, promoted.

Major James M. Lancaster to the Fourth Artillery, vice Hasbrouck, promoted.

Capt. Joseph M. Califf to the Third Artillery, Light Battery C, vice Lancaster, promoted.

First Lieut. Morris K. Barroll to the Third Artillery, Battery C, vice Califf, promoted.

—The following assignments of additional Second Lieutenants to vacancies are announced:

Edwin Landon, Fourth Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, Second Artillery, Battery L, vice Barroll, promoted.

James M. Pickering, Tenth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, First Infantry, Company D, vice Binns, resigned.

William A. Burnside, Seventeenth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, Fourteenth Infantry, Company I, vice Smith, resigned.

Capt. James B. Aleshire, Assistant Quartermaster, will proceed from Chicago, Ill., to Lathrop and Platte City, Mo., and Fort Riley, Kan., and thence return to Lathrop, on inspection of cavalry and artillery horses for the army.

First Lieut. John H. Stone, Assistant Surgeon, will be relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and report at Fort Riley, Kan., for duty.

The following transfers are made:

First Lieut. Charles D. Clay, from the Eleventh Infantry to the Seventeenth Infantry, Company C.

First Lieut. Charles P. Russ, from the Twenty-third Infantry to the Eleventh Infantry, Company C.

First Lieut. Charles E. Hagadorn, from the Seventeenth Infantry to the Twenty-third Infantry, Company F.

Lieuts. Clay and Russ will proceed to join the companies to which they are transferred.

—By direction of the President, First Lieut. Arthur C. Ducat, Twenty-fourth Infantry, is relieved from duty at the Northern Illinois Normal School, Dixon, Ill., and will join his company, and First Lieut. Lewis M. Koehler, Ninth Cavalry, at his own request, is relieved from duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the New-Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, Durham, N. H.

Funeral of Willie McGowan.

"Willie" McGowan, nine years old, the boy who was stabbed by Peter Frees, a playmate, last Wednesday afternoon, was buried in Calvary Cemetery yesterday afternoon. Funeral services were held in the Roman Catholic Church of the Annunciation, at One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and Old Broadway. One hundred and fifty playmates from Grammar School No. 43, which "Willie" attended, assembled about the coffin before its removal and laid on it a profusion of cut flowers. The prayers for the dead were read by the Rev. Father Hugh Cullum, associate rector of the church.

Passed a Derelict.

The Red D Line steamship Venezuela, which arrived yesterday from La Guayra, reported passing the derelict schooner Henry Souther, before reported abandoned, in latitude 34 degrees 53 minutes north, longitude 72 degrees 92 minutes west. She lay on her beam ends. A storm trysail was set and the American ensign floated, union down, from the mizzen rigging.

SANTA FE STOCK LAGGED

SUIT IN KANSAS CALLED A JOBBING SCHEME.

Chairman of the Board of Directors Does Not Regard the Legal Proceedings as Serious—The New Company Denounced.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé securities did not share in the upward tendency yesterday. Common Santa Fé closed one-eighth of a point off, and the preferred at an advance of one-half.

Aldace F. Walker, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Santa Fé, has issued a statement, in which he says:

I exceedingly regret that the former Atchison Protective Committee has been mentioned in press dispatches from Kansas in connection with the recent fantastic performances at Oskaloosa. Strong evidence exists of a stock-jobbing scheme in connection with the affair, undertaken by Western parties who apparently thought that the suit would be regarded as important. The Kansas Alien act was thoroughly considered in connection with the Atchison reorganization. The proceeding is not regarded as serious from any possible point of view."

Mr. Hurd's Opinion.

A. A. Hurd, assistant to General Solicitor E. D. Kenna, who is solicitor in Kansas for the Santa Fé, says of the suit:

"The commencement of the suit is no surprise to us, although the fact that a receiver was appointed by Judge Myers without notice to any party in interest is a surprise. Although this suit is brought ostensibly in the name of the State of Kansas under what is known as the alien land law, passed in 1891, it is really for the purpose of forcing the payment of a private claim. A man named Mabie has a claim of $18,000 or $20,000 for injuries received in the State of Illinois against the old Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railroad Company, and has been seeking to compel the present company to pay the claim. The matter has been pending before a special master in the Federal court for a long time. I do not apprehend that the company will be put to any serious inconvenience or expense by this litigation, or that Mr. Keeler will be able to collect his claim any sooner because of it."

Lawyer Keeler's Views.

Henry Keeler, the attorney who brought the suit in the name of the Attorney General of Kansas, said of his reasons for litigation:

"The condition of the new company is worse than the condition of the old company at the time it was closed out. On June 30, 1896, the outstanding capital stock and mortgage bonds of the old company amounted to $344,675,729.48. On June 30, 1896, the outstanding capital stock and mortgage bonds of the new company amounted to $398,718,500. The property and assets of the old and new companies are practically the same. The income of the old company for the year ended June 30, 1895, was $4,438,379.77, less than a year's interest on its bonded indebtedness. The result of the first year's operation of the new company will not be known to the public until it files its annual report in 1897.

"By the foreclosure proceedings against the old company, and by what is called the 'reorganization,' the manipulators of the affairs of the old company froze out all parties not in the new deal, took the property at $60,000,000, and proceeded to stock and bond it for $398,718,500. In other words, it took the property which had already been watered into bankruptcy and proceeded to water it $54,040,870 more. There are but two supposable reasons for such a proceeding, to wit: (1) To impose upon investors in stocks and bonds; (2) To afford an excuse for excessive charges for freight and fares.

Calls Them Aliens.

"The fact that these manipulators are chiefly aliens who have no interest in American institutions other than the selfish one of squeezing all the money they can out of the United States, is an additional reason why public officers should intervene to enforce the laws enacted to prevent imposition upon the rights of citizens.

"The company failed to file with the Railroad Commissioners of the State of Kansas on Sept. 15, 1896, an annual statement, as required by law. Within the past week it has published a misleading statement of its condition and its first six months' income. This statement is ingeniously made to show an apparent increase of over $1,000,000 in its net income. This increase is not actual, but is made to appear by treating certain expenses as liabilities. This statement purports to give the amount of fixed charges, but ignores and does not include any interest on the $51,728,000 of its outstanding adjustment bonds. Furthermore, the company executed and filed mortgages which provide for the issuance of $50,000,000 more of bonds to be issued at the rate of $5,000,000 per year for ten years. This published statement is well calculated and seems to have been intended to keep up appearances in order to afford holders of stocks and bonds an opportunity to unload them upon the market."

JERSEY CITY'S PLAN.

Taxation Scheme Presented to the Tax Equalization Commissioners.

The New-Jersey Commission for the Equalization of Taxes met in Chancery Chambers, at Jersey City, yesterday. William D. Edwards presented in full the plan proposed by Mayor Wanser for the relief of Jersey City. As already stated, it proposes to remove the personal property of railroads in Jersey City from the State list and place it in the municipal list. This would increase the city's income from railroad taxes $162,107.57, and at the same time lessen the burden upon the railroads, because of the decrease in valuations. The local rate is only about 60 per cent. of that fixed by the State.

James B. Vredenbergh, for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, submitted evidence to show that while property owned by the company on the Hackensack Meadows was assessed at $450 a lot, adjoining property in private hands was assessed at $250 a lot. The companies will be given another hearing next Saturday.

In the afternoon the Commissioners boarded a tug and made a tour of the water front for the purpose of viewing the river and bay property owned by corporations.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—It is probable that the Reading receivers will be discharged Nov. 30.

—The Ohio Southern Railroad will be sold under foreclosure, Nov. 21.

—The St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad a year ago closed eleven stations because of the paralyzed condition of business. They will be opened in a few days.

—The Great Western protests against an order issued by Western Freight Association Commissioner Midgeley, which advances rates on potatoes, on the plea that if it is enforced 2,000,000 bushels of potatoes will rot.

—Issues of the campaign decided that work on the construction of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad which had languished, will be prosecuted with energy. By March 1, 1897, the entire line to the Gulf of Mexico will be in operation.

Installation of Dr. Stimson.

At the installation to-morrow evening of the Rev. Henry A. Stimson, pastor of the Manhattan Congregational Church, this city, the address of welcome will be delivered by Dr. H. E. Cobb of the Collegiate Reformed Church, the address of fellowship by Dr. Richard S. Storrs, pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn; the charge to the pastor by Dr. A. J. F. Behrends of the Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn; the right hand of fellowship by Dr. Lyman Abbott of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, and the address to the people by Dr. Robert R. Meredith of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn. The Rev. Anson P. Atterbury of the Park Presbyterian Church of this city, a cousin of Dr. Stimson, will make the prayer. The Ecclesiastical Council will be held in the afternoon.

NEW YACHTS TO BE BUILT.

Several Being Talked of for the Big Classes.

Now that the racing rules have been altered and the amendments finally adopted by the New-York Yacht Club, yachtsmen will begin to give orders for new boats for next season's racing. A good season's sport is expected, and several boats will be built taking advantage of the new rules.

Among these boats that are now being talked about are three schooners—one in the eighty-five to ninety-five foot class and two in the sixty-five to seventy-five foot class. Among the single-stickers there will be four for the sixty to seventy foot class. This is the class in which the Queen Mab races, and is one of the most popular in England. There may be three new ones in the fifty-one to sixty foot class, and one or two in the forty-three to fifty-one foot class. In the smaller classes, the twenty-footers will have the biggest boom, because it is from this class that the challenger will be selected to race in Canadian waters for the Seawanhaka Cup.

Some cruising yachts are being built now. A Larchmont yachtsman has ordered a cruising yawl. It will be built at Fall River from designs by A. Cary Smith. The dimensions of this boat will be: Length on deck, 46 feet; on the water line, 30 feet; beam, 12 feet; depth, 6 feet 6 inches; freeboard, 2 feet 2 inches.

Another yachtsman has ordered a houseboat. This craft is being built by Marvel & Co., at Newburg, from designs by H. C. Wintringham. It is to be a steel craft, schooner rigged, and fitted with triple expansion engines. The dimensions of the boat are: Length over all, 125 feet; length on the water line, 116 feet; beam, 30 feet; depth, 10 feet 3 inches, and draught, 5 feet. The pilot house will be 13 feet long by 9 feet wide. The deckhouse will be 34 feet by 13 feet; the forward part of this will be used as a social hall and the after end as a smoking room. These houses are to be finished in hardwood. A companionway will lead to the lower deck to a passageway which will extend through the boat. At the foot of the stairway, on the port side, will be the dining room, 17 feet by 12 feet. On the staboard side will be two staterooms of moderate size. Forward of the dining room will be two large staterooms, one on each side of the boat. These will be 15 feet by 12 feet, quite large rooms for a yacht. Forward, again, are two smaller staterooms.

Aft of the dining room will be the pantry on the port side, and a bathroom on the starboard side. Then come the engine and boiler space, aft of which are the quarters of the servants and the crews. The decorations forward will be white and gold, and the lighting will be by electricity. The engines will be of the triple expansion type, with cylinders 6¼, 10, and 16 inches in diameter, and 10 inches stroke of piston.

The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club will hold a meeting in its new clubhouse, 19 East Twenty-second Street, on Tuesday evening, and the new rules will come up for discussion. It is very probable that the draught rule will be discussed much more fully than it was in the New-York and Larchmont Clubs. All the best-known designers have been asked to give their opinions on the question, and it is well known that the arbitrary rule adopted by the New-York Club does not find favor with them. For the sake of having the rules of the different clubs uniform, it is probable that the Seawanhakas will adopt that of the New-Yorks, but they will only do this as a temporary measure, and will discuss the question fully, and finally adopt a rule that will seem fair to all.

M'KINLEY'S CANTON GUARD.

His Townsmen Will Accompany Him to Washington.

CANTON, Ohio, Nov. 7.—The people of Canton, many of whom hope to have business of an urgent nature in Washington after the 4th of March, which will require their residence there for at least four years, are preparing to move in an organized way upon the National capital. A meeting will be held early next week for the purpose of forming a regiment of 1,000 men, selected from the various campaign organizations in this city, to serve as escort to Major McKinley on his journey to Washington. The Canton regiment will also occupy the post of honor, according to a local paper, in the parade on inauguration day. The company will be handsomely uniformed and carefully drilled. The two local companies of the Ohio National Guard will lead the Canton contingent in Washington. In addition to the uniformed regiment of 1,000 there will be several trainloads of citizens from Canton and vicinity at Washington on March 4, and presumably for several days later.

Governor-elect Atkinson of West Virginia and a score of friends from Wheeling, arrived here at noon and were cordially greeted by Major McKinley. The Wheeling delegation was received by Major McKinley in his library. Major McKinley said he was moved by the call and thankful for it, and congratulated West Virginia and Mr. Atkinson on the result in that State. Major McKinley was presented with a handsomely engrossed address signed by every member of the West Virginia party.

General Manager W. R. Woodford of the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railroad, accompanied by Miss Hanna, a sister of Chairman M. A. Hanna, also called on Major McKinley this morning.

Major McKinley had a very busy morning. His personal mail was large and contained letters of congratulation from John Wanamaker, ex-Gov. Beaver of Pennsylvania, the Governors of Vermont and Rhode Island, ex-Postmaster General Key, and a daughter of President Tyler.

Two delegations called. One was the Girls' McKinley Club of Akron, the other a small one composed of the officials of Stark County, Ohio. The latter delegation brought with it a photographer, and Major McKinley good-naturedly consented to have his picture taken in a group with the officials.

Ex-Gov. L. F. Hubbard of Minnesota was a caller at the McKinley residence this noon. He said the plurality in Minnesota for McKinley would exceed 50,000. Mr. Hubbard is of the opinion that this great plurality indicates that the people of his State understood the money question thoroughly and expressed themselves decidedly and finally upon it.

The Major had two odd callers shortly before noon. They were little old women attired in black. Their faces were pale and they looked nervous, but there was a purposeful gleam in their eyes. They advanced side by side to Major McKinley and, extending their hands each in turn, sang four lines of congratulation in rhyme. This is the first experience Major McKinley has had with poets since his election, and the first congratulation he has had in song from the lips of composers.

Abner McKinley left for New-York this afternoon and does not expect to return to Canton before the holidays.

The following letter from Gen. Stewart L. Woodford of New-York was received by Major McKinley to-day:

"Flooded as you are with congratulations, I hesitate to add even a line. And yet I want to thank you for the leadership that never failed us in any crisis of the fight, and there were times when the fight was hard and your words came as inspiration. Just as you said the right things then, so your message to Mr. Hanna comes to-day, bidding the people take courage and go to work with faith in themselves and in the future. I got letters from old Confederate friends in Montgomery and Atlanta that would make your heart glad, so full are they of perfect trust in you. Lincoln and Grant kept our country one in its physical boundaries. I believe that to you is given the great privilege of welding together the hearts of all our people in the unity of a common prosperity and a common loyalty. To do this will be more than to be President, and so, with full heart, I give you heartiest congratulations."

Investigated Killday's Death.

BEDFORD, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Coroner Charles E. Birch has concluded his inquest into the cause of death of Michael Killday, who was found unconscious by the roadside near his home last Monday night. The jury found that he died from coagulation of blood on his brain. The man may have fallen from his wagon. The verdict, it is said, was unsatisfactory to the Coroner, and it is reported that he will call the attention of the District Attorney at White Plains to the case.

Mine Boilers Exploded.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Nov. 7.—The boilers at the Centralia Colliery, near Ashland, operated by the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, exploded this morning, killing one man and badly injuring four others, one of them fatally. All were Polanders except one.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

49—Newton vs. Buck. 74—Matheson vs. Campbell. 94—National Meter Company vs. City of Poughkeepsie. 96—National Starch Manufacturing Company vs. Duryea. 6—Mackie vs. Erhardt. 9—United States vs. Johnson. 10—Morris vs. Steamship Alvah. 12—Carey vs. Williams. 13—Carey vs. Mayer. 14—Brush Electric Company vs. Mount Morris Electric Light Company.

Motion Calendar.—1—Matter of Cutajar. 2—Fletcher vs. Harney Peak Tin Mining, Milling and Manufacturing Company. 3—Tuttle vs. Claflin. 4—Same vs. same. 5—Kilmar Manufacturing Company vs. Griswold. 6—Pennington vs. Smith.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

117—Fitzgerald vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railway Company. 55—McGill vs. Holmes, Booth & Hayden. 65—J. H. Mohlman Company vs. Western Assurance Company. 102—Fritsch vs. Metropolitan Storage, Warehouse and Van Company. 5—Gibbons vs. H. L. Judd Company. 111—Dolz vs. Vasquez. 115—Irvesi vs. Union Railway Company. 60—Boston Safe Deposit and Telephone Company vs. United Lines Company. 56—Pacific vs. McCullop. 85—Richards vs. Wilson. 103—Dickerson vs. Bogg. 101—Hurst vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 105—Dutton vs. Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. 110—Smith vs. Greenhut. 54—Jayne vs. Scribner. 20—Hudson River Pulp and Paper Company vs. H. H. Warner Company. 113—Tucker vs. Scott. 18—United States ex rel. Morrison vs. New-York and Texas Steamship Company. 32—United States vs. Adams. 57—Mooney vs. Concordia Loan and Trust Company.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 64 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

45—Mulvana vs. Steamship Anchoria. 141—Wittiker vs. Tug C. P. Raymond. 163—Brock vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. 164—Campbell vs. same. 170—Matheson vs. Schooner Jennie E. Righter. 160—Cortis vs. Steamship Lucania. 171—Cornell Steamboat Company vs. Canalboat Ed. Mullin. 129—Young vs. A Cargo of Bricks. 181—Anderson vs. Steamship Cuba. 182—Standard Oil Company vs. Canalboat J. J. McCullom. 183—Cornell Steamboat Company vs. Tug C. E. Evarts. 184—American Sugar Refining Company vs. Steamship Sandfield.

STATE COURTS.

New-York Calendars—Adjourned Until Tuesday, Nov. 10.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—For the hearings of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—People, &c., vs. American Steam Boiler Insurance Company. 2—Richards vs. Richards. 3—Megill vs. Magic Introduction Company. 4—People, &c., vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company. 5—Bevins vs. Keith. 6—Parker vs. Emmons. 7—Matter of Weber Piano Company. 8—Harrington vs. The Mayor, &c. 9—Turner vs. Eames. 10—New-York and Westchester Water Company vs. Central Trust Company. 11—Matter of Jacocks. 12—Cruger vs. Phelps. 13—Mulford vs. Gibbs. 14—Bell vs. Fuller. 15—Guthbert vs. Third National Bank. 16—Kovan vs. Baker. 17—Rosenberg vs. Wrightman. 18—Matter of Harlem Casino Company. 19—New-York Building Loan Banking Company vs. Fisher. 20—Manhattan Railway Company vs. Arras. 21—Enos vs. Buck. 22—People, &c., vs. Merrill. 23—Kaufman vs. Berlin. 24—Shaw vs. Baldwin. 25—Townsend vs. McCleery. 26—Magrew vs. Lewis. 27—Matter of Dempsey. 28—Matter of Clark. 29—Rennie vs. House. 30—People ex rel. New-York University, &c., vs. Sohmer. 31—Bradley vs. Gebner. 32—Corbin vs. Staples. 33—Clute vs. Broadwell. 34—Caffee vs. Lange. 35—Galligan vs. Breslin. 36—Hamilton vs. Hamilton. 37—Ross vs. Hinsdale. 38—Robinson vs. Robinson. 39—Braker vs. Osborn. 40—Steel Rail Supply Company vs. Chir. 41—Niles Tool Works Company vs. Dale. 42—Matter of East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street. 43—Nicholls vs. Granger. 44—Matter of Lyon. 45—Wellenkamp vs. Wellhart. 46—Picken vs. Lilly. 47—Stiller vs. Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn. 48—Same vs. Brooklyn Savings Bank. 49—Same vs. South Brooklyn Savings Institution. 50—Same vs. German Savings Bank. 51—Clarkson vs. McCracken. 52—Macauley vs. Halpin. 53—Matter of Killerlane. 54—McGown vs. McGown. 55—Lawson vs. Lawson. 56—Hawkins vs. Hawkins. 57—Cornell vs. Sawyer. 58—Dazian vs. Lichtenstein. 59—Washington Life Insurance Company vs. Ames. 60—Bondy vs. Smith. 61—Bowery Savings Bank vs. Stimmel. 62—McKim vs. McKim. 63—Johnson vs. Battzer. 64—Richardson vs. Gerli. 65—Einstein vs. Althof. 66—Milholland vs. Hamilton. 67—Enos vs. Buck. 68—The Preservaline Manufacturing Company vs. Heilman. 69—Propper vs. Propper. 70—Straus & Co. vs. Reynolds. 71—Richards vs. The Richards Company. 72—New-York Commercial Company vs. Earle. 73—Harris vs. Wadsworth. 74—Palmer vs. American Press Association. 75—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. McGown. 77—People, &c., vs. Mutual Benefit Life Association. 78—Matter of Tierney. 79—Matter of Blanchard. 80—Matter of Dickson. 81—Matter of Knickerbocker. 82—David Stevenson Brewing Company vs. Ferrara.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Motions.—1—Matter of Prospect Avenue. 2—Matter of Commissioners of Estimates. 3—Northwestern Masonic Aid Association vs. Simpson. 4—Gardner vs. Devin. 5—Senling vs. Senling. 6—Lincoln vs. Lincoln.

Demurrers.—181—Bangs vs. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company. 260—Henrequee vs. Sterling. 261—Same vs. same. 163—Ernst vs. Elmira Municipal Improvement Company. 250—Post vs. United Life Insurance Association. 212—Blun vs. Wolf. 268—Higgnis vs. Tefft. 283—Perkins vs. Montgomery. 294—Same vs. same. 288—Quincey vs. Clapp.

Preferred Causes.—3441—Butler vs. Doyle. 3691—People, &c. vs. Loew. 3825—Washington Belt vs. American Central Insurance Company. 3276—Commonwealth Insurance Company vs. Barker. 3280—Van Beuren vs. same. 3675—Kenyon vs. Schulze.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Special Term, Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—2828—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Society for the Prevention of Crime. 3476—Matson vs. Matson. 1869—Pontefract vs. Leavy. 3534—Wallace vs. Wallace. 3388—Ellis vs. Jacob. 3528—Marrell vs. Hart. 3144—Consolidated Electric Company vs. Atlantic Trust Company. 2609—Hess vs. Pickering. 3337—Schmalacker vs. Wallace. 2251—Stokes vs. Stokes. 2340—Hume vs. Hume. 2836—Appleby vs. Appleby. 3425—Hattenbach vs. Schuer 3472—Henly vs. Dwyer.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3604.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1530—Bliss vs. Hornthal. 1528—Auffmordt vs. same. 1529—Whicher vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Adjourned until Nov. 11.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Branch.)—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney McIntyre for the People.

1—Thomas Lynch. 2—Emil Martin.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Preferred Causes.—9190—Sann vs. H. W. Johns Manufacturing Company. 8645—Devlin vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 8261—Humphreys vs. Lemon. 8577—Olsson vs. Campbell. 5956—Ernst vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 9530—Gunst vs. Gunst. 8913—Bostwick vs. Bostwick. 9095—Mayer vs. McWalters. 9195—Midifies vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 7639—Hart vs. The Mayor, &c. 9060—Isler vs. Doubleday. 9773—Cors vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 8852—Curran vs. McKelvey. 9091—Slavek vs. Hughes. 9131—Lynch vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 9289—Kirkegaard vs. Bergman.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Trial Term, Part III. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., and V., for trial.

3896—Joelson vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 3915—Sheen vs. Fox. 3971—Rouse vs. Finegold. 3976—Brandt vs. McAdams. 3979—Rouse vs. Finegold. 4050—Riverside Bank vs. Swift. 4103—Siemes vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 3166—Richardson vs. Mayer. 2775—White, Potter, Paige Manufacturing Company vs. Gilmore.

Highest number reached in regular call, 5093.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term.—Day calendar to be called in Trial Term, Part VII., Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X., for trial.

2901—Hotopp vs. Huber. 4039—Steiner vs. Fourth Presbyterian Church. 3987—Doushkess vs. Burger Brewing Company. 9844—Smith vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 4232—Norris vs. Malcolm Brewing Company. 4265—Commercial Bank of Milwaukee vs. Avery. 4420—Bavarian Star Brewing Company vs. La Porte. 2954—Hunt vs. Ottinger. 4077—Clemens vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3118—Smith vs. same. 3008—De Royas vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 4486—Collins vs. Broderick. 3743—Granniss vs. Coler. 4151—Muldoon vs. Ashworth. 4212—Russell vs. Sellew. 4214—Wallace, Muller Company vs. Valentine.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Sedgwick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term, Part X.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers — Fitzgerald, S.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Courtlandt De B. Pinney, Charles D. Valentine, Thomas F. Mulvany, Charles S. Cohn, Margaret Hanly, Christian Deninger, Moses Kind, Otto Genstorf, Amalie Koth.

At 2 P. M.—Frank D. Bunce.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1110—Contested will of John B. Haskin.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Trial Term, Part XI., Supreme Court—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:45 A. M.

Contested Wills.—1225—John H. Schneider. 1219—Henry Klein. 1172—Jane Wood. 1197—John W. Miller. 1205—James O'Connell. 1189—Michael Murphy. 1229—Mendel Levin. 1236—Telaske Albrecht.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens in Room 12 City Hall at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens in Room 20 City Hall at 10 A. M. Case on.

1193—Strouse vs. Wellstrattor. 1309—Kuhne vs. Crow Leverich Company. 512—Jackson vs. Stuart. 553—Cosgrove vs. Forty-second Street and Manhattanville, &c., Railroad Company. 3183½—Wheatfield vs. Beal. 492—Sloane vs. Kimble. 2309—Post vs. Leathreim. 463—Levin vs. Stein. 464—Sumber vs. same. 465—Panitz vs. same. 466—Leopold vs. same. 472—Michel vs. Ahrens. 324—Pashinska vs. Sella. 1041—Teprowitch vs. Kobe. 2883—Rosenthal vs. Fargo. 275—Geitelsohn vs. Citizens' Savings Bank. 2523—Saltzman vs. Northrup. 194—Sweeney vs. Dennison. 196—Doll vs. Popper. 200—Hoffman vs. Smith. 206—Dattelbaum vs. Columbia Fire Insurance Company. 527—Smith vs. Panama Railroad Company. 530—Toch vs. Sadlier. 536—Izzolo vs. Sun Printing and Publishing Company. 540—Dudley vs. O'Brien. 584—Hall vs. Bat. 589—Piser vs. Levy. 1058—Leonard vs. Butler Manufacturing Company. 1060—Hagadorn vs. Ridgway. 1062—Hallanan vs. Hackett.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Van Wyck, C. J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Case on.

741—Gallagher vs. Lanchanton. 468—Bernstein vs. Rosenberg. 578—Jacobs vs. Helman. 901—Frankel vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 902—Clark vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 911—Spellissey vs. Torney. 926—Stewart vs. Johnson. 1072—Fenton vs. Town. 1123—Spitzer vs. Nassau Newspaper Express Company. 1267—Reading Braid Company vs. Stewart. 907—Arns vs. Wustenberg. 651—Thomas Wylie Litho Company vs. Morris. 1287—Sire vs. Kemp. 866—Zuggerwein vs. Epstein. 889—Waehle vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. 732—Dilg vs. Kupfer. 1234—Burns vs. Chadwick. 542—Schaefer vs. Bell. 326—Carroll vs. Stein. 894—Schribner vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1076—Farmer vs. Stachelberg. 1086—McCloskey vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1131—Le Couver vs. Journal of Finance. 1132—Disielkoen vs. Plumb. 1135—Hays vs. Plant. 1138—Townsend vs. Auld. 1144—Studevant vs. Andrews. 1146—Kashuk vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1222—Manda vs. Wells-Fargo Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens in Room 15 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1380—Long Island Marble and Granite Company vs. Day. 322—Walschonsky vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 818—Richman vs. McManus. 953—Toplitz vs. The Kingsbridge Company. 962—Von Dohren vs. Muller. 1002—Powell vs. Merrill. 1014—Bowles vs. Wolf. 1032—Susskind vs. Berkowitz. 1038—McCarthy vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. 830—Isaacson vs. Fromme. 665—Schram vs. Barrett. 1022—Clason vs. Nassau Newspaper Company. 339—Williams vs. Wilson. 1393—Alfred E. Owens Company vs. Asch. 1394—Young vs. Asch. 1395—Manhattan Shoe Company vs. Asch. 347—Flynn vs. Neil. 358—Manhattan Electric Light Company vs. Lynch. 365—Curran vs. Sexton. 366—Goddard vs. Sexton. 374—Chamberlain vs. Bulmer. 400—Feigenblatt vs. Rosenfield. 408—Churchill vs. Wagener. 410—Export Lumber Company vs. Northrup. 413—Hess vs. National Cash Register Company. 415—Barber vs. Parrott Last Works. 429—Wilson vs. Voss. 438—Schoemaker vs. Harley. 456—Callahan vs. Way. 513—Weickert vs. Schmidt.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Conlan, J.—Opens in Room 19 City Hall at 10 A. M. Short causes. Calendar clear.

3180—West Virginia Paper Company vs. Ramie Fibre Company. 3025—Hastings vs. Rushmore. 3355—Talkenberg vs. Vermeister. 3053—Apgar vs. The Archer Company. 2932—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company vs. Noble. 3231—Gentles vs. Weil. 3100—Franklyn vs. Otto. 3296—Fancher vs. Shipman. 3446—Ravatan Dry Dock Company vs. Gibbons. 3364—Haug vs. Klein. 3438—Lehman vs. Wallner. 1910—Sanford vs. O'Connor. 3551—Merchants' National Bank of Plattsburg vs. Wood & Parker Lithographing Company. 3406—Stover vs. Rhuel. 3244—Tamsen vs. The Saalfield Publishing Company. 3425—Dreeben vs. Levy. 2791—Lehmair vs. Van Horne. 3382—Rosenthal vs. Balenzweig. 3108—McCreery vs. Borkel. 3285—Berbling vs. Ritz. 3435—Stark vs. Schlosser. 3331—Corwin vs. Mercury Printing Company. 3332—Same vs. same. 2949—Biringer vs. Haar. 3511—McCurrash vs. Kimball. 3461—Hoffheimer vs. Langenzen. 3400—Petrucci vs. Bannon. 3503—Wartheim vs. Schram. 2310—Rowitser vs. Plummer. 2511—Simon vs. Horowitz.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar 1402.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.

1—William O'Brien. 2—Joseph E. Hart. 3—Edward Thatcher. 4—Walter C. Harvey. 5—John Dalton. 6—John Gavit and Walter Cassidy. 7—Leon Salomon. 8—Martin Mowskowsky. 9—William Johnson. 10—Pasquale Cimnera. 11—Nicola Scardini. 12—George S. Crane. 13—Harry Hawley. 14—Pasquale Cimnera. 15—Nellie Newton. 16—John Madden. 17—Frank L. Reimert and William H. Gale. 18—Andre Merce.

Pleadings.—1—Henry Flynn. 2—William Galvin. 3—Walter R. Wilmarth and Peter Finan. 4—Peter Cunningham and Eugene Maloney. 5—Daniel O'Brien, Michael McDonald, and John Nelson. 6—James Conover, Frank Fretti, and Frederick Rapuzzi. 7—John Bennett. 8—George Thompson. 9—George Williams. 10—Charles Darlington. 11—Sandy Gilbert and John Williams. 12—Joseph Mendicino and Frank Pendrill. 13—Ernest Wood and George White. 14—Edward Schumann. 15—Michael Shannon. 16—John Murphy. 17—Paolo Randazza. 18—William Palmer. 19—Jeremiah Murphy. 20—Charles McCabe. 21—James Lewis. 22—Robert Stuart. 23—John Smith. 24—John Murphy. 25—Edward Gallagher. 26—David Cohen. 27—Celia Fineberg. 28—John Kerschner. 29—Alfred Herzog. 30—Benjamin Bretschneider. 31—Ida Westermeir. 32—Timothy Roche.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Martine for the People.

1—Patrick Smith. 2—James Kelly and John Bradley. 3—George R. Palmer. 4—William Sullivan. 5—Isaac H. Mesick. 6—Joseph Chemowsky. 7—Abraham H. Goodman. 8—James Mulligan. 9—John Dolan. 10—Charles Yost. 11—Salvatore Dilorenzo. 12—Paul Klugier, Jr. 13—Louis Gross. 14—William Zahn. 15—Jefferson Saunders. 16—Arthur Benson. 17—Samuel Feinberg. 18—Burton Stein. 19—Morris Rosenfeld.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—Peter McNally. 2—John F. Norton. 3—Michael Morrissey. 4—John J. O'Brien. 5—Herman Baer. 6—Tom Yin Kim. 7—Christian Petriarchi. 8—Patrick McLaughlin and James F. Cunningham. 9—Edward Green. 10—Thomas Murphy. 11—George Black. 12—Michael Thompson. 13—Albert De Freest. 14—Joseph H. Sanderson. 15—Clara Amann. 16—Sarah Belfen. 17—Max Blau. 18—Herbert Schlichter. 19—Thomas P. Gale. 20—Harris Feinberg. 21—Ah Dio. 22—Joseph Sheehan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Weeks for the People.

1—Killian Michael. 2—Antonio Morano. 3—Hugh Kennedy. 4—William Gunther. 5—Abraham M. Sharkansky. 6—Julia Barringer. 7—Edward Roth. 8—Charles A. Moffatt, Edward A. Moffatt, and Emma Booker. 9—John Gillick. 10—Edward Cook. 11—Edward Callahan. 12—Patrick O'Connell. 13—John Jonas.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Notice: There will not be any calendar until December, 1896.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Dykman, J.; Part II., Smith, J.; Part III., Gaynor, J.; Part IV., Osborne, J.; Part V., Goodrich, J.

Nos. 5200, 807, 2662, 2077, 5628, 5680, 5627, 5597, 2609, 411, 5889, 2784, 2458, 5947, 4875, 2231, 2762, 5865, 2266, 2889, 2629, 528, 2768, 2880, 5456, 2734, 2920, 2928, 2931, 2936, 2528, 1484, 2757, 5773, 5539, 2749, 2568, 5774, 1064, 2626, 742, 1584, 1086, 5802, 5572, 2783, 2914, 2917, 2641, 2525, 2702, 2792, 2445, 2875, 2854, 2922.

Highest number reached on regular call is No. 2940.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Keogh, J.

Demurrers.—Nos. 768, 769, 770, 771, 772.

General Calendar.—Nos. 782, 787, 760, 696, 763, 133, 718, 678, 732, 839, 729, 743, 726, 680½, 749, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783.

COUNTY COURT—Hurd, J.

Civil Calendar.—Nos. 297, 256, 278, 260, 295, 243, 243½, 545, 136, 249, 272, 281, 205, 207, 207½, 298, 225, 561, 191, 268, 264, 117, 89, 221, 222, 286, 194, 206, 189, 208, 169, 83, 160, 215, 152, 32, 198, 562 to 586, 229, 292, 550, 519, 517, 587, 551, 651, 652, 653, 545, 556, 557, 555, 558.

COUNTY COURT—Aspinwall, J.—Criminal calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—Abbott, S.

The Wills of Thomas J. Pritchard, James Sample, Herman Otto, Margaret Rorke, Mary Ryan, John Harper, Andrew J. Hulse, Ludwig J. Lyon, Benjamin T. Carman, Joseph Wechsler, Euphemia M. Tredway, and Helen Dean.

The Accounting in the Estate of Anna Otto, (motion,) Herman Ringe, Christian Claus, and Sarah A. Watson.

The Estate of Martha Raike.

Contested Calendar at 10:30.—No. 68, will of Emma Punton.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New-York City.

—GEORGE S. WEAVER, JR.—Schedules of George S. Weaver, Jr., coal dealer, at 317 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, show liabilities of $18,277; nominal assets, $14,273; actual assets, $7,341.

—JOHN DAVID.—George Freifeld has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for John David, liquor dealer of 414 East Seventy-first Street, by Judge Schuchman of the City Court, on the application of Catherine Metzel.

—WOOD AND PARKER LITHOGRAPHING COMPANY.—The Wood and Parker Lithographing Company of 67 Fifth Avenue made an assignment yesterday to Benoni Lockwood, Jr. Deputy Sheriff Henning has been in charge of the place for the past ten days on claims which aggregate over $14,000. Thomas Jolly is President and Charles F. Bridge, Secretary. The company has a capital stock of $50,000, and has been in business more than four years. The liabilities are reported to be $30,000, and nominal assets, $60,000, chiefly on plant.

—FRANCIS E. HINCKLEY.—The Sheriff received an execution yesterday against Francis E. Hinckley of 18 Wall Street, in favor of Joseph A. Sleeper, Jr., for $6,185, the amount due on a note made by Mr. Hinckley in Chicago, on Feb. 26, 1895, payable six months after date, which was delivered to Rodney M. Whipple, who transferred it to Mr. Sleeper. Mr. Hinckley, in his answer, claimed that it was an accommodation note, secured by 200 shares of stock of the Green Mountain Mining Company, and that the stock has never been accounted for or applied as a credit on the note. Mr. Hinckley came here from Chicago a year ago.

Out of Town.

—BENNETT NATIONAL BANK.—Controller Eckels appointed P. W. Strader receiver of the Bennett National Bank of New-Whatcom, Washington, yesterday.

—THE JOHN HOBERG COMPANY.—The John Hoberg Company made an assignment Friday. The liabilities of the company are $25,000, and the assets about $60,000. About twenty-five men have been employed by the company, which manufactured toilet paper.

—INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION COMPANY.—John Allen, Secretary and Treasurer of the International Commission Company, announced yesterday that he would close out a part of the business. When questioned about the report that the concern had suspended, Mr. Allen said it was not true. The business would be continued, but on a somewhat limited scale. The company has branches in several of the interior cities of this State and in Canada.

Judgments.

ANDREWS, Charles S.—Third Avenue Railroad Company 248
BARTON, James J.—J. Hamilton Hunt... 192
BERGSCHWENGER, Johannette—Karl M. Wallach $3,167
BLOOM, Nathaniel—Albert L. Arey...... 70
BOHLEN, Henry J.—The John T. Huner Company 211
BURKE, Edward—Metropolitan Street Railway Company 120
CANARY, Thomas—Robert F. Gillin...... 134
CHUENEMANN, Charles A.—Fannie Westheimer 175
CLARK, Farley, and another—Henry Maurer & Son 89
CONDON, Terry G.—A. Smith Edwards.. 78
FELDHUSEN, George—Samuel and Louis A. Streit 94
DEVLIN, Michael—Augustus W. Colwell. 194
FORT PLAIN AND RICHFIELD Springs Railway Company—Cora Morris. 222
FOTI, Nicola and Philomena—James E. March 147
GAFFNEY, James P.—The H. B. Claflin Company 161
GLATZ, Joseph—Arthur V. Briesen and another 1,946
GROTE, Herman G.—Peter Van Name and another 75
HART, George S.—Metropolitan Street Railroad Company 1,066
HENDERSON, George and William—Albert B. Rook 32
HEYMAN, Adolph—Freeman Strait 216
HINCKLEY, Francis E.—Joseph A. Sleeper 6,185
HITCHCOCK PUBLISHING COMPANY—James Nixon 115
HOCHSTIM, Max—Louis Greenbaum...... 65
KEYLAHER, Michael—Adrian G. Hegeman 244
KLEINMANN, Emanuel, and others—William Greenough 940
LINDSEY, B. Abbott—Ridgewood Ice Company 211
MARIANO, John—The Knickerbocker Ice Company 340
MARSH, Samuel—Charles P. Rogers...... 133
MASS, Henry—Lucas L. Van Allen...... 72
MUNCH, Adam—Moniter Iron Works.... 286
NAISAWALD, Louis C.—William H. Nichols 381
POUCHER, George W.—William Kreienberg 290
RAND, Thomas B., and others—Chatham National Bank 3,047
REYNOLDS, Henry M.—Jacob W. Kahn.. 65
SCHAUM, Leopoldine—Equitable Gas Light Company of New-York........ 106
SCHIMEL, Philip—Claudius F. Beatty.... 34
SICA, Joseph—Frank E. Iapping 848
SIMPSON'S—William H. and Peter Van Name 1,090
STEINFELD, Solomon, and another—Samuel S. Goodman 382
STUART, Henry T.—Henry A. Ritchie.... 86
THE UNDERTAKERS' MEDICINAL Supply Company, (corporation)—Aaron D. Davidson 89
TIMAYENIS, Telemaque T.—George R. Vernon and another 2,928
TURNER, Lucy E.—Christian Pabst...... 413
VETTER, George F.—Ranney Refrigerator Company 165
SAME—W. F. Whitney Chair Company... 121
WEHLE, Charles—Patrick and Ann Dunn 906
WETZEL, Christine—James A. and Eugene T. Woolf 529
WITTMAN, George—Hyman and Henry Sonn 313

MONEY MADE EASILY.

Henry B. Wilson May Profitably Sell His Award of Brooklyn Bonds.

Henry B. Wilson, until recently a printer and publisher at Lowell, Mich., may gain a tidy little sum of money from the post-election wave of prosperity. Mr. Wilson has a modest office at 16 Broad Street, in the door of which is "New-York Stock and Grain Exchange, Incorporated," over his name, but he is not a member of any Exchange. He was a bidder, however, for gold-bearing 3½ per cent. Brooklyn city bonds, and was awarded $1,879,000 at from 100.37 to 101.10. He did not "put up" one cent, and has until Nov. 10 to make his first payment. Mr. Wilson expects to dispose of his award at a good profit before then. He has desk room with Abraham White, who, with utter independence of capital made $50,000 by bidding on the last issue of Government bonds.

Thought the Tombs Was on Fire.

A rumor that the Tombs was on fire brought a crowd of several thousand people to the corner of Franklin and Centre Streets at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, an alarm having been turned in from that corner. The streets about the prison were soon filled with an excited throng. Upon investigation, however, it was found that the tar roof of 14 Franklin Street had caught fire, but it was easily extinguished with a bucket of water. Owing to the large number of fire trucks in the streets about the prison, it was some time before the crowd found out the mistake. A few persons who had friends confined in the prison rushed excitedly to the door of the Tombs and demanded admission.

Parted from Their Children.

Agent Deubert of the Gerry Society, armed with a warrant, went to 22 Broome Street yesterday morning and took from their beds the three children of Michael Evers, who are eight, ten, and twelve years old, respectively. An anonymous letter had been received by the society stating that the children had been neglected owing to the drunkenness of the parents. The parents protested, and said they were able to take care of the children, and were soon going to move to Brooklyn. Magistrate Crane, however, committed the children to the Sisters of St. Francis. The parents propose to take legal action to get back their children, and pleaded with the Magistrate with tears in their eyes not to part them from the little ones.

Killed on Board Ship.

Capt. Lyons of the ship St. David, which arrived yesterday, 138 days from Hiogo, reported that on Sept. 8, S. Nagaia, thirty years old, an able seaman, native of Japan, fell from the main topgallant yard to the deck, and was killed. The body was buried at sea.

STARTLED BY A RUNAWAY.

Horse Rushes Along Lenox Avenue—Many Narrow Escapes.

A horse attached to a meat wagon belonging to the Palace Meat Market, 308 Lenox Avenue, became frightened last night by being jostled against by another wagon belonging to the same firm, and, jerking his head out of the headstall, started on a wild run down the avenue.

The streets were crowded with women and children, many of whom were almost hit by the mad animal. Policeman Herrick of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station ran after the horse. When the animal reached One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, it attempted to turn the corner, and in so doing tipped the wagon and fell.

The wagon, when overturned, came within a foot of striking a little girl who was trundling a doll carriage up the avenue. Had it not been for a passer-by who pulled her out of harm's way the child would probably have been killed.

The horse, which in its fall had broken the harness, got up and ran another block, where it was caught.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. on "Our Duty Toward the Discontented;" evensong at 8 P. M., (seats free,) Rev. A. N. Henshaw will preach.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St.—Holy communion at 11 A. M. Preaching by Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., at 4 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, BOULEVARD, CORNER 71st St., Rev. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Morning service at 11 o'clock; evening prayer, 8 o'clock; Sunday school at 10 A. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. A large choir of children. Public invited. Donations of shoes solicited, especially for children between six and eight years.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.—SUNday, Nov. 8, 1896, at 11:15 A. M., lecture by Prof. Felix Adler at Carnegie Music Hall, corner of 57th St. and 7th Av.; subject, "To What Extent Does a Society for Ethical Culture Take the Place of a Church?" All interested are invited.

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IN DEFENSE OF ARMENIANS

CRITICISM ON F. HOPKINSON SMITH'S TURKISH INTERVIEW.

The Great Body of Armenians Are Not Revolutionists—The Sultan's Motives for the Massacres—Attitude of the Missionaries.

F. Hopkinson Smith's vigorous defense of the Sultan and sharp attack on the American missionaries in Turkey, published in last Sunday's Herald, has stirred up much discussion among those who have lived in the Sultan's domains. A gentleman who has resided many years in Constantinople and is thoroughly acquainted with the people, in a letter to THE NEW-YORK TIMES comments upon the interview.

In the interview, Mr. Smith stated that the existing sentiment in favor of the Armenians was ill advised. There are 100,000 Armenians in Constantinople, he said, and every one is an Anarchist and plotter at heart. He believed they should be kept out of the United States. He asserted that in Constantinople an Armenian bureau was established for the sole purpose of manufacturing news for English and American consumption. He said he knew that the Armenians had been responsible for every so-called outrage committed against them in Turkey. For years they had plotted and schemed against the Turkish Government.

"It is their nature to plot," he continued. "They have to-day the same rights in Turkey as any people of foreign religion. They want to govern the country."

The Sultan was praised by Mr. Smith for his defense of his country and of law and order.

"There is not a missionary in Turkey," he said, "who is not a sympathizer or a revolutionist at heart. They despise the Mohammedan religion and the Turkish people. The missionary element in Armenia, with headquarters at Robert College, have taught the Armenian all about American liberty and have given them an education far ahead of their needs. Consequently the Armenians are proceeding with their plots in the full confidence that they will be recognized and supported not only by missionaries but by the Christians throughout the civilized world."

Mr. Smith said he believed that, had it not been for the attitude of missionaries in Turkey many of the outrages would not have happened. The stories of willful mutilation of bodies of Armenians he denied. There never was any danger for Americans in Constantinople.

Mr. Smith's remedy for the troubles between the Turks and Armenians was to let the Sultan alone and allow him to manage his own affairs, and "to keep English and American pathos mongers out of it."

In reply the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES says:

"Mr. Smith furnishes an excellent illustration of what happens when men originally prejudiced against missions and fascinated by the glamor which certain writers have cast over Mohammedanism, go to Constantinople, spend a few weeks, dine and wine with Turkish officials, foreign merchants and diplomats, make a hasty visit to Robert College, read a popular history of Turkey, and come away thinking that they understand the situation. Such men always make stupendous blunders, and Mr. Smith is no exception. Take as an illustration his remarks about Robert College. It is on the Bosposus, not in Pera. It is not a 'stronghold of missionary influence.' It has never received a foot of land from any Sultan, and, so far as I know, and I have been for years intimately acquainted with its affairs, has never received a cent from the Sultan's private purse.

"To parallel Mr. Smith's statements, what would New-Yorkers say of an Englishman who should place Columbia College on the Battery and make it the headquarters for Mr. Moody's evangelistic work and a beneficiary of Boss Tweed? The President and professors of Robert College are Christian men, but they are educators, not missionaries.

Missionaries Oppose Revolution.

"With regard to the missionaries themselves, Mr. Smith sensibly advertises his ignorance. Throughout these years they have had great sympathy for the Armenians in their oppression by the Turkish Government, but they have never had any sympathy with the revolutionary movement. On the contrary, they have done their best to oppose it, and have repeatedly been threatened by the revolutionists because of opposition to their schemes. Instance after instance could be given of this, and Mr. Smith cannot name a single man or woman who has given the slightest countenance. He speaks of Mr. Knapp as on trial for such sympathy. The charges against him, presented by the authorities at Bitlis, were pronounced by the English Consul there as utterly absurd, and the fact that they have never been pressed in Constantinople in any form shows that the Government itself has no confidence in them.

"To call the missionaries 'revolutionists at heart, is a most atrocious libel. Equally absurd is the statements that they have practically 'dictated the policy of the United States Legation.' Imagine a company of ministers dictating to Gen. Lew Wallace, George H. Boker, and Oscar S. Straus! Naturally, missionary affairs have taken up considerable time, but if Mr. Smith will go to those gentlemen, he will learn that it has been not so much on the ground of philanthropic and religious work as on the basis of the rights of American citizens, secured to them by treaties. Minister Terrell is the only Minister that has ever been in Constantinople who has come in conflict with them.

Revolutionists Are Russians.

"As to Mr. Smith's opinion of the Armenians, it is very much like the opinion of Americans that would be formed by taking Gov. Altgeld as a type. There are bad Armenians. The whole revolutionary movement is an absurdity and a crime, but it should be clearly understood that the Armenian revolutionists are not Turkish Armenians, but Russian Armenians. The men who attacked the Ottoman Bank were every one of them Russians. The one sole revolutionist in Sassun who furnished a flimsy pretext for the massacre there, which was a fact, notwithstanding Mr. Smith's denial, was a Russian. The only revolutionist that the Turkish police ever succeeded in cornering was a Russian, in Marsovan. It is certainly within bounds to say that the entire Armenian people, who are natives of Turkey, have been from the beginning, and are to-day, opposed to any such scheme as that of the revolutionists.

"It is significant that the man who, of all others, represents the best elements in the Armenian people, the late Patriarch of Constantinople, Ismirlian, was open and strong in his opposition to and denunciation of the whole revolutionist movement. It is absolutely false to say that 'the 100,000 Armenians of Constantinople are Anarchists.' It is true that the Armenians have some unfortunate characteristics, but no more than other Oriental races. They are not one whit more tricky than the Greeks, and their general standard of morality is fully as high, if not higher. In the interior, under ordinary circumstances, Turks and Armenians live side by side on friendly and even cordial terms, and repeatedly during the past year Turks of the better class have given succor to the terrified victims of the mob and the soldiers.

"How, then, is it that they have been singled out for such wholesale slaughter? That opens up a large question, and I can only state that no one can understand it who has not lived in the country, not merely visited the seaboard cities. For more than twenty years I have made a careful study of the situation, and am convinced that the personal and national character of the Armenians are no more the cause of these massacres than they are of the silver movement in this country. They have been throughout the tools and the victims of powerful influences which they could not in the slightest control. Mr. Smith's statement that they started the troubles is absolutely erroneous, but to go into detail would take altogether too long. If he will take the time to read the English Parliamentary Blue Books, he will find what the English Consuls think, and if he will consult the missionaries, he will learn what men and women think who are of better education than himself, and whose character for truth has never yet been questioned by any who have known them.

Responsibility for the Massacres.

"Who then is responsible for the massacres? That, too, is a large question, and a full answer would require a survey of Turkish history since the treaty of Berlin. In brief, however, it must be said that the immediate responsibility rests upon the Sultan himself. A remoter though not less real cause is found in the Russian policy. To any one who knows how closely Abdul-Hamid II. has throughout his reign dictated the most minute affairs of his empire, Mr. Smith's statement that he 'stopped the massacres as soon as he knew of them,' is absurd. It is simple fact that in every instance the local officials have been in constant telegraphic communication with the palace, and it is the universal testimony of the soldiers and Kurds that they have acted under direct orders from Constantinople, and that means the Sultan and no one else.

"It is the belief of those on the ground most competent to know, including some at least of the foreign Ambassadors, that the attack on the Ottoman Bank was plotted by the Turkish Government, and that the men entered the bank only on receiving official assurance of protection to themselves. It is openly claimed that the Patriarch Ismirlian was deposed and exiled not merely because he so ably defended the interests of his nation, but because he furnished the most effective check to the revolutionists.

The Sultan's Motive.

"It is, of course, a natural question why the Sultan should thus cut off his best resources. The reason undoubtedly lies in his belief that the Christian element within his empire and the Christian powers around it were gradually crowding the Turk and Islam out, and in a fit of desperation he has taken this course to frighten if possible both his subjects and his neighbors into letting him alone. Undoubtedly this seems unreasonable to some, but not to those who have examined most carefully the history of the various massacres at Scio, in Syria, Kurdistan, and Bulgaria.

"It would be interesting to have Mr. Smith's authority for his characterization of the Sultan as the 'most just and liberal-minded monarch of Europe.' He says 'I know.' Has he come into personal relations with him?

"The worst part of Mr. Smith's statements is when he protests against receiving these poor people to our country or helping to relieve their suffering in their own land. Remember, it was their land centuries before the Turk ever came to it. Still worse is that clause appealing to us not to 'make martyrs of these devils.' It is difficult to understand how an American can make such statements. The Armenians are not devils, and there have been many cases of as genuine martyrdom as have been known in the history of the Christian Church. Undoubtedly, Mr. Smith is right in his statement of the devotion of the Turk to his religion. He is not right, however, when he says that they 'are quite as fanatical as the Turks.'

"There is not much use, however, in going further. The whole interview is such a series of misstatements and perversions of fact that the most charitable supposition is that Mr. Smith, like some others, has been so intoxicated by the courtesies of Turkish officials that he has lost the power to recognize character or virtue in anything non-Turkish."

FUND FOR ARMENIANS.

Churches and Theatres in Various Cities Asked to Contribute.

The Armenian Relief Association, whose headquarters are at 203 Broadway, is taking active measures to raise a fund for the relief of the sufferers from the Kurd and Turkish outrages. The officers of the association are: Chairman—J. Bleecker Miller; Secretary—Nicholas R. Mersereau; Treasurer—Charles H. Stout; General Secretary—Herant Mesrob Kiretchjian; Executive Committee—J. Bleecker Miller, Ludlow Ogden, the Rev. Dr. C. W. E. Body, Henry H. Man, Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin, Robert G. Hone, Charles H. Stout, and Nicholas R. Mersereau.

Willis Arden Foster, who represents the association, said yesterday that he desired to correct a rumor that had got out to the effect that there was an intention of bringing over to this country the 2,500,000 Armenians. There was no intention whatever of doing so, but it was desirable to help the Armenians to get into the mountains and into their ancient castles, where they would be able to protect themselves against Kurds and Turks.

It is desired that Nov. 19 and Nov. 22, respectively, should be known as "Armenia Day," and letters to this end have been sent to 425 churches, 135 Young Men's Christian Associations, and 50 theatres in 135 cities in New-York State, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Rhode Island, Maine, New-Hampshire, and Vermont. The churches and Young Men's Christian Associations are asked to request every member of their Sunday schools and associations to give 1 cent each, handing the money to the Superintendent on Sunday, Nov. 22, the receipts to be forwarded to the Treasurer of the Armenian Relief Association, Charles H. Stout, cashier of the National Bank of the Republic, 2 Wall Street, New-York.

The fifty theatrical managers have been asked to give a certain percentage of their receipts on Nov. 19. Messrs. Hoyt and McKee have tendered the use of Hoyt's Theatre on Dec. 10, for a special entertainment to be given on that evening. The best talent will be provided.

MISS WILLARD ARRIVED HERE.

She Talked of Her Work Among the Armenians in France.

Miss Frances E. Willard, President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, was a passenger on the American Line steamship St. Paul, which arrived here yesterday morning. She is in this city as the guest of Mrs. E. J. Demarest, the well-known temperance advocate, at her home, at 21 East Fifty-seventh Street. She will go at once to St. Louis to attend the Woman's Christian Temperance Union convention this week.

"I shall be in this country six months," she said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "and have been absent just six months with Lady Somerset. It is our custom to spend half the year together in this country, and the other half in Europe. But Lady Henry won't come over this time. She is too busy with the Armenian question and other issues. I hated to leave her, in view of the Armenian crisis, but my presence is needed here. We had a very pleasant time during the Summer bicycling through England, Scotland, and France. It was while we were riding through Normandy that we heard of the latest Armenian horrors. That was the latter part of September, when the Constantinople riot had just broken out, and we decided to go at once to Marseilles and see what we could do. I never before in my life saw such heartrending scenes as I witnessed among those 200 or 300 men. They had been compelled to flee without money and without clothes. They were tramping the streets in misery. They had nothing to eat, and no steps were being taken to help them. A franc was given to them at times, but it did not do any good for so many men. What little food was given to them they couldn't eat because they are not used to it. They demand bread as hard as bricks and lots of onions and garlic.

Lady Henry and I at once set about helping them. We provided food, cooked as they liked it. Then we arranged to send them to this country. We had no idea that the port regulations would keep them out. The agent of the vessel we chartered said he would have no trouble getting them in; that he had sent over shiploads of immigrants and knew how to manage it. So we felt satisfied that everything would be all right. I am so thankful that the good people of this city acted with so much Christian charity toward those poor, helpless creatures. I want to thank them all.

"Just before I left England Lady Henry got word that three thousand Armenians had fled from Constantinople into Bulgaria and were in Varna. The wholesale massacres are likely to break out at any time—the process of killing and despoiling is going on all the time. The six powers, which seem to be the six impotents, are doing nothing, and it is left for the people themselves to take care of the question. We hope to get the people of England and this country so thoroughly aroused that they will compel some action. Lady Henry's work is doing vast good. Meetings are being held all over England. Subscriptions are coming in, too. As soon as news of our being in Marseilles got to London we received piles of telegrams offering us every assistance. I believe that after a while perhaps we may be able to arouse the Christian people of the world to action."

Miss Willard will make a report to the St. Louis Convention of her work abroad, particularly about the Armenian question. She is accompanied by her secretary, Miss Alice Gordon.

At the meeting of the Armenian Committee, held at 121 East Fifty-seventh Street yesterday afternoon, Miss Willard told of her efforts in co-operation with Lady Henry Somerset to relieve the sufferings of the Armenians.

LOOKING FOR THE PRIZE

ANOTHER BATCH OF MOTTOES FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Phrase Makers Tried to Think of a Worthy Effort for the Paper That Only Gives the News That's Fit to Print.

The avalanche of suggestions for a new motto to replace "All the news that's fit to print," now made use of by THE NEW-YORK TIMES, continued through yesterday, the closing of the contest.

The prize of $100 stimulated unusual interest, and set busy brains to work to coin the sentence that will stand as a model of terseness and comprehensiveness.

The competitions came from every part of the broad land, from the cities and from the farms, from the office, the factory, and the homes, from rich and poor, young and old. The selections given are simply samples. To print all would prevent THE TIMES from printing the news that so many are writing about.

But in awarding the prize a competent and impartial judge will give all suggestions a conscientious reading and thoughtful comparison each with the other and with the original motto, "All the news that's fit to print." Whether the best phrase out of the many thousands received is better or worse than the one now in use, its author will receive the prize money.

THE TIMES will continue the motto column as long as the original and worthy suggestions hold out. It may be for many days yet.

Among the latest received are:

"Pure, Patriotic, Progressive," the contribution of a Broadway reader, and another one sends, "We print the news the public needs to read."

A lady from Lexington Avenue has this:

"The embodiment of Truth, Purity, and Justice."

A Detroit (Mich.) reader enters the contest with "Nothing too good for our readers."

From this city comes:

"News that's good we never stint,
News that's bad, we never print."
"Whatsoever things are fitting,
Honest, and of good report."

Here's one from Florida, and from a lady, too:

"Good Americans deserve good Times."

Ozone Park sends an idea:

"Wide-awake—Educational—Moral
for
Home—Office—Factory."

Acrostics seem to be a favorite form with many contributors. Here is one from Cincinnati:

"Truthful,
Independent,
Modest,
Enterprising,
Steadfast."

From the same city comes another suggestion that has much force:

"A truthful press makes a truthful people."

"Tempus fugit—Time flies,
Read THE TIMES and be wise."

"All commercial, political, intellectual, National, social news clearly, intelligently told."

"To THE TIMES! To THE TIMES! For the useful truth."

"An educator containing progressive, reliable, complete, and best news fearlessly," is from a Pittsburg reader, while one from Buffalo sends:

"All the news—clean, concise, correct, comprehensive."

Brooklyn sends many efforts, many of them of merit. Here is a handful that came from the same mailbag:

"A pure and perfect mirror of the world's daily life."

"All the news that's fit to be read."

"Careful, thoughtful, complete."

"THE TIMES trades freely in raw material; manufactures without shoddy, and defies competition."

"Cultivated, careful, and clean."

"A repository of news, and an exponent of politics, literature, and art."

"A clean, correct, complete newspaper."

"Comprehensive, cultivated, and clean."

Others read:

"All news complete and clean—a sign of THE TIMES."

"THE NEW-YORK TIMES—the embodiment of truth, purity, and justice."

"Only the best is good enough for us."

"To keep up with the times, read THE TIMES."

"THE TIMES tells you what's new, clean, wise, and true."

"THE TIMES for all times."

"The greatest friend of truth is THE TIMES."

"Know all things and read THE TIMES."

"Truth without sensation, news without indecency, country above party, honor with righteousness."

"The news in its entirety, conditioned by propriety."

"Sound in views, clean in news."

"Neat news in a nutshell."

"Correct information, logical deductions, and suitable publications."

"Reliable news, common sense, fit reading."

"The paper for everybody from the schoolboy to the President."

"Authentic, comprehensive, interesting, discriminating; protects public morals."

"Prints the truth;
Avoids sensation;
Greatest paper in the Nation."

"Refreshing, respectable, and reliable; that's THE TIMES."

"The best, the very best, and nothing but
the best
in
NEW-YORK TIMES—

"The news that's worth knowing you'll find in THE TIMES."

"THE NEW-YORK TIMES—
Dictionary of thought and cyclopaedia of News."

"Newsy, Enterprising, Wide-awake, Young, Observant, Readable, Keen, Truthful, Independent, Matchless, Entertaining, Sound."

"All the news fit to use."

"All that decent people want in a newspaper."

"The best argument for journalistic purity, truth and alertness."

"Better have a paper people want than have a paper that wants the people."

"News without nonsense,
Facts without stint,
Truth without lies."

"Current, accurate, and interesting news from here, there, and everywhere."

"Absolutely
All the news,
Political fairness,
Cleanest reading."

An "Old Kentucky Democrat" writes that he would like to indorse THE TIMES'S check for $100 by reason of the following:

"Only news that's proper to read."

"THE NEW-YORK TIMES—
Pure in tone,
Absolute in fact,
Boundless in range."

"What TIMES says is so."

"The news of all the world fully, decently, ably presented."

"Scholarly, instructive, moral in news, politics, and literature."

"A clean and wholesome record of news throughout the world."

"News we do not publish is better out of print."

"Perennial copyright of supremacy in news, ethics, progress, and patriotism."

"The searchlight of American journalism."

"Virtue, veracity, and progressiveness."

The readers in Troy are alive to the interesting subject. A few of them are as follows:

"N-orth
E-ast
W-est
S-outh."

"The latest events, cleanly presented, fairly discussed."

"A dignified journal and a bright, clean newspaper."

"All news that's right to read,
Editorials fair indeed."

From Wilkesbarre, Penn., comes:

"A true chronicle of past, a correct recorder and critic of present, and a safe guide of future."

"We print facts, not fictions;
The clean, not the unclean."

"Full of news for the public good," is from a Gaylordsville (Conn.) correspondent. A half dozen other competitors from Connecticut follow:

"We print it all; what more?"

"If it's news, we have it."

"Never say a foolish thing."

"THE TIMES we print for the people of the times."

"Full of news for the public good."

Cambridge, Mass., Harvard's home, is on hand, with "To-day's life, to-morrow's hope."

"The best of our time recorded for all time."

"Its merits manifold;
Better than gems of gold."

From Newark, N. J., comes:

"Loves country,
Hates dishonesty,
Speaks the truth,
Fears no man."

"At touch of THE TIMES indecency hides, truth takes courage."

"THE NEW-YORK TIMES
For
All times,
Morning, noon, or night."

"The truest, cleanest, most progressive, least sensational, best home paper."

"An honest, newsy, progressive, instructive, clean paper."

"Truth, purity, intelligence, patriotism, and the Golden Rule."

"The advance guard of the public good" is from Baltimore, Md.

A Grainsville (N. Y.) lady sends:

"Look for what you ought, you'll find what you should."

Auburn, N. Y., sends several:

"Conscientious, clean, and concise."

"The news weighed, and not found wanting,"

Are examples from that place.

A Watervliet (N. Y.) reader thinks this about right:

"The news, clean and prompt; discussion fearless and fair."

A Philadelphia thinker sends:

"NEW-YORK TIMES unfolds the truth and enlightens the mind."

"Choice news and just views," is a contribution from Providence, R. I.

From Reading, Penn.:

"The people want all clean facts; we print them."

"For reason, faith, and conscience ever striving."

"All the news that's worth the telling."

"A newsgatherer and not a talebearer."

"The news—not amplified, but purified."

"The news; not only to print the right thing at the right time, but, more difficult still, to leave unprinted the wrong thing at the tempting moment."

"Truth in heart; truth in word; truth in deed."

"News for the million, scandal for none."

"All we say we do, we do do."

"Everybody's newspaper; nobody's scandalmonger."

Yonkers has a patriotic competitor. His phrase is:

"Fearlessly champions the pure, progressive spirit of patriotic American manhood."

THEIR MANY CLERKS DINED.

Hanover Bank's Officials Celebrate Sound Money's Success.

The officers of the Hanover National Bank entertained the bank's staff at dinner at the Murray Hill Hotel last night. Covers were laid for eighty-five persons.

The bank's officers intended to give the dinner the night of the sound-money parade, but as several of the clerks had to return to the bank that night after having paraded, it being the last day of October, it was decided to postpone the dinner for one week, and so it was enjoyed last night.

All of those who attended the dinner favor sound money, and the gathering was more or less in the nature of a jollification over the success of the cause for which they all worked.

Secretary W. L. Oliphant acted as toastmaster, and among those who were present were Cashier William Halls, Jr.; Assistant Cashier William Logan, Second Assistant Cashier William J. Lighthipe, and City Manager Nelson A. Reynolds.

The table was profusely decorated with flowers, the most conspicuous of which was the great yellow chrysanthemum, such as was worn by thousands in the big parade.

When the coffee was served, Toastmaster Oliphant congratulated all present on the result of the election, told of the pleasure that it was to have the men together for mutual enjoyment, and thereafter, from time to time, called on his fellow-officers to respond to toasts. The glee club did its share of the entertaining, always being assisted in the choruses by the other diners. At the conclusion of the evening a vote of thanks was given to the bank's officers.

FOR NON-CATHOLIC MISSIONS.

Effort to be Made to Explain the Church Doctrine.

Nearly all the preliminary work has been accomplished for the inauguration of the series of missions to non-Catholics in this city and vicinity, which will be begun a week from to-day, to be continued during the Fall and Winter months.

A mission to Catholics will be given in the Church of the Sacred Heart, Mt. Vernon, beginning with to-day and continuing through the week. At the expiration of that period the first of the non-Catholic missions will be held in the same church for another week, and then the scene of action will be transferred to this city. The purpose of these missions is to explain the Catholic doctrine and to disseminate a better knowledge of the teachings of the Catholic Church. The missions in this city will begin on Nov. 29 at the Church of the Holy Rosary, on East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.

A musicale and tea was held under the auspices of the Ladies of the Altar Society of the Church of the Sacred Heart, Mount Vernon, yesterday to introduce to non-Catholic women the Sisters of Mercy and their various methods of mental, moral, and physical training at St. Joseph's Academy, South Third Street, Mount Vernon. The entertainment, given exclusively by the pupils of the academy, consisted of vocal and instrumental selections, exhibitions of elocutionary talent, and the trial scene from Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice."

TOOK A QUARREL TO COURT.

The Congregation B'nai Jacob Has Serious Factional Difficulties.

There is serious trouble among the residents of Third Avenue, Brooklyn, who belong to the CongregationB'nai Jacob, whose synagogue is in Twenty-third Street, on account of jealousy between the Cohen and Harris factions.

The Cohen faction wants to elect Benjamin Frankel, Jacob Frankel, Israel Rogil, Isaac Solomon, Simon Shirk, David Shirk, Jacob Feldman, Abraham Sukerich, Max Barnett, Jacob Louis Barnett, Simon Frank, Frank Luptin, Isaac Naint, Israel Leitz, and David David members of the congregation, but the Harris faction claims that all of the persons named are too old and infirm for membership in their synagogue, and that they could be too easily persuaded to do as they were bid by the opposition.

Morris Shirk, who is opposed to the election of the persons named, has obtained a temporary injunction preventing their election, and yesterday the hearing on a motion to make the injunction permanent was adjourned by Justice Van Wyck for one week.

Boston's Mayor in Brooklyn.

Mayor Josiah Quincy, with Park Commissioners Stratton and Pratt of Boston, Prof. Sargent of Harvard, and Park Commissioner Stiles of this city, visited Brooklyn yesterday. They called upon Mayor Wurster in the City Hall, and were met by Deputy Park Commissioner Palmer and President William Berrie of the Union League Club. The party was then driven to Prospect Park, which the visitors inspected. Then they went to Bensonhurst. They returned to the city and were dined at the Union League Club. They next were driven to Forest Park, in Queens County. The Bostonians will go home to-day.

Mistook Him for an Embezzler.

George J. Curtis, Assistant Librarian of Congress, was a passenger on the American Line steamship St. Paul, which arrived yesterday from Southampton. While traveling in Switzerland, Mr. Curtis was twice mistaken by the police for an embezzler from Montevideo, for whom they were looking, and on each occasion was subjected to the indignity of arrest. When the St. Paul arrived at her dock, Mr. Curtis slipped away, avoiding the newspaper reporters. It was understood that he went direct to Washington.

THREE PARTIES IN JERSEY

NATIONAL DEMOCRATS INTEND TO STAY TOGETHER.

They Seek to Reform the Entire Democracy—Assisted by Divisions in the Republican Party.

TRENTON, Nov. 7.—New-Jersey started in the repudiation business in 1894, when it repudiated the race-track politicians by electing a Republican Assembly by a plurality of 23,829.

It repudiated the conspiracy to steal the Republican Senate by electing a Republican Assembly by a plurality of 26,721, and at the same time sent a solid delegation to the House of Representatives by a plurality of 48,478.

The people expressed their disgust at the frauds and scandals revealed by the Senate investigating committee in 1895 by electing a Republican Governor, the first in thirty years, by a plurality of 26,900, and a Republican House of Assembly by 27,689.

The people repudiated the attempt of silver men to carry New-Jersey or part of it by giving a plurality to the Republican Electors of 86,000 or more. When it is remembered that New-Jersey gave to Cleveland, in 1892, a plurality of 14,974, and that the gold-standard Democrats polled 6,000 votes, it shows an expression of more than 100,000 votes against the silver issue. This is more than one-third of the total vote cast in New-Jersey.

The analysis of last Tuesday's vote shows that this enormous plurality represents the climax of the repudiation feeling which has been growing more intense every year in the State since the passage of the coal combination bill.

Democratic Perplexities.

The future of the Democratic Party in the State is likely to be fraught with difficulties that will try the patience of those who seek to reorganize the party. The remnant of the party that held together in this last campaign and stood for Bryanism in all its phases contained in its personnel men who have been conected with all the acts during the past four years that have called out the disapproval of large majorities of the people of the State.

Every well-known Democrat who was active for Mr. Bryan and the Chicago platform was in some way or another connected with the passage of the coal bill, the race-track laws, and the scheme to control the Senate, and not a few figured in the exposures made by the Senate Investigating Committee.

The National Democrats have an organization which they declare is to continue for the reconstruction of the party. Ex-Senator H. D. Winton of Bergen County is Chairman of the State Committee of the National Democratic Party. He and his colleagues aver that theirs is the only orthodox Democratic organization, and that Col. E. Livingston Price and his coadjutors are to be repudiated, and that they were the irregular organization, insomuch that they rejected the platform of the State Convention.

The enormous increase in the Republican plurality came from the dissatisfied Democrats. It was not expected that the Palmer and Buckner vote would indicate the strength of the sound-money Democrats in New-Jersey, for at least four-fifths of them voted for McKinley. The enormous shift of 100,000, as it is indicated by the Democratic plurality of 1892, has been overcome by the Republican plurality of 86,000 in 1896.

These figures indicate that about anywhere from 50,000 to 75,000 Democrats voted for McKinley, and it is on this condition that the Sound Money Committee intends to continue its existence and stand boldly on the position that it is the true Democratic State organization.

The Organization Leaders.

This gives the leadership to ex-Senator Winton of Bergen County, R. B. Lindabury of Somerset County, Attorney General John P. Stockton, Thomas B. Curley of Camden, and A. B. Carlton of Elizabeth, and men of that character, who represent clean Democratic politics. The work that confronts these men is of enormous proportions. They have the enormous Republican plurality to overcome. They will be antagonized by the Bryan Democrats, who will fight them at every step. They will have no encouragement to offer those in the party, excepting the satisfaction of being devoutly patriotic.

There is, however, this much to encourage the Democrats. The Republicans will elect in 1899 a United States Senator to succeed James Smith, Jr., that promises to be one of the bitterest fights ever seen in the State of New-Jersey. The fight is now on, and, in all the counties where there were Senators elected last Tuesday, there was a contest made between the several factions for supremacy, and this United States Senatorial fight in Middlesex, Monmouth, and Union Counties brought on considerable internal strife.

The fight is between John Kean of Union County, Gov. Griggs of Passaic County, and Franklin Murphy of Essex County. John Kean has twice attempted to reach the Executive Mansion. He will not attempt again to secure recognition by a popular vote, but he has built up a machine throughout the State which can be turned to good account in a Senatorial fight.

Kean and Sewell Together.

John Kean stands very close to Gen. Sewell, and he will have the benefit of his prestige. All the counties in South Jersey are counted safe for Kean. Gov. Griggs, during the recent campaign, paid considerable attention to all of these South Jersey counties, in the hope of stimulating his friends to action in the coming contest.

Franklin Murphy, who is Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and who contested with Gen. Sewell last year for the United States Senatorship, is to try again. He has come into the fight believing that the contest between Kean and Griggs will become so sharp that there will be a chance for a compromise candidate. Gov. Griggs is assisted by Vice President-elect Garret A. Hobart, and he will have the benefit of Mr. Hobart's influence. While the situation as it is now does not indicate that there are two rival machines in the State of New-Jersey, the prospects are that within the next year there will be, and it will be Griggs against Sewell. Mr. Hobart will stand by Griggs in such a division.

Franklin Murphy is leaning to the Griggs-Hobart end of it. This was made very clear at the recent mass meeting held in Newark. When Mr. Murphy introduced Garret A. Hobart, he took particular pains to emphasize that Mr. Hobart was, by reason and ability, the foremost citizen of the State of New-Jersey. This was considered as a direct declaration against Senator Sewell.

It will be this fight that will probably demoralize the Republican Party in the State, and the Democratic citizens who have assisted the Republican Party will be disgusted with factional fights, and return again to the Democratic Party, particularly when a new organization is secured and good Democratic citizens are leaders in that organization.

Oil in the United State Pipe Line.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Nov. 7.—The last of the injunctions obtained against the United States Pipe Line Company, the competitor of the Standard Oil Company, was dissolved to-day by the Vice Chancellor, and the United States Pipe Line Company commenced pumping oil from Bradford, Penn., to Hampton, N. J., this morning. This is the first occasion upon which the company has been able to use their pipe lines running across the State of New-Jersey since they were laid two years ago.

Boys Played with Dynamite.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 7.—Thomas Connolly, aged fifteen, was killed last night by the explosion of a dynamite cartridge thrown into the air, at the corner of Union Park and Albany Streets, by Stephen Murphy, aged thirteen. The boys of that neighborhood had found a can of cartridges, and were using them as playthings.

B. Altman & Co.

To-morrow, Monday,

Upholstery Dept.

3d Floor.

LACE BED SETS.

Embroidered Muslin	$3.90, 4.75
Irish Point,	7.50, 8.50
Renaissance,	24.00, 29.50
Marie Antoinette,	22.50, 27.50

LACE CURTAINS.

Renaissance,	3.75, 8.50, 12.75 pr.
Irish Point,	3.90, 4.75, 6.25 pr.
Brussels,	16.50, 22.50 pr.

Designs and estimates submitted for Interior Draperies, Furniture and Wall Covering, Window Shades, &c.

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Avenue.

DEPOSITORS TALK OF FRAUD

Disappearance of Cash in G. P. Bissell & Co.'s Hartford Bank.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 7.—Depositors in the defunct banking firm of G. P. Bissell & Co. are talking of an investigation and criminal prosecution of the two partners, A. H. Olmsted and Charles H. Colt. John Hooker, J. G. Calhoun, and Percy S. Bryant have been appointed a committee to see what can be done.

The capital of the firm was $45,000, of which A. H. Olmsted held $30,000 and Colt $15,000. Olmsted owes on capital account $18,500, secured by stock in the Hartford Light and Power Company of not much value. Colt owes $10,000 on capital account, secured in part by good collateral. Olmsted's fifty-thousand-dollar house, on Elm Street, is in his wife's name, as is all other property which can be found.

When the bank failed, Olmsted had overdrawn his personal account $7,500, and the total amount of overdrafts is $35,000. Among the bank's assets are seventy-two one-thousand-dollar bonds of the Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Company, worth perhaps $25 per share, and 168 one-thousand-dollar second mortgage bonds of the same company.

Receiver Taintor has said that he can only institute criminal proceedings against the partners on the capital account. He has declined to make public a list of the depositors.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S REPORT

An Improvement in the Manner of Handling Accounts.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Inspector General Breckinridge of the army, in his annual report, shows that accounts of disbursing officers, aggregating over $72,000,000, have been examined during the year.

Recommendations to avoid an unnecessary number of entries and needless handlings of the same sum, and reporting it over and over again, have been followed out, and a great improvement is noticeable.

The National homes for disabled soldiers are in fine condition, and reports from them show no decadence anywhere. The fourteen arsenals and armories of the army indicate that the officers in charge display excellent judgment in the administration of affairs.

In the report of the inspection of the National Cemetery at Lexington, Ky., it is stated that "The Confederate dead still lie in the trenches where they were buried after the battles of Perryville and Mill Springs, uncared for. To make the cemetery National in the true sense, I strongly recommend that these bodies be moved and reinterred beside those against whom they fought in the nearest National cemetery, and the care of the Government extended to all alike."

The colleges at which military instruction of army officers is given are declared to be in flourishing condition and accomplishing useful results.

THE TIBER A TERROR.

After Sinking One Ship, She Nearly Runs Down Another.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Nov. 7.—The steamer Tiber, which sank the three-masted schooner Maggie off this harbor last night, drowning thirteen people, nearly sank another schooner at midnight last night near Cape Spear, three miles from the scene of the sinking of the Maggie.

The crew of the second schooner experienced the greatest difficulty in attracting the attention of those on board the steamer. They burned flares, shouted lustily and resorted to every device possible to make the presence of the schooner known, but without avail. Finally, as a last resort, the mainsail was let go and allowed to drop with a crash.

The noise made by this procedure must have attracted those on board the Tiber, for she immediately altered her course and passed within twenty feet of the schooner.

A magisterial inquiry into the Tiber collision is proceeding to-day. It is reported that warrants have been issued for the arrest of the Tiber's Captain, mate, and lookout man when they arrive at Sydney. No bodies have been recovered from the schooner Maggie, the vessel that was run into and sunk by the Tiber.

Light on Lupeneck's Murder.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 7.—Joseph Lupeneck, a young society man and student at Hudson Academy, was murdered two weeks ago. The gold watch and a sum of money known to have been in the possession of the murdered man were missing, and the police laid the crime to footpads. William Clark and William Dempsey, two well-known young men of this city, went to Akron last Friday on a visit. Yesterday they quarreled, fought, and were locked up. Clark, soon after the arrest, asked for an interview with the Chief of Police at Akron, and confessed to him that Dempsey was the murderer of Lupeneck. It is believed jealousy prompted the murder.

Peanut Crop Short.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 7.—The peanut crop of Virginia and North Carolina is far below the average, the yield averaging only twenty-eight bushels per acre. The quality of the crop is also below the average.

B. Altman & Co.

Offer in BRIC-A-BRAC Dept.

3d Floor.

The latest examples of Modern Art in English, French and German Porcelains. Bronzes, Clocks and Clock Sets. Curio Cabinets, Onyx and Marble Pedestals, Dutch Silver, Enamels, Miniatures and Ivories. Novelties in Art Pottery.

Monday and Tuesday, exceptional values in Rich American Cut Glass.

Bowls,		
	8 inches,	$3.90
	9 inches,	5.50
	10 inches,	8.85
Berry Dishes,		
	7 inches,	$3.45
	8 inches,	3.90

Celery Trays, $3.85.
Bon Bon Dishes, $1.45.
Carafes, from $1.75 to 3.75.

Also an assortment of fancy shape Olive Dishes at correspondingly low prices.

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Ave.

PRANCING STEEDS IN LINE

THE ANNUAL AUTUMN PARADE OF THE TANDEM CLUB.

Smartly Gowned Women See the Start—Many Handsome Turnouts—A Drive to the Claremont.

The Autumn parade of the Tandem Club took place yesterday, and a crowd of spectators, mostly smartly dressed women, was on hand at the Park Casino in the afternoon to see the start.

There are not many tandem teams in town—T. Suffern Tailer says there are only nine—and accordingly the annual turnout is an event of considerable interest. Mr. Burton Mansfield, Secretary of the club, sent out invitations several weeks ago for the members to be on hand at 2:45 P. M.

There never was a finer day for the parade, and the balmy weather had the effect of bringing out some of the drivers without their overcoats. Only six teams were on hand. William H. Erhardt and Charles H. Robbins were ill, while John H. Schults was unavoidably detained. Oliver H. P. Belmont sent a telegram of regrets.

The teams arrived at the Casino in fine style. There was a sharp contest, it seemed, between teams and drivers as to which should be the smartest. T. Suffern Tailer, President of the club, drove a superb turnout, with Jester, his bay horse, leader, and the chestnut Joker as wheel horse. Mr. Tailer wore a fawn-colored Newmarket and a rather "sporty" pair of mixed trousers. His tie was a white silk Ascot, ornamented with a big diamond horseshoe.

A. C. Bostwick's leader, Miss Black, and wheel horse, Miss White, pranced up the driveway in good shape. Mr. Bostwick wore a black frock coat, dark trousers, white Ascot tie, and pin. He wore no overcoat. R. S. McCreery's team consisted of the leader, Mongledye, a bay, and Majulli, a sorrel, as wheel horse. Mr. McCreery also wore a frock coat, with no overcoat. Francis D. Beard had the sorrel, Peacock, and the bay, Lordship, as his leader and wheel horse, a particularly spick and span team. Mr. Beard's waistcoat was white, as was his big four-in-hand tie. His checked trousers were of the "sporty" order.

Charley Pfizer's leader was Shirley, a bay; Shandygaff, a seal brown, was his wheel horse. Mr. Pfizer's attire consisted of a cutaway coat, dark, mixed trousers; a four-in-hand white tie, with blue stripes, the only variation from the pure white worn by the others. Lemuel E. Wells's leader was Chaudius, a black, and his wheel horse Milton, a bay. Mr. Wells wore a covert coat and plum colored, mixed trousers. All the drivers wore silk hats.

Mr. Weekman was Mr. McCreery's guest, and was on the seat beside him. Messrs. Burton Mansfield, E. Hinman, and C. S. Phillips were the guests of Messrs. Pfizer, Beard, and Miller. The other drivers were alone.

The drivers started at 3 o'clock in the following order: Messrs. Tailer, McCreery, Pfizer, Wells, Bostwick, Beard. The route was to the One Hundred and Tenth Street exit of the Park, and up Riverside Drive to Claremont. There was no regular order for the return. All the rigs were basket work roadcarts, with red mountings and trimmings.

Peters Charges Criminal Libel.

It transpired in Hoboken yesterday that Timekeeper John Peters of the Hamburg-American Steamship Line was not discharged, as previously stated, but was suspended pending an investigation of charges made by Carl Clement and Josef Wolf. They alleged that Peters had issued pay slips to fictitious laborers, and kept the money drawn from the paymaster on that account. Wolf says he signed the papers as a witness. Clement says he paid Wolf $275 on the pay slips specified, and Wolf alleges that he paid the money over to Peters.

Peters yesterday swore out warrants against Wolf and Clements for criminal libel. The warrants had not been served up to a late hour last night.

New Tracks in Hoboken.

The Hoboken Railroad, Warehouse and Connecting Company, which last Summer was restrained from laying tracks through Hudson and Eleventh Streets, Hoboken, to connect a track already laid along the river front with the New-Jersey Junction Railroad, carried the matter to the Supreme Court. That court decided Friday that the objectors, John J. Devitt, Richard Tallon, and Leon Abbett, had no standing, because the deeds of their property contained a reservation, giving the sellers the right to lay tracks in the street whenever they desired. The company began work Friday night, and yesterday the tracks were completed and the connection made.

Sunday
November 8-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Three
Pages 17-20

ELECTION NEWS IN LONDON

At Last the Britishers Get a Fairly Clear Idea of Our Politics.

BISMARCK STILL TELLING SECRETS

His Last Disclosures Create Much Intensely Bitter Resentment in Germany, Austria, and Russia.

A CROWN FOR "THE KING OF FRANCE."

Dimensions of Mr. Ogden Goelet's New Yacht, Details of Her Structure, and the Story of the Launch.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The Presidential campaign in the United States which closed on Tuesday has been a liberal education to the present generation of Englishmen. Scores of them have now a tolerable insight into our electoral system where one had the barest notion of it before. I suppose it can be said with safety that never in her history has England been so deeply interested in an election in another country, and the London papers are still amazed at the enterprise which led them to compile tables and give columns of special dispatches and comparative comment to the final results. They had never done anything like it before. As for the effect of the result itself, the business classes here fully reflected the joy which thrilled New-York and all the East.

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Apprehensions Caused by the Trusts.

Most Englishmen who are not in business began by rather sympathizing with Mr. Bryan, despite the free silver plank, on general politico-social grounds; but toward the close of the campaign they came to comprehend that it was a choice of evils, and that Mr. McKinley was the lesser of the two. When the final news came, there was practically no dissent in the British press from the view that the best thing had happened. As I have often said before in these dispatches, however, the English Liberals, and, for that matter, most of the Tories too, take the gloomiest possible view of the power which trusts, railroad combinations, and other monopolies wield in America, and they are predisposed to believe that a revolution is coming every time any political excitement is manifested. The action of the Coal Trust, for example, in raising the price of coal 6s. per ton in September has been more discussed here than any other American event of recent years, and I have been continually asked about it by men who imagined that it would necessarily lead to violence and civic convulsions.

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Waiting for Light from Salisbury.

A year ago this week Lord Salisbury's Guildhall speech was supposed to be an epoch-making utterance, yet the only visible change brought by the past twelvemonth in the Levant is that many thousands of Armenians who were alive then are dead now. There is a very general impression, however, that important changes, up to the present invisible, are about ready to be proclaimed. M. Hanotaux, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, was evidently not in a situation to disclose any of them this week, but the fact that he avoided all mention of Egypt was promptly taken as a sign of his comprehension that negotiations were pending which imposed silence upon France concerning the subject she habitually talks about when the Eastern question is discussed. Interest now centres on the chance that Lord Salisbury may have revelations to make at the Guildhall on Monday night. Some approach to definiteness we are certain to get, for Lord Salisbury has less talent in the direction of empty word-spinning than any other Foreign Minister known to history. Already we know that an abandonment of Cyprus is no part of his present plans, and it seems equally clear that England's position in Egypt is at least not going to be submitted to European opinion. Undoubtedly the tendency of the past month's events has been to strengthen England's hands, and to put up the price of her favors, and no doubt the consciousness of this will be manifest in Monday's deliverance.

Bismarck Betrays More State Secrets.

What Prince Bismarck humorously described as "the quacking in the duck-pond over the splash of a stone I have thrown into it," has in the last few days taken on a graver character. It must have been a serious business, indeed, which kept the German Chancellor at home, closeted with the Kaiser and his chief Ministers, while the Chancellor's brother, Cardinal Hohenlohe, lay dead in Rome. This gave rise to a report that Bismarck's prosecution had been resolved on, but every one knows, on second thought, that such action is impossible. Count Herbert Bismarck, who turned up in Paris at the beginning of this week, confided to his friends, however, that prosecution of The Hamburger Nachrichten was not unlikely, and that in consequence his father would print what further disclosures he had to make in a Vienna paper. Two days later The Neue Freie Presse contained an article which was immediately recognized as inspired by Bismarck. It declares that in 1875 Alexander II. wrote an autograph letter to Bismarck saying that the Russian army was restless after twenty years of peace, and wanted to fight somebody, and asking if Germany would stand aloof if Russia attacked Austria. The story goes on to aver that Bismarck virtuously resisted these advances, with the result that the Czar arranged a compact with Austria about the Ottoman Empire, and let his army loose against the Turk instead of against Austria itself. All this is told with such circumstantial detail, and is supported by so many collateral facts, that it occurs to nobody to doubt its truth. The excitement it creates in all three empires is greatly heightened by the understanding that much more matter of the same sort is coming.

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Bismarck's Excuse for Treachery.

Count Herbert Bismarck defends his father's action, so I hear from Paris, on the ground of the ex-Chancellor's just rage at seeing the German Empire, which he himself made, now going to pieces as the effect of stupid, amateur mismanagement. Young Bismarck says the Kaiser has now hardly a friend left among the German Princes. Some of them he has offended personally, others politically, and as for the German people, every time a new election is held it is discovered that the Social Democrats have doubled in numbers. On the other hand, the young Grand Duke of Hesse, who is the brother of the Czarina, and who, like his sister, is devotedly attached to his aunt, the Empress Frederick, is forming a kind of princely cabal against William, with the idea of curbing his authority and forcing him to consult the federal rulers before he acts in important matters, such as the selection of a Chancellor or the settlement of diplomatic questions. Through the influence of the Grand Duke and of the Czarina, Russia has already begun restoring to their old importance the legations she maintains among those minor German Courts which Bismarck now regrets he did not wipe out at the creation of the empire, since they are used to foment particularism and to undermine the supremacy of Prussia.

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Rejoinder of the German Liberals.

Such is the Bismarckian view, and, so far as the Kaiser's relations with his fellow-sovereigns go, there is only too much truth in it, but the German Liberals deny all else. They say that if Germany is really in danger of being deserted by her allies and crushed between Russia and France, Bismarck's ingrained falseness and the chicanery which he displayed while he controlled her foreign affairs explain why she now has no friends. To make an evil matter worse, they add, he must now shout from the housetops all the delicate secrets of his official career, simply because his swollen egotism is wounded by the young Czar's failure to make a pilgrimage to Friedrichsruh. The Bismarckian allegation that this visit was in the Czar's original programme, but that the Kaiser, when they met at Breslau, persuaded Nicholas to abandon the idea, is officially disputed, but it obtains very general credence in Germany. From what Herbert Bismarck said in Paris, it seemed likely that there would be further disclosures on this point as well as others. Since the Count's hurried return to Berlin, however, he is reported as repudiating most of the things he undoubtedly said in the French capital. Rumors are in the air that he has fallen under the grave suspicion of being the person who informed his father of the breaking off of the Russo-German compact in 1890. This suspicion is based on the fact that he remained in the Foreign Office after his father's dismissal and was one of the very few men who knew of that transaction. It is possible, therefore, that he, at least, will be prosecuted, and if he is nobody will mind it much.

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An Affront to the French Republic.

The marriage of the Duc d'Orleans has been lifted from the commonplace by a remarkable incident which cannot but cause diplomatic friction between Vienna and Paris. Nothing was thought in the latter city of the fact that a great number of the chief noble families of France went to Vienna for the ceremony. It was accepted as only another of the harmlesss demonstrations which these relics of mediaevalism are fond of making. Care was taken that the French Ambassador should quit Austria for a holiday on Monday last, so as to avoid any official awkwardness, and that was all. But the Duchesses and Marchionesses who accompanied the Orleanist pilgrimage to Vienna had a surprise up their sleeves in the shape of a big, sumptuous crown, made on an early French model. It has the Bourbon lily as the decorative motif, and at the top is a huge diamond, suspected by some to be the Regent diamond itself, and described by all observers as rivaling the best known of Europe's Crown jewels. When they presented this pretty toy to the bride she spoke of it as "the crown of France, which, please God, my husband will some day wear." The Duchesse de Luynes came out of the room trembling with gratified excitement, and repeated Maria Dorothea's exact words to the Parisian journalists who were waiting to get details of the ceremony. The reproduction by them in Paris of this significant phrase has caused the official papers of Vienna to make a shuffling denial of its accuracy, but this is discredited by the fact that the bride wore the crown at the wedding with all the airs of a Queen, and by the subsequent tone of the congratulations, Austrian as well as French, which the newly wedded pair received. Seeing that this was all done under the eye of the Austrian Emperor, it amounts to a deliberate affront to the French Republic, and no one imagines that it will be swallowed meekly.

It is understood in Paris to day that the Austrian Emperor has stated officially to the French Government that the Duke's bride said nothing of the kind stated. This is accepted as meaning that his disapproval of her words wipes them out from the diplomatic point of view.

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A Bride Selected for Victor Napoleon.

Another "Pretender" marriage is said to be likely to attract French notice this Winter. Victor Napoleon, who is now thirty-four years old, is understood to have been formally betrothed to the Princess Anne of Montenegro while the recent wedding festivities of her sister Hélène were going on at Rome. Anne is only a year younger than Hélène, and she, too, is strikingly beautiful, but, unless the Czar has given to her also a big dot, it is difficult to see how her marriage with this almost penniless heir to the Napoleonic tradition has been made practicable.

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Changes in the English Hierarchy.

The promotion of Dr. Creighton from Peterborough to the See of London pleases everybody so much that it has gone a long way toward softening the asperities aroused by the selection of Dr. Temple for the Primacy. No academic luminary of his generation has succeeded in making so few enemies and so many friends as Dr. Creighton, so that the unanimity of the praise he gets may be said to be the only thing against him.

Dean Glyn's elevation to the See of Peterborough attracts less attention. It is a respectable appointment, and no more, and in cynical Church circles it is assumed to mean that the rich vaults of Glyn's Bank are to be drawn on to restore the damaged west front of Peterborough Cathedral. All the appeals for public subscriptions that have been made, and they were numerous, have only brought in about a tenth of what is needed.

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A Queer Clerical Demonstration.

Although in London Guy Fawkes observances are said to have shown a marked decline, I hear from various sources that in many country villages the day was celebrated this year more vigorously than in any year that even the oldest inhabitant can remember. The explanation suggested is that the rural parsons of Broad Church views organized these festivities in order to protest against the recent Anglican negotiations with Rome. It is certain the philanderings between the Ritualists and the Vatican, even though they came to nothing, produced a deep feeling of resentment among the rank and file of the country clergy and their friends of the squirearchy, and it is quite credible that they should have given to the lads of their neighborhoods a few extra half-crowns to incite them to hang the wretched Guy a little higher than usual.

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The Melline Cabinet in Peril.

During the past week there had grown up in Paris a notion that the Mélline Ministry was not unlikely to be thrown out by the Chamber to-day on the Clerical issue that was to be raised by M. Mirmon. Thursday's quarrel in the Chamber of Deputies over the Socialist interpellation rather strengthened this expectation, for M. Barthou, the Minister of the Interior, being a very young and spirited person of immense verbal fluency, was not content with calmly answering the main question about Carmaux and letting the big majority he had in hand constitute the rest of his response, but he made a long speech full of personal retorts. These exasperated the Radicals as well as the Socialists, and, as M. Barthou is peculiarly identified with Clerical interests, it was assumed that the Clericals would rally in special strength when the Church question came on. Up to a late hour, however, nothing has come from Paris as to the day's result.

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Mrs. Castle Will Be Released.

There need be no doubt, I am assured, that Mrs. Castle's sentence is to be remitted without delay. There would have been no sentence at all if the existing law had not rendered one mandatory on the Magistrates. Formerly English juries were allowed a large latitude in cases of kleptomania, but this system worked so badly, and that defense came to be pleaded in such a depressing multitude of cases, that the law had to be altered. It is an interesting fact that since the charge was made cases of undoubted kleptomania have vastly diminished in number here, to say nothing of the bogus ones.

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Two Notable New Books.

Rudyard Kipling's "Seven Seas" has had almost a monopoly of critical attention this week, and its rough but fetching jingles are quoted broadcast through the press.

Mrs. F. A. Steel, whose short Indian stories used to be compared with Kipling's, has a new novel, "On the Face of the Waters," which paints on a large canvas the most vivid picture of the mutiny that has yet been given to the world. It is really a notable book, and is only robbed by a certain amateurish prolixity of its title to greatness.

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Full Description of the Saldanha.

Mr. Ogden Goelet and his brother have rescued the Clyde from the depression that was gathering over it in connection with bad trade. The river has latterly been living upon Admiralty orders for battleships, with a few mercantile vessels and steam yachts for British owners, but the launch of Mr. Ogden Goelet's 1,800-ton steam yacht Saldanha from the yard of the Messrs. Thomson, at Clydebank, is an event that has cleared the murky atmosphere of the Clyde. The Saldanha's dimensions have been difficult to obtain, owing to apprehensions lest the American yacht builders should use them, but the designer's figures are:

Load water line, 275 feet; length over all, 321 feet; beam, 36 feet 6 inches.

The other dimensions are immaterial. The steamer is schooner-rigged, with square yards on the foremast, and has a jibboom and standing bowsprit. She has twin screws and twin triple-expansion engines, with four cranks, two single-ended boilers, and only one funnel, instead of two or three, as is the fashion that has been recently started by fashionable owners who cannot afford the smoke to use them.

The main deck of the Saldanha, as well as the hurricane deck, as Americans name it, are crowded with cabins. The striking novelty is a reception saloon on the main deck, to which access is obtained by an outside gangway which reaches the deck, but which, half way up, lands visitors on a platform from which a doorway in the ship's side leads to the reception room.

The launching of the yacht was accomplished without a hitch. The vessel was slow to move, but after starting it slid down the ways with railway speed. It was checked by a couple of chain cables before landing in the fields opposite. The uncoiling of these chains made a noise like a salvo of artillery and raised a cloud of dust. The yacht was afterward docked to get her machinery on board.

Royal Ignorance Again Insults Art.

The selection of Edward John Poynter for President of the Royal Academy was about the least popular that could have been made, alike with artists and with such part of the public as is interested in art. How it was brought about is not quite understood, even inside the Academy, but there is much unpleasant talk. As had been expected, Rivière led the list on the first ballot, but all were surprised to find Poynter's name second, since it had been tacitly agreed that his holding a fat berth as Director of the National Gallery put him out of the running. All the same, there he was, and to the amazement of Rivière's supporters, enough votes were thrown to Poynter on the second ballot to elect him. The Times and most of the other papers next day coupled their chilled congratulations with the statement that it would be only decent for Poynter to give up his National Gallery position, but The Telegraph printed an interview with him declaring that to be precisely what he would not do. It is now recalled that Poynter's wretched designs for the reverse of the present coinage, though disliked by everybody else, were insisted on by the Queen, and it is assumed that her influence probably accounts in no small degree for the man's election. Considered as an artist, Poynter is not quite the worst in the Academy, but still the fall to him from the level of Leighton and Millais is abysmal.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

BURGLARS MUST DRILL.

Experts Say Modern Safes Cannot Be Opened by Calculation.

A safe in the coffice of Patrick F. Welsh, a coal dealer in Burnet Street, New-Brunswick, was opened Thursday night and $257 was stolen. The safe locked with a combination of which no one knew the figures except Mr. Welsh and his bookkeeper, Mr. A. H. Bennett. According to the police theory, the burglar or burglars, by mathematical calculation, found the combination.

In support of that theory the police submitted three sheets of Mr. Welsh's business note paper covered with figures and found on a desk near the safe. At the bottom of the third sheet, as if deduced from the columns of figures was the combination of the safe. The figures were arranged in sets of four parts of 80, 70, 60, and 5 lines, respectively, and were marked "Key 10," "Key 20," "Key 30," and "Key 40." Under each "key" the numbers ran up in each column. The last number, at which the safe was opened, was "4, 44, 4."

Perhaps the best-known expert of safes in New-York is Henry C. Brown. He has been in the business forty-two years, with the great safe manufacturers. He said yesterday:

"If the safe in New-Brunswick was opened by burglars they learned the combination from Mr. Welsh or from some one in his employ. It is possible that the safe was not closed. Men are very careless that way. They set a combination on three figures and then close it on only one. With a safe closed that way any man can listen as he turns the dog back until he hears the click and then stop and the safe is open.

"Any of the new-fashioned safes—that is, a safe made within eight years—properly closed cannot be opened except by drilling. When a customer notifies us that he cannot open his safe we do not attempt to work out the figures. We know that to be impossible. We just drill through the lock and put on a new one.

"Not long ago a savings bank in Connecticut sent for an expert to open their big safe. I found that although the lock was set on a combination of four numbers, for eleven years the cashier had closed it on the first number.

"On the occasion in question he had locked it on the second number, and I opened it without difficulty. Any time during that eleven years any man could have unlocked the safe through listening to the click of the dog on the number first of the combination.

"In nearly all the cases of safes being opened they are either left unlocked by carelessness or are opened by some one trusted with the combination. A properly locked safe can only be opened with a drill. The New-Brunswick story is untrue on its face."

AMERICAN IRON WANTED.

Swiss Firms in the Market for Our Products.

Iron and steel manufacturers will be interested in a letter from United States Consul Germain of Chemnitz, reporting a special demand in Switzerland for American iron and steel. He says:

"Messrs. Baer & Co., one of the largest and most reliable hardware firms in Switzerland, with houses at Zurich and Basle, called and requested me to put them in communication with American firms able to supply them with several articles in their line.

"The same firm is already importing iron tubes and pipes from America in large quantities.

"I asked the gentlemen to address me in writing, and I now take the liberty to give a copy of their letter for such action as the department may deem proper:

"'ZURICH, Sept. 24, 1896.

"'Eugene Germain, United States Consul:

"'We are in the market for the following articles in the iron and steel lines, and we ask you to be so kind as to notify the most reliable iron, steel, and tool works of or near the Atlantic coast, so we may be furnished with quotations.

"'Swiss importations from various sources from Jan. 1, to July 1, 1896: 40,000 tons pig iron for foundry purposes, 55,000 tons soft steel, Siemens & Thomas, 10 per cent. carbon blooms billettes, wire rods, bars, and sheets of 78⅞ by 39⅜ inches, No. 16 to 27 B. W. G. We are regular takers of 1,000 tons per annum.

"'Thirty-five hundred tons soft steel sheets 18⅞ by 39⅜ inches. No. 20-26, galvanized, tinned, and loaded.

"'Thirty-two hunded tons pipes and tubes, with Withworth thread; our sales are 2,300 tons.

"'Two thousand tons hardware goods, chains, bolts, nuts, screws, &c., steel wire, and netting, machinery and tools for lock and tin smiths.'

"'All prices to include freight and insurance to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Marseilles, or Genoa, for immediate delivery. We are buyers free on board steamer Antwerp for 250 to 400 tons of very soft Siemens 0.08 car. 39⅜ by 78⅝ inches. Steel sheets No. 25-27 B. W. G., (close annealed.)

"'We beg your pardon for the trouble we are causing you and will be very thankful for any information you might give us in order to increase our trade with the United States.'"

Crashed into a Ferryboat.

A schooner, the identity of which is not known, crashed into the ferryboat Wyoming of the Roosevelt Street Line, opposite the Brooklyn Navy Yard, about 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The schooner was bound up the river, and the ferryboat, crowded with passengers, was coming down stream toward this city. The schooner struck the women's cabin and smashed two windows. There was much excitement among the women, but the deck hands assured them that there was no danger, and after a while they were quieted. The schooner drew away and continued toward Hell Gate with the loss of a jibboom. The ferryboat proceeded to this city, and then returned to Brooklyn, where it was laid up for repairs.

FUNERAL OF MR. INMAN

SIMPLE BUT IMPRESSIVE SERVICES AT HIS HOME.

Many Friends and Business Associates Attended—Sermon by the Rev. Dr. John Hall—Burial at Woodlawn.

The funeral of John H. Inman, who died suddenly on Thursday morning, was held from his late home, 874 Fifth Avenue, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. John Hall, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. They were of a very simple, but solemn and impressive, character.

The beautiful home was well filled with friends and business associates of the dead man, among whom were some very well known in the business and financial world. So many persons called to pay their last respects to the dead that it was necessary to seat them in both the front and rear parlors. The reception room, between the two parlors, where the coffin lay, was also filled to a comfortable capacity.

When the Rev. Dr. Hall gave utterance to words of sympathy the scene was impressive in the extreme, and many of those present gave way to their grief.

The casket lay in the centre of the reception room, almost under the grand staircase. It was of mahogany, without ornament of any kind. The casket was covered with large bunches of white roses and white chrysanthemums, and several large pots of chrysanthemums and palms stood about it.

The widow, children, and brothers of Mr. Inman were grouped together near the foot of the coffin when the Rev. Dr. Hall arose to open the service, and near the door leading to the basement stood a group of servants of the household, solemnly attired in black.

There was impressive silence as Dr. Hall arose from the chair he had occupied near the casket and announced prayer. While those present bowed their heads, the minister called for the blessing of God on the mourners and asked that the soul of the dead might be received within the holy gates. His words were deeply touching. At the close of his prayer, a quartet, partly concealed behind the palms on the staircase, sang the hymn, "Asleep in Jesus." The melody was sweet and clear.

At the conclusion of the hymn, Dr. Hall began his funeral sermon. His words were of a sublime and comforting character, and contained no reference to refreshen the sorrow of the friends and family of the dead man. The only utterance bordering on this was near the conclusion of his sermon. Then he said:

"I do not intend to say anything in eulogy of our friend who has departed. I cannot at this time, and were he able to express his wish, I know he would not care to have it. But I shall say this: He was a man who lived in the love of Jesus, and he has departed from us to go to his new birth. I shall never forget his eyes, expressive of deep interest, as he sat near my pulpit; in fact, the nearest to me, owing to an infirmity in his hearing."

This was practically the only personal reference the clergyman made to the dead man, except in a general and consoling manner.

At the close of the sermon, the quartet sang "Abide With Me." The benediction followed. Before closing, Dr. Hall announced that all who desired might embrace the last opportunity of looking upon the face of the dead. Many availed themselves of the opportunity offered.

The effect of illness and disease was plainly discernable upon the features of the dead financier.

The body was taken to Woodlawn on the 4 o'clock train, attended only by immediate kindred. The services at Woodlawn were very simple and brief.

The Rapid Transit Commission, of which Mr. Inman was a member, was represented by Alexander E. Orr, President; John H. Starin, William Steinway, and Secretary Delafield. Mr. Orr also represented the Chamber of Commerce, of which he is President.

The Cotton Exchange, of which Mr. Inman has been a moving spirit, was represented by a committee of members. These were: J. O. Bloss, George Eremecke, C. M. Calhoun, George A. Chapman, J. R. Dayton, F. P. Dufais, P. A. Pachiri, S. A. Fatman, M. B. Fielding, J. C. Graham, A. B. Graves, Henry Hentz, W. J. Hochstaetter, S. T. Hubbard, Jr., G. C. Hopkins, C. W. Ide, William V. King, Emanuel Lehman, Mayer Lehman, A. J. Macauley, Peter Mallett, Charles D. Miller, Walter T. Miller, George E. Moore, A. G. Munn, Jr., K. M. Murchison, M. J. Parrott, E. R. Powers, Theodore P. Ralli, S. Rouger, William Ray, C. E. Rich, T. M. Robinson, R. H. Rountree, Louis G. Schiffer, A. M. Selter, Richard Siedenburg, Samuel Sondheim, H. M. Taber, D. G. Watts, J. F. Wenman, and J. W. Wenman.

Among the several hundred who were present were C. P. Huntington, James T. Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank; Cornelius N. Bliss, George Bliss, J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank; Richard T. Wilson, John D. Crimmins, ex-Mayor William R. Grace, Charles S. Smith, former President of the Chamber of Commerce; Spencer Trask, William Wheelock, James G. Cannon, Robert W. Stuart, James Swann, and Bernard S. Clark, partners of Mr. Inman, and Dr. H. P. Loomis, his family physician.

"WHITLOCK'S FOLLY" TO GO.

The Casanova Castle Will Soon Be Torn Down.

The Casanova Castle at Casanova, on Long Island Sound, will soon be torn down. This structure, which is one of the landmarks of the Twenty-third Ward, is owned by a land improvement company, which intends to utilize the material in other buildings. The castle was built by B. M. Whitlock, a rich Southerner, who came North in the late fifties and is known as "Whitlock's Folly." It is said that he spent $250,000 in building the house. Much of it was torn down and rebuilt while yet unfinished, for Whitlock was determined to have exactly what he wanted in his island home. The house has 200 rooms, and it also has a subterranean passage leading from the cellars to the rocky shore of the sound.

The stories told of the style maintained by Whitlock in this house are truly wonderful. Adjoining the house are spacious stables, a plant for manufacturing gas, and numerous outhouses. The civil war brought ruin to Whitlock, and the castle fell into the hands of a Spanish nobleman named Casanova, whose relatives were recently banished from Cuba. The Casanova régime came to an end about twelve years ago, and since that time the place has been unoccupied, except by a watchman.

Political Quarrel Led to Blows.

Owen Anderson, forty-three years old, of 135 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, is believed to be dying at his home of a fractured skull. Three men whom he accused of assaulting him are under arrest. The prisoners are Frank and George Marsh and James Lawler, all of 204 Schenck Street. They were held in the Myrtle Avenue Police Court yesterday for examination to-morrow. Anderson, in his lucid moments, has said that Thursday night, while he was watching a row of new buildings in Willoughby Avenue, near Schenck Street, he became engaged in a political discussion with the three men, and that they knocked him down and beat him. He was able to walk to his home, but has been unconscious much of the time since then.

B. Altman & Co.

COLORED SILKS.

Commencing Monday, November 9th, will place on sale several thousand yards of FANCY SILKS, suitable for Evening and Day wear, at

78c. yard.

(Special counters rear of Rotunda.)

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Avenue.

B. Altman & Co.

Dress Trimming Dept.

500 Imported Black Silk and Mohair Boleros and Sets (just received), value $1.75 to 2.50, will be offered on Monday at

$1.35

Also 1,600 Black Silk Loops, suitable for Tailor-made Gowns regular price $3.00 dozen, at

$1.20 dozen.

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Ave.

TO HELP WAGE EARNERS.

The Patriotic League Will Be Continued as a Permanent Organizattion.

The Wage Earners' Patriotic League is to be continued as a permanent organization. It was formed for the purpose of organizing the wage earners of this city and elsewhere for work against free silver in the recent campaign, and it was expected to disband after election.

The leaders of the order have decided, however, that there is plenty of work of another nature that can be done for labor and they will continue the organization with a view to affording assistance to the unemployed. It is proposed to aid all laborers out of work to secure employment. When the league was formed, those who joined it were told that the league could do nothing for the members beyond helping them to protect their wages against depreciation. It is now thought that the league can be of greater usefulness.

The league now has a membership of 13,000, about 3,000 of whom are in this city.

Sound money will still be the binding principle in the league, and the free coinage of silver will be steadfastly opposed as long as it is made an issue in politics.

The headquarters will remain at 1,556 Third Avenue.

FORGOT $10,000 IN DEBTS, TOO.

A Man Who Could Not Remember His Past Identified.

MANKATO, Minn., Nov. 7.—The man who came to Mankato three weeks ago, and was unable to remember his own name or past history, was to-day identified by J. W. Blanchard of Chicago as his former partner, who, he claims, mysteriously disappeared from Mobile, Ala., June 17 last, taking with him several thousand dollars of the firm's money and leaving $10,000 debts behind him, contracted without Blanchard's knowledge.

The forgetful man is John Hardcastle Hall, an Englishman, and, according to Blanchard's statements, he is a master at deception and trickery, yet withal a most wonderful man. Hall seems to remember the good that he has done, and has no recollection of his alleged crookedness. Blanchard states that he will not prosecute Hall, and returned to Chicago yesterday, having satisfied his curiosity regarding the man.

Hall has attracted wide attention, and letters have been received here from all parts of the country, giving descriptions of missing business men. It is thought here that Hall is mentally unbalanced, but Blanchard does not share this belief.

Divorced from Her Convict Husband.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Judge Gibbons yesterday granted a divorce to Georgia Goedeke, who entered suit on the ground that her husband is a felon in a French prison. Goedeke was a Lieutenant in the German Army when he met and fell in love with Mrs. Goedeke, an American girl, in London, about six years ago. The rules of the German Army prevent its officers from marrying foreigners, so the Lieutenant resigned his commission, was married, and went to France, where he engaged in a small manufacturing business. The factory burned down, and Goedeke and his wife were arrested, charged with arson. The trial resulted in an acquittal of the wife and a ten years' sentence for the husband. Mrs. Goedeke then came to this country.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Admiral Beardsley has transferred his flag temporarily to the Bennington at San Francisco, pending repairs to the Philadelphia.

The cruiser Castine arrived at Norfolk from the South Atlantic with the short-time men of the station. She will take a new crew and return to Montevideo.

The Raleigh returned to Key West today after a week's fruitless cruise for filibusters along the coast.

A Great Sugar Beet Crop.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Consul Muth of Magdeburg reports to the State Department an abnormal German sugar beet crop, almost equaling the unprecendented yield of 1894. In Austria and France, as well as other European countries, the crop exceeds that of last year, though in some districts the quality is inferior. This is apt to offset the falling off in Cuba to some extent.

WM. MOIR

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Estate of the late Wm. Moir, having sold the store-building, has decided to begin at once a

Sale Without Reserve

of

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks,

SILVERWARE, BROOCHES, TRINKETS, RINGS, and other JEWELRY, comprising the entire stock of this well-known and old established business at

Greatly Reduced Prices.

6th Ave. & 23d St.

APPEALS TO CHURCHES.

Mayor Strong Asks for Accommodations for School Children.

Mayor Strong yesterday issued the following circular letter as an appeal in behalf of the public school children of this city who are now denied education because of lack of educational facilities:

"To the Clergymen and Trustees of All the Churches in the City of New-York:

"It is a well understood fact that we have not accommodations in our public schoolhouses sufficient to give sittings to all the children that are entitled to a sitting in the schoolhouses of the city. A great many of the churches have a room set apart for the instruction of children on Sunday, and these rooms are only used, perhaps, once or twice a week in the evening and on Sunday. If some concert of action could be taken by which these apartments could be thrown open for our public schools, the Board of Education, I have no doubt, would furnish teachers for them, and, if they were only occupied five days in the week, they would be carefully cleaned on Saturday morning, all of which, I have no doubt, would be done under the direction of the Board of Education, and so thoroughly cleaned that there could be no fault found with their condition to receive your Sabbath-school children on Sunday, and the property of the church thoroughly and carefully protected.

The Board of Education is building schoolhouses as rapidly as it can. It is estimated that the average increase of children of a school age per annum is about 14,000, and, while there have been large appropriations made for the building of schoolhouses, yet to supply the present wants and the annual increase of the number of school children, it makes it onerous on the Board of Education to build schoolhouses rapidly enough to supply the demands, but we hope in the very near future to be able to say that we have school accommodations for every child in the City of New-York.

I make this simply as a suggestion for the clergymen and proper officers of all the churches in the city to take such action as in their judgment seems best.

"W. L. STRONG, Mayor."

IN HONOR OF LAWYER BLACK.

Members of the Admiralty Bar Paid Him Tribute.

A memorial meeting in honor of the late George A. Black was held yesterday morning by members of the Admiralty bar, in the room of the United States District Court. Judge Addison Brown presided. A large number of lawyers were present. The following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, The members of the Admiralty bar and of the legal profession of this city have learned with deep regret of the death of an esteemed associate, Mr. George A. Black; and,

"Whereas, It is deemed suitable to give expression to their regret, and that it may be recorded in the court for many years the scene of his arduous labors,

"Now, therefore, be it resolved, that, in the death of George A. Black, the courts have lost an earnest and undaunted pleader, the profession a worthy and valued member, the client an unflinching advocate, and the community an honest lawyer;

"Resolved, That these resolutions be entered in the minutes of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, and a copy sent to the family of our deceased brother."

Short informal eulogies upon the legal ability and the moral character of the deceased were delivered by F. D. Sturges, ex-Judge Thomas Allison, Justice W. W. Goodrich, L. C. Ledyard, Harrington Putnam, Franklin Wilcox, and Judge Brown. A letter from Frederic R. Coudert expressed his regret at being unable to attend the meeting and sympathy with the effort to pay honor to the memory of Mr. Black.

Judge Brown said, in part:

"I wish to add something in regard to Mr. Black's relations with the bench during the fifteen years he had been before me. His devotion to his causes, his untiring research, equally minute in matters of fact as in matters of law, was of great help to the court. Mr. Black seemed to me to be of singular purity of mind and of heart, and his traits of character won for him the respect of all who knew him."

Congratulates Mr. Shayne.

C. C. Shayne has received the following letter from Powell Clayton of the Republican National Committee:

C. C. Shayne, Esq., New-York City:

Dear Sir: On behalf of the members of the Republican National Committee I congratulate you upon the great victory won by the friends of protection, honest money, and National integrity, to which you, by voice and influence, so ably contributed. To say that we are grateful to you for your eminent services would be but to feebly express our obligation to you. May you have your reward in the restoration of prosperity and the establishment of public tranquillity which we confidently believe will follow the inauguration of President McKinley.

Thanking you for your promptness of action and valued services, and wishing you health and happiness, I am, sincerely yours,

POWELL CLAYTON,
Chairman Speakers' Bureau.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 5, 1896.

Subscriber's Telephone Rights.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 7.—August Fehring of Columbus, Ind., permitted Dr. Hudson to use his telephone in calling for his horse at a livery stable after Hudson had quarreled with the Central Union Company, and had ordered his own telephone discontinued. The company refused to connect Fehring's telephone with the stable unless he pledged himself to bar out Hudson. The Supreme Court held yesterday that proper service must be made without discrimination or partiality.

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Frederic Cromwell, John L. Riker,
Frank Curtiss, Elihu Root,
Thomas Denny, Thomas F. Ryan,
R. M. Gallaway, John A. Stewart,
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We respectfully invite inquiry from intending investors regarding our views as to the particular securities and commodities which promise the most satisfactory returns as a result of the restoration of confidence.

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CRIPPLE CREEK GOLD MINES.—Send stamp for illustrated prospectus of the Santa Rosa Gold Mining Co.; a beautiful work free. F. H. PETTINGELL, Colorado Springs, Col.

CHANCE TO BUY CHEAP LOTS ON WASHington Heights, N. Y. City. See auction "ad." to-day. D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & CO., Auctioneers.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Doubts have disappeared. Throughout the whole country there is universal agreement now that we are to have a business revival—that we already are having it.

Wall Street has quick realization of facts that dominate, and the new fact of National prosperity is not missing attention. Security markets respond. Where weakness and almost panic prevailed but a little while ago, confidence succeeds. The reality of our business revival is beyond all question. Little effort is, indeed, now made to dispute the fact that the result of last Tuesday's election is to exert tonic influences far-reaching and lasting. The "public" is in the stock market. There are crowding evidences of this. Current Wall Street development is more due to new interest taken by outsiders than to all the combined professional influences. The talent of Wall Street has largely been laggard, overtaken by its own cleverness. Quotations being strong on the eve of election, based on widespread confidence that American honesty and American common sense would assert themselves at the polls, many professional speculators of the Stock Exchange, having some profits in sight, hastened on election day and on the morning after election before the New-York market opened to sell by wholesale at London. Such transactions had small effect, however; for every 100 shares professionals sold, a thousand were bought by the public. And when, on Wednesday morning, the New-York Stock Exchange resumed business, there was an opening whirl which had in it cheerful reminiscences of those good old times which Wall Street for more than a dozen years has been lamenting.

Betterment was so substantial and it came so fast that the whole Stock Exchange district was soon almost crying in a chorus that the pace was too rapid, and that conservatism required more prudence. Yet the fact was, as has been pointed out in the financial reviews of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, that quotations made in Wednesday's burst of enthusiasm were really considerably below those that ruled a year ago, up to the Venezuelan panic, and lower even than figures made when Mr. McKinley was nominated.

This fact being realized, Wall Street paid small heed to the professional wailers, and prompt recovery followed the set-back which had intervened; and ever since there has been buoyancy throughout the whole market, not for active stocks only, but for securities which never are conspicuous except through solid investment buying by people who, not trading upon margins, make purchases outright and take them from the Street. Bonds have been relatively as active as stocks, and have shown as much strength. Substantial securities not dealt in on the Stock Exchange have shared largely in the improvement of market values. All evidences show that the buying movement is not a matter of mere professionalism, but that it is a reflex of new and pronounced confidence, that the public is finally an active element in the security market, speculatively as well as for investment. Dingy signs of manipulation, so long scarring the financial situation, are not in sight.

With all the enthusiasm prevailing there is little recklessness. It is not forgotten that raids and reactions are bound to come, come quickly, and come without warning; that reckless traders and investors may have to pay penalties for too thin margins. Equally, there is aggressive confidence, however, that the prudent buyer will not run those risks which have been the rule and not the exception for half a dozen years. Hitherto the safe rule has been to sell on every rally. Now, as amply warranted is the counsel to buy on reactions. What is of especial consequence to the investor is the character of the company he now can keep. Important interests which have strenuously held aloof from any participation whatever in Wall Street markets since the smash of 1890 are in again—openly so.

Trading for foreign account has developed into proportions beyond recent precedent. Much of this is due, of course, to arbitrage transactions merely, and has only speculative and transient consequence. But other and important purchases represent the tendencies of foreign investors. Just for speculative necessities, London traders have to buy, for they are heavily short of Americans, through having sold calls close to last Monday's prices to an extent that here never had a parallel, even in Russell Sage's palmiest days. It is conservatively estimated that on this account there is a shortage of tens of thousands of shares of American stocks still open at London.

Our election results are a revelation to Europe. Foreign investors have been educated to believe all manner of Anarchistic things of us. When the world-shaking Baring smash came half a dozen years ago, the very foremost banking houses of all Europe were caught at a disadvantage. Even the Bank of England had been nodding. Forthwith began a campaign against every class of American securities. This reflected no national prejudices, no special malice aimed at us. It was merely a matter of urgent business policy. Loads had to be lightened to meet exigencies which every financial centre in Europe was called upon to face. For American securities there was a better market than for any others. Argentines were in a panic. Nobody wanted Egyptians. South Africans could not be sold for ballast. But the United States stood stanchly and took every stock and every bond that the foreigners offered—and they offered cargoes. Europe was almost absolutely cleared of our stocks and our bonds. And she has staid clear ever since. Meanwhile we had our Sherman law devitalizing us; manoeuvring politicians cheapening us, and finally have come and been squelched the threats crystallized in Bryanism—dishonesty in finance and Anarchy substitutes proposed for government. Such factors have been helpful to the clique of foreign stock jobbers, who, making their headquarters at London and Paris, have sought to keep investors nibbling at their Kafir circus dangers—for continual sneers at American credit, so much the fashion in the financial journals of Europe, have back of them interests sure to be discarded by investors if safety as well as profits be assured here. Such assurance is what our election gives. And from every important Wall Street banking house having international relations comes the statement that from this time on we can count confidently upon the return to us of European capital, not only for our security markets, but to every commercial and industrial quarter where fair returns are probable.

In the money market we have ease after stringency. The rate of 100 per cent. a week ago has dwindled to 4. Funds are to be had on time, long or short periods, at 5 per cent. Gold has become a greater luxury than ever. They who deemed it a necessity a week ago are now paying a commission to have it taken off their hands, transactions over bank counters in Wall Street during the last few days having really put the yellow metal at a discount.

Mr. McKinley's post-election letter is not least among influential incidents having direct and important bearing on financial conditions. What is taken to be his candid assurance that he is above petty partisanship has inspired the business world with anticipations that the victory just won shall be in fact—as well as in phrases—really a victory for honest money. And authorities personally close to Mr. McKinley and Mr. Hanna add the weight of their faith to such assurances. Men, too, who—though not of his party—stood at the front steadfastly working for the result that makes Mr. McKinley President are confident that a sure and rich reward of the contest will be straightforward effort upon the part of the coming Administration to relieve us of our oppressive currency evils and to establish a National financial system which shall be intelligent. That accomplishment alone is worth all the agony of the campaign.

SATURDAY.

With hardly a single exception, stocks yesterday were active and strong. Throughout the half day's session of the Stock Exchange there was hardly a single hesitant moment. Business for the two hours aggregated more than has been recently the average for whole days.

⁂

There was the usual Saturday anticipation of the weekly statement of the associated banks. The showing, judged superficially, was not encouraging. It showed a decrease in practically every item. Loans had diminished four millions, there was a net shrinkage of over four millions and a half in specie and legal tenders, and deposits were down over eight millions. Surplus reserve, under these changes, showed a contraction of more than $2,650,000.

⁂

Some effort was made upon the part of bear traders to start a raid apropos of this showing, but it fell flat.

⁂

Wall Street amply understands that the figures given out by the banks—covering a week beginning practically ten days ago—reflect conditions that are past, and not those which are current. The controlling elements in the bank statement were provided by factors which ruled a week ago, when, with call funds at 100 per cent., depositors were falling over one another to withdraw legal tenders, when banks were absolutely forced to cut down loans, and when every active element in the situation was tending toward demoralization.

⁂

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Adams Express	2	Louis. & Nash.	1
Alton & T. H., t. r.	2½	Manhattan	1½
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1¼	Met. Traction	2½
Am. Sp. Mfg.	⅝	Minn. & St. L.	1¼
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1⅜	Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅛
Am. Sugar Refs.	2¼	Mo. Pacific	⅝
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Mobile & Ohio	½
Bay State Gas	½	National Lead	⅝
Brook. Union Gas	1	National Lead pf.	1
Can. Southern	¾	Nat. Linseed Oil	2
Chi., Bur. & Q.	1½	N. Y. Central	¾
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	⅝	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅛	Nor. Pac. pf., all in. pd	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	2	Pacific Mail	1⅛
Col. Fuel & I.	1½	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	1¼
Col., H. V. & T.	⅝	Pullman Car	½
Consol Gas	2⅞	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Den. & R. G.	⅜	St. P. & Omaha	1¼
Den. & R. G. pf.	1⅜	Southern Ry.	¾
Erie	⅝	Southern Ry. pf.	¾
Erie 1st pf.	2⅝	Tenn. Coal & I.	1
Flint & P. M.	⅞	Union Pacific	½
Gen. Electric	1½	U. S. Cordage gtd.	2
Gt. Northern pf.	1	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
Ill. Street Co.	¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	2
Iowa Central	½	Wabash pf.	½
Laclede Gas	¾	Western Union	1½
L. E. & West	½		

STOCKS DECLINED.

Lake Shore 1

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	2	N. Y., Sus. & W. gen'l.	3
At., Col. & Pac. 1st	2	Nor. Pac. 3d c., t. r.	2
Brook. Elev. 1st	2	Nor. Pac. con., t. r.	1¼
Brook. R. T. 5s	1¼	Nor. Pac., col. tr. notes	1
Ch., B. & Q. deb. 5s	2¼	Or., R. & N. con. 5s, t. r.	3
Cal. & G'ville 1st	2½	Or. S. L. 6s, t. r.	1
Col., H. V. & Tol. 5s	1	St. L. & I. M. 5s	1
Cons. Gas, Chi., 1st	3	St. L. Southwest. 1st	1¼
Erie prior lien	1½	Tenn. Coal & I. 1st, Tenn.	1
Erie gen'l lien	1¼	Union Elev. 1st	4¾
Dul. & Iron Range 1st	1	U. P., Den. & G. 1st	2½
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st, t. r.	1½	U. S. Cord. 1st, t. r.	1
Gen. Elec. deb.	1¾	Wabash 2d	1½
L., N. A. & Chi con.	1½	Wabash deb. B	1
Met. Elev. 1st	2	West Shore 4s	1
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1⅛	W. Nor. Car. 6s	1
Mob. & Ohio gen'l	1	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	2½
N., C. & St. L. 1st	2½		
N. Y., Ont. & W. ref. 4s	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was easy. Call loans nominal at 5 per cent.

Time money offered at 6 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper in fair demand. Rates 6 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable and high-class single names and 6½@7 per cent. for other grades.

Clearing House exchanges, $112,819,689; balances, $6,285,407; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $525,231.

Money on call in London, 3@3½ per cent.; discount rate in open market, 3½@3⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange firm. Posted rates unchanged at $4.82 for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.81½ for sixty-day bills, $4.85@$4.85¼ for demand, $4.85¾@$4.86 for cable transfers, and $4.80¼@$4.80½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.19⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅜ and 95⅛, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—$1.10 discount. Boston—16⅝@5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, par. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par.

⁂

Illustrative of the money market situation is the fact that there was arranged in Wall Street yesterday for the account of parties engaged in carrying wheat a loan of $1,500,000 at the exceptional rate of 5 per cent. This is unprecedented as happening at any time other than a period of extreme ease in the money market.

Another and more general indication of further easing in rates lies in the fact that brokers yesterday who tried to arrange call loans at 4 per cent. for next week were met by important Stock Exchange houses with the assurance that they expected to be able on Monday to get money at a 3½ and possibly a 3 per cent. rate.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, ¾, to 39⅝; St. Paul, ¼, to 81⅝; Reading, ¼, to 16⅛; Canadian Pacific, ⅜, to 61; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 53⅝; Atchison, ⅛, to 16⅞, and Union Pacific, ⅛, to 12. British consols advanced ⅛, to 109 15-16 for money, and 110 1-16 for the account.

⁂

Wall Street houses with foreign connections are almost unanimous in the opinion that as yet we have hardly seen the beginning of London's investment movement. They report large increases in inquiry from abroad and point out that this relates especially to the securities of recently organized roads.

In reference to the prospect for foreign capital seeking American investment, one of the largest houses in the Street yesterday received from their London correspondents a cable dispatch which stated that several large financial institutions were making arrangements to send representatives to this country to pay special attention to the investment field, and that before December it is probable that almost every important banking house of London will have made arrangements for obtaining such direct information.

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were strong. The fours, 1925, registered, advanced ¼. The sales were $1,500 fours, 1907, coupon, at 109⅝, and $6,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 120¼. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	95	..
4s, r., 1907	108¾	109¾
4s, c., 1907	109	110
4s, r., 1925	120	120½
4s, c., 1925	120	120½
5s, r., 1904	111½	112½
5s, c., 1904	111½	112½
Currency 6s, 1899	104½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	103	..
Currency 6s, 1897	101	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100½	..

In State bonds, $10,000 Louisiana consolidated 4s sold at 95, and $26,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 60¾@60⅝, seller 20 flat, and 61@60⅞, regular way.

ON TOWARD PROSPERITY.

Mr. James M. Drake of Drake, Mastin & Co., one of Wall Street's veteran financiers, said yesterday, in discussing the financial outlook:

"I have been here in the Street since 1837. In all those years I have never known a time when there was not some serious obstacle to improvement just ahead which only needed surmounting to leave the road open for an era of prosperity. But invariably, when this trouble has been overcome, some new impediment has sprung up and given new cause for nervousness

"In some measure, I think this will be true of the crisis just past. There are many perplexities to be overcome in the next few months, and as each question is agitated there will be new fears to trouble Wall Street and the general business community. For instance, the question of additional revenue for the Government must soon become an important one. The future financial policy of the country is another impending question—whether we are to have one great financial institution, as other nations have, or whether our smaller ones are to increase. Agitation regarding trusts and monopolies is imminent. All of these issues must come in for public attention and must have more or less effect on public feeling.

"But I do not point out these facts as any great obstacles to our National prosperity or as detracting from the benefits that will come from the recent election. I think the election of Mr. McKinley is one great stride—the greatest possible—in the right direction. I think it is the greatest step forward that America has made since the ending of the civil war. By their votes last Tuesday the people of the United States have reinstated themselves in the confidence of the world, just as they did when they compelled Lee to surrender at Appomattox.

"The election was a turning point. From now on I believe the general tendency will be onward and upward. We have everything in our favor. The wealth of a country lies not in its money, but in its capacity for profitable production. And there is no nation in the world with such a wealth of material and producing power as ours. We have a people energetic and ambitious—a people who will always take advantage of their opportunities.

"You will find that our march will now be forward. As I said before, there may be new obstacles to surmount and new fears to quiet. But they will be only temporary setbacks. The tendency will be on toward prosperity."

INVESTORS GROW CONFIDENT.

Mr. Joseph E. Heimerdinger of the Stock Exchange house of H. P. Goldschmidt & Co. said yesterday, concerning the market for investment securities:

"Since the election there has been a wonderful increase in investment demand. All kinds of securities have felt it, and all kinds of securities have risen in price in consequence.

"During the period of nervousness and uncertainty preceding the election, Europe sent back to us a great many of our investment securities. While the market for them, at that time, was not an active one, yet they were readily absorbed by American investors. That showed that even during a period of depression there was still a demand at home for our bonds.

"Now that uncertainty has passed, the demand has very naturally increased largely, but there are no securities awaiting purchasers. Holders who found it necessary to sell did not have to wait for the election to market their bonds, and consequently when the crisis was past securities were in strong hands—leaving the market really bare.

"The greatest first demand naturally was for the higher-priced, gilt-edged securities. But there are practically none of them for sale, and investors have been compelled to turn to the bonds known as 'fair' and to the securities of roads lately reorganized. In these there is considerable activity. Their prices have advanced. Bonds bought three months ago on a 4¾ per cent. basis are now eagerly snapped up at a price on which they will yield only 4¼ or 4.

"The Reading securities, Atchison fours, and that sort of bonds are in excellent demand, and very probably will see considerable advances. The class of securities represented by Colorado Midland fours and Wisconsin Central firsts are also showing much activity. Investors have been obliged to turn their attention to these rather than to bonds of the higher class, simply because there is comparatively none of the latter on the market.

"I think investment securities are on their way to a considerable appreciation in values. The sudden increase in demand is remarkable, and what is still more noteworthy is the tenacity with which holders are clinging to the bonds they already have."

SCARECROWS TOO LATE.

On Wednesday, when Popocratic Chairman Jones was wildly claiming the election of Bryan, and when conflicting reports seeming to point to a material decrease in McKinley's Electoral majority made Wall Street a trifle nervous, Edward L. Brewster & Co. of Chicago wired their New-York correspondents, H. L. Horton & Co., and Hollister & Babcock, as follows:

"Of course, no one doubts McKinley's election, but suppose his Electoral vote is cut down, say, to about 250, how would that influence speculators?"

To which H. L. Horton & Co. replied:

"Do not think it would make much difference. The great thing in this election was to elect McKinley and to beat Altgeld; both are accomplished."

And Hollister & Babcock wired:

"With McKinley elected and both houses of Congress for sound money, we shall have prosperity and confident speculation."

STANDARD OIL BONUSES.

In addition to the regular 12 per cent. dividend on the stock of the Standard Oil Company, there has been paid in the past year, including the 2 per cent. declared last week, 24 per cent. in bonuses.

Five per cent. extra was paid last December, 10 per cent. extra in March, 7 per cent. extra in June, and now 2 per cent. extra. This makes 36 per cent. in all paid to Standard Oil stockholders.

In June the stock was selling around 185. Less than a month ago it brought 230. Yesterday it was between 250 and 260.

IN THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Haven & Stout, for a long time one of the most important Consolidated Exchange houses, has been admitted to membership in the New-York Stock Exchange. Mr. W. C. Stout is the board member of the firm.

A BRITISH ESTIMATE.

The London Statist, in its last issue received here, devotes much space to an analysis and discussion of the financial status of the New-York Central Railroad Company, saying:

"In the year to June 30, 1896, a great improvement in the company's earnings was experienced owing to the much larger shipment of grain. The quantity of grain moved in 1894-5 was 1,763,000 tons, and in 1895-6, 2,677,000 tons. There was also a substantial improvement in other directions, notably the transport of coal, which increased 600,000 tons, or over 10 per cent. Gross earnings thus recovered about $2,600,000, and at a bound reached $45,145,000. A substantial addition to expenditure was, however, inevitable after the two previous years' economy, but net earnings improved over $800,000, to $14,689,000. Out of this sum nearly $6,000,000 had to be paid for rentals, a little over $4,000,000 as interest on debt, and $224,000 for taxes, while $300,000 was reserved for redemption of debentures. The total fixed charges thus amounted to $10,645,000, and the net profit available for dividend was $4,043,000, permitting of a distribution at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, with a very small surplus balance.

"During the year to June 30 last, freight rates were extremely low, the earnings of the company per ton per mile working out at only 0.67 of a cent, which contrasts with 0.74 of a cent in 1894, and 0.71 of a cent in 1893, and was the lowest ever obtained. In the year to Sept. 30, 1885, when the fierce contest with the West Shore occurred, the average freight rate was 0.68 of a cent. Toward the end of last year much was made of the probable effect upon freight rates of the new Joint Traffic Association. These hopes, however, have not been realized, as the figures of the New-York Central show that competition has been keener than ever before."

Of course, it is recognized here that "hopes not realized" have ample explanation in conditions wholly apart from the usual innuendo that there is never a fair effort among United States railway managers to play fair with one another. The Statist proceeds to worry over the apprehension that Bryanism was going to succeed—the paper being issued three days ahead of our election—and adds:

"The ordinary capital of the company is $100,000,000. Its funded debt amounts to $70,377,000, and as rental of leased lines it guarantees interest upon nearly $120,000,000 of bonds and stock of subsidiary companies. The total capital bearing a fixed rate of interest for which the company is responsible therefore amounts to about $190,000,000, upon which the interest is slightly over $10,000,000 per annum. Were the whole of these fixed charges payable in gold, and were the silverites successful at the elections, and gold rise to a substantial premium, it is doubtful whether the company could make ends meet; but, fortunately for the stockholders and holders of gold bonds, at any rate, but not for the holders of currency bonds, the interest upon more than one-half of the bonds of the company and its guaranteed roads is payable in currency, and, consequently, even should the worst happen, the company would be in a position to pay its interest charges in full. The principal bonds which would suffer from a premium on gold are the 7 per cent. first mortgage, for $30,000,000; the 5 per cent. debentures, for $10,000,000, and the West Shore 4 per cent. guarantee first mortgage bonds, for $50,000,000."

The Statist, however, is obliged to make the admission that the New-York Central has remarkable investment qualities, and says:

"Throughout the depression, and in spite of the fact that the company has only been able to pay 4 per cent. dividends, the price of the stock has remained extremely firm, and is now quoted at 96½, which gives a yield of only £4 5s. 6d. In view of the fierce competition to which the company is exposed, and the heavy load it has to bear through its acquisition of the West Shore Line, it does not appear probable that the company will ever be able to resume its old rate of dividend of 8 per cent. It is possible, however, that under favorable conditions the company may pay 5 or 6 per cent. dividends, but anything better than 5 per cent. for some time to come does not appear probable, as, after the economies of the last three years, the company is likely to spend money much more freely upon its property as soon as a further expansion in its gross earnings permit. In a few years, however, several of its bond issues of large amount, bearing 7 per cent., 6 per cent., and 5 per cent. interest, will mature, and the company in this manner will save over $1,000,000—equal to an additional 1 per cent. on its capital. Therefore, under the worst conditions of a high gold premium, the company would be able to meet its fixed charges; should the gold party succeed in obtaining a large majority, and trade revive, the company might be able to resume 5 per cent. dividends, and possibly increase the rate to 6 per cent."

That "large majority" having now been obtained, the Statist might spend some time in hunting up a British corporation of similar magnitude, similar management, and with similar returns, whose yield to investors stand half as much chance to "possibly increase." The hunt will be a weary one.

WALL STREET TALK.

The low-priced stocks will be the popular stocks, so agree most authorities who count upon marked development.

⁂

Texas Pacific is a better railroad now with its stock under $10 a share than it was when Wall Street traded actively in it above 70. And Texas Pacific is but a fair example.

⁂

The list of low-priced stocks that have not yet moved, but which are sure to join in any real activity, is long. In it are such stocks as the Wabashes, Erie, the Northern Pacifics, Union Pacific, Wheeling and Lake Erie, St. Louis and Southwestern, and others, all of which are now far below where they have formerly sold and been popular.

⁂

In buying cheap stocks of this sort the investor or trader has the advantage of running comparatively insignificant risks on days when raids and reactions may be demoralizing, for the decline of a single point in such stocks would be a movement corresponding to a drop of 4 or 5 in higher priced ones on the active list.

BANK CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Nov. 7, (Saturday's figures estimated,) telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, made the following showing:

	1896.	1895.	P. C.
New-York	$489,102,869	$476,333,285	+ 2.7
Boston	95,457,293	92,490,273	+ 3.2
Philadelphia	49,897,425	57,374,775	—13.0
Baltimore	11,950,094	11,123,830	+ 7.4
Chicago	67,632,229	80,114,792	—15.6
St. Louis	16,464,596	23,753,194	—30.7
New-Orleans	8,284,104	10,863,848	—23.7
Seven cities, 5 days	$738,788,604	$752,062,997	— 1.8
Other cities, 5 days	138,724,623	154,976,948	—10.5
Total, all cities, 5 days	877,513,227	907,039,945	— 3.0
All cities, 1 day	185,984,278	193,159,863	— 3.7
Total, all cities, for the week	$1,063,497,505	$1,100,199,808	— 3.3

Complete returns for the week ended Oct. 31 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1895, a decrease of 11.1 per cent.; with the same week in 1894, a loss of 1.8 per cent., and with 1893, a loss of 7.5 per cent. Outside of New-York the decrease, as compared with 1895, was 19.3 per cent., and with 1894, 11.7 per cent. Compared with 1893, the loss was 10.8 per cent.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports for the week, exclusive of specie, were $7,817,250, of which amount $1,542,773 was in dry goods and the remainder in general merchandise. The imports of specie were $2,069,342, and the exports of specie were $908,100.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65¼@65½. Sales of 24,000 ounces at 65¼.

Commercial price of bar silver, 65⅛c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50⅝@51⅛.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 845,090.65 ounces of silver bullion, against which 845 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 835 green.

Bar silver in London, 30d per ounce.

Following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$50,757,648
Imports for same period	76,863,859
Net imports	$26,106,211
Net exports to date, 1895	46,132,678
Net exports to date, 1894	70,201,272
Net exports to date, 1893	9,974,946

⁂

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Belcher sold at .52, 500 Creede and Creek consols at .15, 200 Mount Rosa at .16, 200 Mexican at .47, 100 Portland at 1.40, 500 Pharmacist at .20, and 100 Yellow Jacket at .52.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The American Cotton Oil Company has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the preferred stock, payable Dec. 1. Transfer books will close Nov. 12 and reopen Dec. 4.

—A. A. Housman & Co. advertise that they are prepared to deal in investment securities, railroad bonds, guaranteed stocks, street railroad bonds, gas, and miscellaneous securities for cash or on margin, both here and in London.

—Holders of first consolidated mortgage bonds of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad Company are reminded by the Reorganization Committee that the time for deposits with the Central Trust Company of New-York, or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, under the reorganization plan, expires Nov. 18. More than two-thirds of the bonds having been deposited, there is no expectation of an extension of time, and if it should be made, a penalty will be imposed.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—Among the local stocks, the mining market was particularly active, and prices materially higher all around. Atlantic advanced 3 points, to 22, with news from the mine tht the October product was 310 tons, the largest on record. Butte rose a point, to 4; Boston and Montana 2¼, to 93½; Calumet and Hecla 3, to 325; Kearsarge ¼, to 15; Osceola a point, to 30, and Old Dominion 1⅛, to 18. Quincy mining was unchanged, at 120; Wolverine gained ¼, to 8. Gold mining rather quiet and fractionally lower. Merced was down ¼, to 8¼, with Pioneer unchanged, at 7⅝. Bay State Gas was not active, but advanced ¼, to 8¼, with Dominion Coal up the same amount, to 11¼. Bay State Gas 5s rose 3 points, to 88, and the seconds gained 1½, to 76½. There was a fair demand for home railways, which were steady to strong. Boston and Albany was up a point, to 205. Boston and Maine gained ¼, but lost it again, to 166. Massachusetts Central advanced 1, losing ½ later, and closing at 12½. New-York and New-Haven was up ½ further, to 180½, but Old Colony dropped ¾, to 178¼. Chicago Railway gained 2, to 104, closing at 103. Bell Telephone unchanged at 210, but Erie Telephone advanced 1, to 65. The Clearing House rate was easier, with money 5@6 per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co. as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.
LAND STOCKS.				
Anniston City	..	22	..	22
Boston	3⅞	..	3¾	..
Boston W. P.	..	60	..	60
Brookline	..	4	..	4
East Boston	4	4¼	3¾	4¼
West End	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1¾
TELEPHONE STOCKS.				
American Bell	..	210	209	210
Erie	65	66	63¾	64½
Mexican	65	..	65	..
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.				
Dominion Coal	11¼	11¾	10⅞	11
Dominion C. pf.	85	90	85	90
General Electric pf.	70	75	..	..
Illinois Steel	54½	55	53	54
Lamson Store Service	20¼	21½	20	21
Reece Button Hole	19¾	20	19¾	20
Westinghouse Electric	27	29	25	28
Westinghouse El. 1st pf.	49¾	51	49¾	50¼
Bay State Gas	8	8¼	8	8⅛
RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Boston & Albany	207	209	207	..
Boston & Lowell	..	..	204½	205
Boston & Maine	166	167	166	168
Cent. Mass	12½	13	10	10½
Cent. Mass. pf	57½	58	57½	58
C. J. R. & S. Y.	..	103	101	..
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf	..	..	101	..
Conn. & Pass	..	..	144	..
Fitchburg pf.	..	93	90½	..
N. Y., N. H. & H.	180	182	..	..
Old Colony	178	179	..	..
West End	..	71	69¾	70
West End pf.	89½	90	89½	90
MINING STOCKS.				
Allouez	50	100	..	100
Atlantic	21	22	18½	19½
Boston & Montana	93	93½	91½	91½
Butte & Boston	..	3½	3	3¼
Calumet & Hecla	..	325	322	325
Franklin	..	11½	9	11
Kearsarge	14¾	15	14¼	14½
Merced	..	9	8	..
Osceola	29	30	28½	29½
Pioneer	7¾	7⅞	7 9-16	7¾
Quincy	119	122	118	120
Tamarack	..	102	95	100
Wolverine	7⅞	8½	7¾	8
*BONDS.				
C. J. R. & S. Y. c. t. 5s	106½	108½	..	..
Cons. R. of Vt. 1st 5s	..	..	50	..
Mex. C. cn. 4s	66	67	66	67
Mex. C. 1st inc	..	17½	16½	17½
Mex. C. 2d inc	..	9	8	9
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s	..	..	117	..
B. U. Gas 1st 5s	85	86	84½	85
B. U. Gas 2d 5s	76	76½	75	..

*And accrued interest.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—The local market was strong and buoyant, with business well distributed. New buyers came into the market, and a more hopeful feeling prevailed. The feature in the traction stocks was Metropolitan, which closed last night at 106¾, and sold to-day at 110⅛. Philadelphia advanced 1½, to 69⅛; Indianapolis, ½, to 19½; Electric and People's 4s, 1½, to 72½, and the others with improvements of ⅛ or ¼. In the specialties, Storage preferred and Welsbach each advanced 1 point. Welsbach commercial common sold at 30, an advance of 3½ points. There was a sharp demand for United Gas Improvement, advancing it 1½ points, to 73½, with final sales at 73. In the iron stocks, Cambria advanced from 44⅞ to 46½, and Pennsylvania Steel 1 point for both the common and preferred. The feature of the balance of the list was Lehigh Valley, which was bought by insiders, and advanced from 32½ to 34, on rumors which were not confirmed of a dividend of 2 per cent. to be declared. The close was strong, at the best prices of the day.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.
Baltimore Traction	18⅝	18¾	18¼	18⅝
Cambria	46	46½	44¾	45
Choctaw	8	8¼	8	8¼
Consolidated Trac. stock	..	22	..	22
Electric Storage	29½	30	29½	29⅞
Electric Storage pf	33	33½	32	32¾
Electro-Pneumatic	..	½	..	½
Hestonville	49½	..	49	..
Hestonville pf	57	60	57	60
Hunt. & B. T.	23¼	..	23¼	..
Hunt. & B. T. pf	..	50	..	50
Indianapolis	19½	20	18	20
Insurance Co. of N. A.	20½	21½	20½	21½
Lehigh Navigation	44	44½	43	43½
Lehigh Valley	34	34¼	32½	32¾
Metropolitan Traction	109½	110	106½	107
Northern Central	..	65	..	65
Northern Pacific	15¾	16	15¾	15¾
Northern Pacific pf	24⅝	25⅛	24¼	24⅝
Pennsylvania	52¼	52⅜	52¼	52⅜
Penn. Light, H't & Pow.	14⅞	15	14⅝	14⅞
Penn. L., H. & P. pf	22¾	23	22¾	23
Pennsylvania Steel	39	..	38	..
Pennsylvania Steel pf	70	..	..	75
Philadelphia Traction	69	69⅛	67⅞	68
Philadelphia & Erie	..	21½	18	20
Reading	15⅝	15 11-16	15½	15 9-16
Rochester Railway	17	20	17	20
Union Traction	11⅛	11¼	10⅞	11
United Cos. of N. J.	237	..	237	..
United Gas Improvement	72¾	74¼	72	72½
Western New-York & P.	3	3¼	2¾	3
Welsbach	51	52	49½	49⅞
Welsbach of Canada	2	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛
Welsbach Commercial	29½	30	26	27½
Welsbach Commercial pf.	65	70	..	67½
BONDS.				
Indianapolis 5s	..	80	..	80
New-Jersey con. 5s	86½	87½	87	..
Newark Passenger 5s	103	..	103	..
People's Traction 5s	..	94	..	94
Union Trac. 4 per cent	72½	72¾	70⅞	71

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

THE MONETARY TRUST

50 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Financial Forecast.

After labor pains which have kept the whole world groaning, a new epoch has been born. It is an epoch of national righteousness. There is great rejoicing among good citizens of all countries. The sublime fact that the upright men of all sections of the United States have acted in unison has given integrity a more comprehensive mastery over ignorance and unrest in other countries, has put larger faith into the intellect of Europe, has given all Governments a larger feeling of security, and filled all financial centres with comfort and confidence. After all, the world does move, and all observing men realize that mankind has reached a higher level. It now becomes the duty of The Monetary Trust to ascertain where the people of the United States find themselves after these changes, and to study the outlook of our own future in tendencies financial.

The probable development of our home finance must be studied from two distinct points of view. First, in relation to international conditions, and afterward in reference to domestic facts and forces. However positive the working of domestic influences may be in either direction, it will always be modified and in some measure controlled by international conditions. The realm of finance in these electric times is very small, and disturbance at any point is immediately measured everywhere. Fortunately national disturbances have recently subsided, and war sounding sensations have faded out of Europe. The election of President McKinley has deepened the general tranquillity.

He is not only in himself reposeful, by nature religious and peaceful, but he has been elected by the stable, religious, serene thinkers and business men of his country. His own character and his coming environment promise moderation or arbitration concerning all foreign complications. The whole realm of finance now promises repose. Anxiety and distrust in large degree have lost their paralyzing grip.

Industrial Europe emerged long ago from the last world-wide prostration, and for eighteen months it has been showing both strength and activity. The fact that the American people have shown themselves capable of self-government has been appreciated in every Bourse of Europe, and has encouraged the owners of money to rely upon the good faith of their fellow-men. All indications point to a period of trust throughout the realm of finance. The world's vaults will now slowly surrender their contents, and money will begin its outward flow from those vaults into ventures. This will create industrial activity, and constantly show itself in growing enterprise. This means all that we are in the habit of calling prosperity. Foreign investors have always understood that our vast resources make a stable basis for credit, and now that we have shown ourselves ready to pay back the same kind of money we receive, this outward movement of the world's funds from the grip of anxiety and distrust should reach us with special favor. We will also be benefited by the fact that Continental and English securities are scarce and almost prohibitory in cost. With the barriers between the two hemispheres removed, there will be a tendency to equilibrium, which will constantly urge money toward this country as if by gravitation. Similar securities on either side the ocean will slowly work toward a common level.

Another world-wide influence which will be happily felt in this country is the enormous yearly increase in the production of gold. When the Kaffir comet came into Europe it caught in its golden meshes the peasant and the Prince, and turned their roused energies and hoarded funds into the production of gold. The fierce light of that comet has disclosed at last the only alchemy, for it has made mankind dig up the earth in every mining region. It has exposed gold to the human eye in such quantity as to render relative overproduction inevitable, and force deep into the coming century an era of expanding values and monetary modifications. This will bring a readjustment in the relation between silver and gold, and accomplish by natural process what the visionary dreams of Mr. Bryan proposed to do by legislative enactment. He has failed, but nature will succeed. It is always so between the propositions of men and the movements of nature. An advance of all values, measured by gold, is a very different advance from that which is created by the free movement of money, which creates an advance of values as measured by each other, but the general advance of all values measured by gold will give protection to healthy financial developments in this country, and move us along as if carried by the financial planet itself.

It is seldom judicious to overlook sentiment in the movement of markets, and certainly we must include in this review the emotional attitude of Europe toward American securities. For some years the prejudice of foreign investors has worked against us. The dishonorable manoeuvres of some of our former railway managers, the growth of silver sentiment which they discerned years ago, gave foundation for distrust, and well-remembered international friction increased the feeling against us, especially among the English. All the London journals have steadily advised against our securities. Under these circumstances, the speculative energies and capital of the Old World were turned away from American securities, and confined within old-time restrictions until finally they burst forth in a whirlwind of gold fantasies. Recently the partial failure of their own crops and the consequent demand upon this country for commodities has brought back again into their remembrance our agricultural importance. Our rapidly increasing exportation of manufactured products has also reminded them of our advantages of forest and mine, and our enormous drafts upon them for gold at a critical juncture when the loss of gold would have done us appalling injuries, have advertised our moral and physical resources in all parts of Europe. Our victory for integrity has encouraged property owners everywhere. As a consequence of all this, better feeling has developed toward us, and it is safe to believe that our interests will receive larger attention from the investors of Europe than heretofore. Our forecast from foreign standpoint is that enormous speculation will sooner or later develop all over Europe in American securities, and The Monetary Trust, while it will not rely upon such development, will constantly expect it, and be prepared for it. Next week we will attempt an analysis of our financial position from the standpoint of domestic facts and influences.

The Immediate Market.

The superficial movement of the security market will frequently be directly opposite to the remote tendency. Such superficial movement is generally the result of professional manipulation. At this time there is but one side to the market—that is, the general tendency is irresistibly in one direction. It will extend upward for a long time and for a great distance. Occasionally men without sufficient capital will become holders of securities and the securities will be twisted from their hands. During the past week the Cuban scare was utilized for this purpose. We have this to say concerning President Clevelan . The upright men of this country have vindicated him in his positions. He leaves his office with the respect and admiration of honorable thinkers of all parties. It is not conceivable. now that his successor is elected, that he will hurriedly commit this country to any hostile policy. Those who undertake to make money from the purchase and sale of securities must proceed exactly as in any other business, and have sufficient capital and sufficient courage to operate from strength and not weakness, and to rely upon legitimate business considerations for the outcome. If they rely upon such shares as Western Union, Northwest, St. Paul, Rock Island, and such good railway bonds as we select, they will not come to grief.

Cotton.

Despite our timidity in regard to commodities, which is generally prohibitory, we have reached the conclusion that purchases of cotton may be made. The new crop will be larger than last year's, but the consuming and speculative demand developed during the coming period of prosperity will be relatively larger still.

FRANCIS D. CARLEY, President.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company AND Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co.

Under Plan and Agreement Dated December 14, 1895.

23 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK, November 6, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that all holders of certificates of deposit of First, Second, or Third Preference Income bonds, Deferred Income bonds, or Stock of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, under the said Plan and Agreement, who have failed to make payment of any assessment payable as heretofore called under said Plan, and who shall not before November 26, 1896, make payment of all such assessments due thereunder, (together with six per cent. interest upon the amount thereof from the several dates when such assessments were due and payable,) and also a further sum equal to one-quarter per cent. upon the par value of such bonds or stock deposited, will, upon November 26, 1896, without further notice or action, cease to be parties to the said Plan and Agreement, or to be entitled to any benefit thereunder or in the securities deposited or assessments paid, and will without right of redemption absolutely forfeit their bonds or stock deposited, together with any part of the assessments paid. In every such case the Managers may sell such bonds and stock deposited, and all right in the cash theretofore paid in respect thereof, or the new securities which may be issued in respect thereof, to any purchaser paying such amount as the Managers may determine, and the proceeds thereof will be used for any of the requirements of carrying out the said Plan, and as a reserve for the uses of the New Company, in the discretion of the Managers.

Payments hereunder may be made at our office, as above, or at the office of Drexel & Co., Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, or of J. S. Morgan & Co., London.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Reorganization Managers Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, under said Plan and Agreement.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY'S

General Mortgage Bonds, First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, Stock.

New-York, Philadelphia, and London, November 6, 1896.

Referring to our circular of May 6, 1896, notice is hereby given that after November 26, 1896, no further deposits of the above-described bonds and stocks will be received under the plan of reorganization.

Deposits will be received up to that date, but only on payment of the assessments in full, with six per cent. interest from the dates when the several installments were due and payable, and a penalty of

$20.00 per $1,000 General Mortgage Bond and First, Second, or Third Preference Income Mortgage Bond;

$1.00 per share of Stock;

.50 per $1,000 Deferred Income Bond.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO., 5th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
J. S. MORGAN & CO., 22 Old Broad Street, London.

The Mercantile Trust Co.

NO. 120 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $4,000,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

OFFICERS:

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JOHN T. TERRY, HENRY B. HYDE, HENRY C. DEMING, Vice Presidents.
GEO. H. SQUIRE, Treasurer.
ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.
CLINTON HUNTER, Assistant Secretary.
WM. C. POILLON, Assistant Treasurer.

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John Jacob Astor, Clement A. Griscom,
Marcellus Hartley, John T. Terry,
Russell Sage, George J. Gould,
H. B. Hyde, A. J. Cassatt,
Roosevelt Roosevelt, Thomas T. Eckert,
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John J. McCook, Oliver Ames,
Henry C. Deming.

THE STATE TRUST CO.

100 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000.

Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations, and as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates. Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds. Takes full charge of Real and Personal Estates.

Interest allowed on deposits.

FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. L. TRENHOLM, W. A. NASH, Vice Presidents.
MAURICE S. DECKER, Secretary.
H. M. FRANCIS, Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

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Henry H. Cook, Henry Steers,
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W. L. Trenholm, Forrest H. Parker,
William B. Kendall, Charles Scribner,
Walter S. Johnston, Charles L. Tiffany,
Joseph N. Hallock, George W. White,
Edwin A. McAlpin, Percival Knauth,
Andrew Mills, Francis S. Bangs,
William A. Nash, Francis Lynde Stetson,
George Foster Peabody, Thomas A. McIntyre,
Edward E. Poor.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF RECEIVERS' CERTIFICATES.

To the Holders of the Certificates of the Receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the decree of United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, the right to redeem and pay said certificates before maturity is exercised by the said Court, and all of said certificates now outstanding will be redeemed and paid on the **9TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1896**, at the office of The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New-York, in said city, at the sum of **ONE THOUSAND AND TEN DOLLARS** and accrued interest to said date for each certificate, under and in accordance with the provisions of the decree of said Court authorizing said issue of certificates; and holders thereof are requested to surrender the same for redemption and payment at said time and place.

Under said decree, interest on all said certificates shall cease and determine on the said date, and the coupons representing the interest from that date shall thenceforth and forever be void and of no force or effect.

New-York, November 4th, 1896.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

PUTS & CALLS.

Stocks, grain, 10 shares upwards, investment or on margin. Particulars Daily Financial News. Call or write.

BOE & BARNES, Bankers, 56 New St. Telephone, 1,211 Broad.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000, 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,600,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, 39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO., 44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

WE CHALLENGE INVESTIGATION.

COPY OF LETTER TO SYNDICATE NO. 1.

MEMBERS OF SYNDICATE:

As we foretold, the Sound Money candidate was elected, and the prices opened very high Wednesday—SUGAR, 125; ST. PAUL, 79, and others in the same proportion. The stocks were too high to buy then, so we waited until Thursday and commenced buying on the break. As a result, we got some of our stocks two or three points below Wednesday's opening. Our greatest profit has been made in our special favorite, CHICAGO GAS, which has now become a dividend payer.

As a result of the operations for the week, we have earned a net profit of 5½ per cent. on your capital, or one-fifth more than the savings bank pays you in one year. This makes One Hundred and Eleven (111) per cent. PAID IN CASH since July 1st, or about 28 per cent. per month.

Those who have left their dividends to be compounded have now a profit of 180 per cent. on their capital, or AS MUCH AS A REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE PAYS IN THIRTY YEARS. These profits have been made on an absolutely SAFE "SYSTEM" of trading.

We have continued trading on our "scale system" in our four favorites, ST. PAUL, BURLINGTON, ROCK ISLAND, and CHICAGO GAS. The market has become so excited that it will have many violent ups and downs, but as we keep a ten to twenty point margin on all transactions, these quick and violent fluctuations "bring the grist to our mill."

The capital of your syndicate the past week was $32,388.80. There has been earned since Thursday, (as we did no trading on Monday and Tuesday,) $2,186.23, after paying the Brokers' commissions and carrying charges. Deducting our commission leaves a net profit to you of 5½ per cent. on your capital.

Our motto is as ever, "slow but sure, and safe as a savings bank."

Respectfully submitted,

W. E. FOREST,

50 Broadway, N. Y.

No private accounts of less than $500 to $1,000 received.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS A WEEK PROFIT IS THE AVERAGE ON PRIVATE ACCOUNTS WITH A CAPITAL OF $1,000.

This is not guess work with us. We have no blind pool business. Every transaction is made by reputable brokers, and immediately reported to investors.

If our advice saves you one-sixteenth of a point in buying and an equal amount in selling, then our commission is saved. Anything gained over that by our aid is clear profit.

We are not bankers or brokers, but Investment Agents. We neither receive nor pay out money. Your capital must go to a reputable brokerage firm.

We recognize, in our plans, that there are always two sides to the market, and money can be made on either.

We only solicit the accounts of investors who will be content with profits of from 2 to 5 per cent. a week.

SEND FOR PAMPHLET FREE.

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC BUYING.

For the first time since the Sherman law was enacted our money market is in a normal condition.

Sterling Exchange also will be governed solely by commercial considerations. Doubt about our standard is dissipated, and money will flow here to be loaned and for permanent investment until interest rates are on an even keel the world over.

THERE WILL BE PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT FOR IMMENSE AMOUNTS OF CAPITAL IN THIS COUNTRY FOR YEARS TO COME, AND THIS FACT ALONE IS CREATING AN ENORMOUS BUYING DEMAND FOR SECURITIES AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Write or call for our "400-PAGE MANUAL," illustrated with railroad maps, giving complete information of all RAILROAD and INDUSTRIAL properties, including highest and lowest prices for a series of 10 to 30 years of Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton, and also the methods of buying and selling on margin.

ISSUED GRATIS AND MAILED FREE.

STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON, PROVISIONS,

Bought or sold for cash or on a margin of 3 to 5 per cent. Commission 1-16.

DETERMINING THE FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FIRM WITH WHICH YOU DEAL IS AS IMPORTANT AS SELECTING THE RIGHT STOCKS.

New-York National Bank references furnished. Twenty years' experience, largest clientele, most commodious offices, best brokerage service.

HAIGHT & FREESE

BANKERS AND COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS

53 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.
UP-TOWN BRANCH:
1,132 Broadway, next to Delmonico's, near 26th St.
BOSTON OFFICE:
85 STATE ST.
DIRECT WIRES.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Bank of the Manhattan Company,
New-York, Oct. 30, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the first day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

By order of the Directors.
J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	320	Market & Fulton	200
American Exchange	168	Mechanics'	185
Broadway	210	Mercantile	170
But. & Drovers'	120	Merchants'	130
Central National	120	Merchants' Exch.	110
Chatham	290	Metropolis	400
Chemical	4000	Mount Morris	100
City	500	National Union	175
Citizens'	120	New-Amsterdam	190
Columbia	175	New-York	220
Commerce	198	New-York County	610
Continental	130	Ninth National	110
Corn Exchange	275	Nat. Bank N. A.	127
East River	120	Park	280
Fifth Avenue	2800	Phenix	102
First Nat. of S. I.	100	Republic	140
Fourth National	170	Seaboard National	170
Gallatin National	300	Second National	425
German American	108	Shoe & Leather	90
Germania	350	State of New-York	105
Greenwich	165	Third National	100
Hanover	310	Tradesmen's	90
Imp. & Traders'	525	United States Nat.	175
Irving	145	West Side	275
Manhattan	200	Western National	115

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Nov. 7, 1896.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
150	155	116	Adams Express	152	152	152	152	+2
57	62	100	Alton & T. H., t. r.	60	60	60	60	+2½
16½	17	500	American Cotton Oil	16⅞	17	16¾	17	+ ¼
61	61½	735	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	60¾	61¼	60¾	61¼	+1¼
9⅛	9¼	6,165	American Spirits Mfg.	8⅞	9¼	8¾	9¼	+ ⅝
22½	23½	680	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	22	23	22	23	+1⅝
121⅞	122	46,020	American Sugar Refs.	120½	122⅛	120¼	122	+2¼
102	103	258	Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	102½	102½	102½	102½	+ ¼
80¼	80¾	4,285	American Tobacco	80	80½	79¼	80¼	+ ¼
105	..	60	American Tobacco pf.	105	105	104½	104½	......
10½	12	25	Ann Arbor	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	......
25	28	214	Ann Arbor pf.	25	25	25	25	......
16¼	16½	13,875	At., T. & S.F., all in.pd.	16⅜	16⅜	16	16¼	......
26⅜	26½	8,914	At., T. & S. F. pf.	26¼	26½	26	26½	+ ½
½	⅝	300	Atlantic & Pacific	½	½	½	½	......
16¼	16½	100	Baltimore & Ohio	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
16¼	17½	200	Bay State Gas	16½	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
24⅞	25	500	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	25	25	25	25	......
95	96	400	Brooklyn Union Gas	95	95	95	95	+1
50¾	51	890	Canada Southern	50	50½	50	50½	+ ¾
17¾	17⅞	1,690	Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅝	17⅞	17⅝	17¾	+ ¼
83	83¼	23,856	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	82⅛	83⅜	82	83⅛	+1⅜
93	100	10	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	93	93	93	93	......
78	78⅛	9,245	Chicago Gas	78½	78¾	78	78	......
79¼	79⅝	25,065	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	79	79⅝	79	79½	+ ⅝
128½	130	140	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	128	129	128	128¾	......
104⅞	105¼	1,600	Chicago & Northw.	105	105¼	105	105	......
74⅛	74¼	10,733	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	73	74¼	73	74¼	+1⅞
32	32½	2,373	C., C., C. & St. Louis	30¾	32¼	30¾	32¼	+2
1	2	100	Colorado C. & I., Dev.	1	1	1	1	......
23	23¼	600	Colorado Fuel & Iron	23	23¼	23	23	+1½
17⅜	17½	3,260	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	16⅞	17½	16⅞	17½	+ ¾
157½	158	1,830	Consolidated Gas Co.	154½	157½	154½	157¼	+2⅞
127	128	417	Delaware & Hudson	126¾	127	126¾	127	......
158⅛	160	10	Del., Lack. & West.	160½	160½	160½	160½	......
13	13½	200	Denver & Rio Grande	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅞
46⅝	46⅞	1,150	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	46	46⅝	46	46⅝	+1⅝
5½	6	100	Duluth, S. S. & A.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	......
17⅝	17¾	3,429	Erie	17⅛	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅝
38½	39	130	Erie 1st pf.	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	+2⅝
22	23	125	Erie 2d pf.	22½	22½	22½	22½	+ ¼
65	66	100	Erie Tel. & Tel.	64	64	64	64	......
31¼	32	100	Evans. & Terre Haute	31½	31½	31½	31½	+ ¼
13½	14½	100	Flint & P. M.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅞
34½	34¾	11,535	General Electric	33½	34⅞	33½	34¾	+1½
118	120	100	Great Northern pf.	118	118	118	118	+1
96	97½	10	Illinois Central	96	96	96	96	......
54½	54¾	450	Ilinois Steel Co.	54	54¾	54	54¾	+ ¾
9⅛	10	200	Iowa Central	9½	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ½
32½	35	6	Iowa Central pf.	32	32	32	32	......
28½	29	1,477	Laclede Gas	27¾	28½	27¾	28½	+ ¾
19½	20	310	Lake Erie & Western	19½	19½	19⅜	19½	+ ½
72½	75	840	Lake Erie & West. pf.	72	72¼	72	72¼	+ ¼
150¾	152	300	Lake Shore	152	152	151	151	—1
62½	66	50	Long Island	63	63	63	63	......
52¾	53	8,960	Louisville & Nashville	52⅛	52⅞	52	52⅞	+1
1	1¼	200	Louis., N. A. & Chi.	1	1¼	1	1¼	— ⅛
99½	99¾	4,000	Manhattan Con.	100	100	98	99½	+1½
109½	110½	2,300	Metropolitan Traction	108	110½	107½	109½	+3½
18½	20	100	Minn. & St. Louis	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	+1¼
66	67	50	Minnesota Iron	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	......
13¾	13⅞	2,010	Mo., Kansas & Texas	13½	14	13½	13¾	+ ¼
29⅜	29⅞	4,535	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	28¾	29⅞	28¾	29⅝	+1⅛
25½	25⅝	2,801	Missouri Pacific	25	25½	25	25½	+ ⅝
23½	24½	100	Mobile & Ohio	24½	24½	24½	24½	+ ½
26⅞	27⅝	1,060	National Lead Co.	27½	27¾	27½	27⅝	+ ⅝
89¾	90½	270	National Lead Co. pf.	89½	90	89½	90	+1
19½	20½	200	National Linseed Oil	18½	19	18½	19	+2
107	108	50	New-Jersey Central	108	108	108	108	......
95½	96½	620	New-York Central	96	96	96	96	+ ¾
10⅜	11	2,205	N. Y., S. & W.	10¼	10⅞	10¼	10½	+ ⅜
29½	29¾	3,245	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	28⅛	30	28⅛	29½	+1½
18	18½	20	N. & W. pf., all in. pd.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	......
5¼	5½	900	North American	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
15¾	15⅞	3,060	N. P., all in. pd.	15¾	16⅛	15¾	16	+ ¼
25	25¼	4,787	N. P. pf., all in. pd.	25	25½	24⅞	25	+ ⅝
15¾	16	4,900	Ontario & Western	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ¼
25½	25¾	3,313	Pacific Mail	24½	25⅝	24½	25⅛	+1⅛
31¼	31⅜	34,780	P. & R., all in. pd.	31½	31⅝	31	31⅝	+ ⅜
16	16¼	550	P., C., C. & St. Louis	15¼	16	15¼	16	+1¼
159	161	665	Pullman Pal. Car Co.	159¾	160	159¾	160	+ ½
10⅜	11	1,200	St. Louis Southw. pf.	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ½
43⅞	44	1,400	St. Paul & Omaha	43	44	43	44	+1¼
122	123½	15	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	125	125	125	125	......
14	15	200	Southern Pacific	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
10⅜	10⅞	3,290	Southern Railway	10½	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	+ ¾
29⅞	30	7,120	Southern Railway pf.	29¼	30	29⅛	29⅞	+ ¾
32	32¼	7,575	Tenn. Coal & Iron	31¼	32⅛	31¼	32	+1
9⅜	9½	1,720	Texas Pacific	9⅜	9½	9¼	9½	+ ¼
7½	9	100	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	8	8	8	8	......
11⅞	12¼	11,355	Union Pacific	11¾	12⅛	11⅝	12⅛	+ ½
3¾	3⅞	635	U. P., Denver & Gulf	3½	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ¼
5⅝	5¾	2,272	United States Cordage	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ¼
21⅞	22½	100	U. S. Cordage gtd.	22	22	22	22	+2
10⅞	11	1,350	United States Leather	10⅞	11	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
66¼	66⅞	2,790	U. S. Leather pf.	66½	66¾	66¼	66¾	+ ⅝
24⅞	24½	2,600	United States Rubber	24	24⅝	23⅞	24	......
79	80	850	U. S. Rubber pf.	79½	79¾	79½	79¾	+2
7⅝	7¾	430	Wabash	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ¼
18¼	18½	2,700	Wabash pf.	17⅞	18¼	17⅞	18¼	+ ½
7¼	9	100	Western Union Beef	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	......
87⅞	88	10,985	Western Union Tel.	86½	88	86½	88	+1½
7⅞	7¾	1,620	Wheeling & Lake Erie	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ¼
31⅝	32½	470	Wheeling & L. E. pf.	31	32⅝	31	31⅝	— ⅞
	Sales	332,016						

Silver.

65¼	65½	24,000	Bullion certificates	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼	......

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s
1,000 69½
3,000 70
3,000 70½
4,000 71
1,000 71½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
1,000 72
Atch, Col & Pac 1st
5,000 29¾
5,000 30
12,000 31
At, T & S F gen 4s
65,000 80
10,000 79⅞
5,000 80
3,000 79⅞
17,000 80
5,000 79⅞
19,000 79¾
Adjustment 4s
34,000 44
10,000 44⅛
20,000 44
20,000 44⅛
10,000 44¼
15,000 44
5,000 44⅛
101,000 44⅛
7,000 44⅜
30,000 44¼
Austin & N W 1st
10,000 81¾
Brooklyn Elevated 1st
1,000 77
Brooklyn R T 5s
1,000 78
10,000 77½
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s
3,000 106⅝
1,000 106⅛
10,000 106
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
16,000 99
Ches & Ohio con 5s
21,000 107¼
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
73,000 74¾
12,000 74⅞
2,000 75
Chi, B & Q cons 7s
14,000 118½
Chi, B & Q deb 5s
8,000 98
3,000 99
10,000 100
2,000 99
5,000 99¼
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
20,000 100
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs
2,000 44½
3,000 44⅝
21,000 45
10,000 45½
10,000 45
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
1,000 102½
13,000 103
C, St P, M & O cons
4,000 127¼
Col & Greenville 1st
5,000 112½
Col, H V & Tol 5s
5,000 86½
5,000 87
Colorado Mid 1st, Trust Co certfs
5,000 68
28,000 70
10,000 70½
5,000 71
3,000 71¼
5,000 71½
5,000 72
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s
10,000 85½
Denver & Rio Grande 4s
1,000 90
3,000 90¼
Detroit Gas Co 5s
12,000 72½
3,000 72¾
5,000 73
Det, Mac & Mar L G
5,000 20
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s
5,000 103¼
5,000 103½
Erie 4s prior bonds
2,000 92½
1,000 93
10,000 92⅝
10,000 92½
Erie gen lien 3-4s
50,000 65
50,000 65¼
7,000 65⅛
5,000 65¾
50,000 65⅞
Duluth & Iron Range 1st
10,000 102½
Ft W & D C 1st, Trust Co certfs
5,000 57½
Gen Elec Co deb 5s
1,000 92½
Iowa Central 1st 5s
1,000 96½
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs
2,000 72½
5,000 72
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
4,000 92½
Louis & Nash G M 6s
2,000 113⅝
Unified gold 4s
5,000s10F 79⅞
5,000 80
L, N A & C cons
1,000 86
1,000 86½
Manhattan Ry con 4s
14,000 95
Metropolitan Elev 1st
5,000 119
Mexican Int 1st 4s
11,000 72½
Mil & St Paul, Chi & Pac West 5s
3,000 113½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
5,000 84¼
15,000 84½
Mo, K & T 2d
3,000 59¼
4,000 59⅛
40,000 59½
26,000 60
4,000 59¾
6,000 60
Mob & Ohio G M 4s
5,000 67¼
1,000 68
Nash, C & St L 1st
1,000 127
N Y, C & St L 4s
5,000 103¼
N Y, O & W refdg 4s
3,000 89½
2,000 90
N Y, S & W 1st refdg 5s
1,000 100½
1,000 101
N Y, S & W G M
1,000 69
15,000 71
5,000 72
Nor Pac 2d coup, Trust Co certfs, assented
5,000 113¼
Nor Pac 3d coup, Trust Co certfs, assented
20,000 75
Nor Pac con 5s, Trust Co certfs, assented
10,000s20F 51¼
7,000 51¾
60,000 52
3,000 51⅞
3,000 52
10,000 52¼
5,000 52½
Nor Pac col trust notes, J P M & Co certfs
57,000 93
2,000 93¼
20,000 93
Ohio Southern 1st
2,000 90
Oregon R & N 5s, Trust Co certfs
6,000 94
14,000 95
Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs
5,000 66
Oregon Short Line 6s
1,000 115
Trust Co certfs
9,000 113
Peo & Eastern 1st
7,000 76
St L S W 1st
80,000 69
5,000 69⅝
10,000 69½
St L S W 2d inc
25,000 29
St P & Nor Pac 6s
7,000 123¼
Phil & Read 1st pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
2,000 49¼
30,000 49½
2,000 49⅝
15,000 49¾
15,000 49⅞
13,000 49¾
10,000 37⅝
60,000 37¾
7,000 37⅝
45,000 37½
100,000 37¼
3d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
11,000 36
Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented
20,000 80¾
30,000 81
15,000 81¼
11,000 81⅛
3,000 81¼
2,000 81⅛
13,000 81
20,000 81⅛
50,000 81¼
3,000 81
6,000 81⅛
5,000 81
5,000 80⅞
St L & I M 5s
3,000 75½
2,000 76
So Pac of N M 1st
5,000 103½
7,000 103⅝
Southern Ry 1st 5s
65,000 91
50,000 91¼
7,000 91⅝
Tenn C, I & R 6s, Tenn Div 6s
1,000 80½
2,000 81
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
11,000 87
Tex & Pac 2d inc
15,000 23
5,000 23¼
5,000 23½
40,000 23⅜
3,000 23½
2,000 23⅜
5,000 23½
2,000 23¼
40,000 23½
5,000 23⅝
5,000 23¾
13,000 23½
5,000 23⅜
10,000 23¼
5,000 23⅞
1,000 24
10,000 23¾
Union Elev 1st 6s
1,000 76½
2,000 77
1,000 77¼
5,000 78
3,000 78¼
U P, D & G 1st
1,000 36¼
10,000 38
30,000 38¼
15,000 37½
U S Cord Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
5,000 27
4,000 26
Wabash 1st 5s
2,000 104¾
3,000 105
19,000 105¼
Wabash 2d 5s
8,000 73
12,000 73¼
Wabash deb, Series B
50,000 25¾
5,000 26
2,000 26½
West Shore gtd 4s
7,000 106
Wn Nor Car 1st 6s
5,000 112
Wheeling & L E 1st
1,000 96
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
4,000 38
6,000 38½
10,000 39
2d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
86,000 37¾

Total sales $2,720,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
Albany & Sus.	175	..	Norfolk So.	64½	70	Nor. & West., all in. paid	11½	12½
Am. Coal	111	..	Homestake	34½	..	Ont. Mining	8	10
Am. T. & C.	90	93	Joliet & Chicago	155	..	Oregon Imp., t. r.	1	2
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	10	Kan. & Mich.	4	8	Oregon R. & N., all in. paid	20	25
Boston A. L. pf.	100	105	Keok. & D. M.	3	4	Oregon S. L. & U. N., all in. paid	17½	..
Brunswick Co.	⅞	1¼	K. & D. M. pf.	13	15	Penn. Coal	320	..
Buff., R. & P.	18	25	Laclede Gas pf.	70	80	Peo. & Eastern	4	7
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	56	L., N. A. & C. pf.	3	4	Peo., D. & E.	2½	3
B., C. R. & N.	68	..	Mah. Coal R.	100	115	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	50	56½
Canadian Pacific	58⅝	59⅝	Mah. C. R. pf.	100	115			
Central Pacific	15½	17	Man. Beach	5	10			
Chicago G. W.	4¾	5¾	Md. Coal pf.	40	60			
			Mex. Central	9½	10			

Bid and Asked Quotations—Continued.

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
Chi. & Alton	162	..	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	2	P., F. W. & C.	160	..
Chi. & Alt. pf.	167	..	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	76	79	Quicksilver	1	3
Chi. & E. Ill.	45	..	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	48	50	Quicksilver pf.	..	12
C. & N. W. pf.	147	150	Morris & Essex	162	165	Rens. & Sar.	181	186
Cleve. & Pitts.	162	..	Nat. Starch	6	8	Rome, W. & O.	111	114
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	..	90	Nat. St. 1st pf.	45	60	St. L. S. W.	5	5¼
C., H. V. & T. pf.	55	60	Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	20	St. J. & G. I.	1	2
Com. Cable	150	..	New Cent. C.	6	9	St. P. & Duluth	22	27
Consol. Coal	32	36	New-England	..	45¼	St. P. & D. pf.	80	87
D. M. & Ft. D.	8¼	9	N. Y. & N. H.	180	184	St. P., M. & M.	109	113
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	51	60	N. Y., C. & St. L.	13	14	Tol. & Ohio Cent.	20	35
D., S. S. & A. pf.	10½	13	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	73	..	Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
Ed.El. Ill. of N.Y.	97	104	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	29½	31½	U. S. Express	43	48
E. & T. H. pf.	42½	50				U. S. Cord. pf.	10¾	11½
Flint & P. M.	35	44				Wells-F. Express	90	95

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City banks, issued Saturday, showed a decrease in reserve of $2,652,825. The banks now hold $14,810,400 in excess of the legal requirement.

The following table shows the condition of the New-York City banks this week, as compared with last week:

	Oct. 31.	Nov. 7.	Differences.
Loans	$446,250,400	$442,179,700	Dec. $4,070,700
Specie	62,778,100	63,702,600	Inc. 924,500
Legal tenders	66,296,600	60,717,200	Dec. 5,579,400
Net de'ts	446,445,900	438,437,600	Dec. 8,008,300
Cir'tion	20,495,800	20,516,300	Inc. 20,500

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New-York City banks from the beginning of the present year up to and including the statement issued to-day, with the surplus of the corresponding dates in the years 1895 and 1894:

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Jan. 4	$19,779,675	$35,862,030	$83,796,650
Jan. 11	27,183,100	41,792,200	92,583,675
Jan. 18	32,345,550	45,465,075	102,754,450
Jan. 25	37,678,500	45,880,450	109,043,000
Feb. 1	39,623,400	36,751,500	111,623,000
Feb. 8	40,182,425	33,766,225	85,683,700
Feb. 15	36,818,875	33,513,425	74,536,825
Feb. 21	28,627,050	29,822,725	74,767,500
Feb. 29	29,422,150	28,054,500	75,788,000
March 7	23,234,500	22,728,625	75,633,375
March 14	21,448,825	17,598,775	77,302,300
March 21	19,042,675	14,146,000	79,077,650
March 28	18,147,425	13,413,450	85,600,150
April 4	$17,065,975	$13,929,925	$80,797,975
April 11	20,931,250	14,922,775	80,831,000
April 18	18,139,350	19,664,975	82,008,025
April 25	20,678,675	25,270,675	83,417,950
May 2	22,944,275	27,233,575	82,808,150
May 9	20,243,123	31,070,100	80,634,575
May 16	18,577,975	37,587,900	78,999,125
May 23	21,201,500	40,005,150	77,601,700
May 29	22,230,675	41,221,250	77,965,100
June 6	18,486,300	30,662,900	76,918,250
June 13	20,677,050	37,958,900	76,376,575
June 20	19,918,250	36,544,250	76,355,375
June 27	21,917,325	34,225,925	74,803,350
July 3	20,328,275	32,173,700	72,134,725
July 11	22,237,275	33,405,300	73,941,375
July 18	21,773,025	38,491,125	74,113,600
July 25	18,499,550	41,996,575	71,903,725
Aug. 1	17,728,600	40,917,175	69,053,700
Aug. 8	13,815,575	38,940,775	67,802,850
Aug. 15	9,400,175	41,266,875	67,806,650
Aug. 22	9,726,600	37,566,675	66,718,659
Aug. 29	5,836,200	39,149,925	65,820,825
Sept. 5	8,228,550	34,846,775	61,934,275
Sept. 12	8,757,875	26,685,250	59,953,700
Sept. 19	10,454,375	22,443,500	59,974,675
Sept. 26	14,216,025	22,296,175	60,791,825
Oct. 3	16,526,025	36,471,525	59,450,950
Oct. 10	15,599,200	14,176,900	60,847,325
Oct. 17	11,911,100	15,380,175	62,513,675
Oct. 24	14,960,900	16,689,700	63,864,900
Oct. 31	17,463,225	17,594,400	63,204,275
Nov. 7	14,810,400	19,260,050	61,669,650

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1896	$14,810,400	1891	$6,985,150
1895	19,260,050	1890	*2,544,250
1894	61,669,650	1889	*760,850
1893	57,828,725	1888	11,557,600
1892	2,673,525	1887	5,587,400

*Deficit.

The following table gives the principal items of the bank statement, as well as the proportion of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Pro. Reserve to Deposits.
$2,000,000	$1,853,600	N.Y. Nat. Bkg. Assn.	$11,360,000	$1,830,000	$1,390,000	$10,920,000	29.4
2,050,000	2,083,400	Manhattan Company	13,344,000	2,164,000	1,302,000	13,807,000	25.1
2,000,000	998,700	Merchants' National	7,532,200	1,937,800	649,100	8,386,000	30.8
2,000,000	2,167,200	Mechanics' National	7,999,000	792,000	1,354,000	6,707,000	31.9
1,500,000	2,404,600	Bank of America	13,654,900	2,699,300	1,266,400	14,951,500	26.5
1,000,000	347,600	Phenix National	3,795,000	107,000	776,000	3,371,000	26.1
1,000,000	3,557,600	National City	21,316,900	8,035,500	1,520,700	26,180,400	36.5
750,000	80,700	Tradesmen's Nat.	2,147,700	157,900	151,300	1,523,300	20.2
300,000	7,434,900	Chemical National	22,393,000	8,303,600	3,707,500	21,713,000	32.2
600,000	175,100	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	3,761,000	525,000	321,600	3,855,500	21.9
1,000,000	1,624,600	Gallatin National	6,081,900	388,200	912,100	4,486,800	28.9
300,000	209,600	Nat. But. & Drov.	1,402,000	130,800	130,800	1,080,000	24.1
400,000	313,000	Mech's & Traders'	2,120,000	185,000	290,000	1,965,000	24.1
200,000	176,400	Greenwich Bank	910,800	105,800	151,700	831,400	30.9
600,000	492,400	Leath. Manfrs.' Nat.	2,804,700	172,800	918,100	2,728,800	39.9
300,000	97,300	Seventh National	1,527,400	229,000	182,200	1,734,000	23.7
1,200,000	525,200	State of New-York	2,988,800	89,200	683,600	2,363,400	32.7
5,000,000	2,527,600	Amer. Exc. Nat.	23,438,000	1,515,000	2,890,000	16,849,000	26.1
5,000,000	3,589,700	Nat. Bank of Com.	20,810,000	768,100	2,774,900	12,696,500	27.8
1,000,000	1,598,800	National Broadway	5,223,600	728,100	503,600	4,281,100	28.7
1,000,000	978,600	Mercantile National	7,197,400	417,400	1,229,200	6,619,400	24.8
422,700	483,800	Pacific Bank	2,322,500	339,900	275,300	2,466,500	24.9
1,500,000	868,900	Nat. B'k of Rep.	8,976,700	1,855,500	375,700	8,751,600	25.4
450,000	967,300	Chatham National	5,355,500	574,000	582,500	4,843,900	23.8
200,000	262,300	People's Bank	1,681,100	203,700	360,400	2,352,400	23.9
700,000	583,000	Nat. B'k of N. Am.	5,223,900	805,700	435,500	5,069,900	24.4
1,000,000	2,053,700	Hanover National	13,801,300	4,268,700	1,053,700	16,392,900	32.4
500,000	346,100	Irving National	2,838,000	122,200	299,000	2,410,000	17.4
600,000	381,800	National Citizens'	2,260,300	413,500	158,500	2,377,400	24.0
500,000	282,900	Nassau Bank	2,145,200	167,500	454,500	2,575,100	24.1
750,000	853,000	M'ket & Fulton Nat.	5,484,200	483,800	1,040,300	5,361,400	28.4
1,000,000	100,900	Nat. Shoe & Leather	2,825,300	339,000	452,200	2,889,000	27.3
1,000,000	1,199,500	Corn Exchange	7,940,600	1,144,800	1,185,000	9,047,600	25.7
1,000,000	230,700	Continental National	4,260,400	403,100	614,300	4,420,000	23.0
300,000	397,200	Oriental Bank	1,655,500	131,100	281,700	1,500,000	27.5
1,500,000	5,500,300	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	18,156,000	2,695,000	4,748,000	19,834,000	37.5
2,000,000	3,212,400	National Park	22,640,500	3,807,100	2,872,500	25,064,400	26.6
250,000	137,700	East River Nat.	1,184,200	103,600	214,300	1,102,700	28.8
3,200,000	2,040,600	Fourth National	16,238,000	2,504,000	3,596,000	17,557,000	34.7
2,000,000	518,800	Central National	8,092,000	303,000	1,368,000	7,524,000	22.2
300,000	644,800	Second National	4,541,000	785,000	1,275,000	5,819,000	35.[illegible]
750,000	333,900	Ninth National	2,896,400	262,100	443,200	2,933,000	24.0
500,000	7,208,500	First National	20,618,500	3,081,900	909,300	17,590,000	22.6
1,000,000	244,300	Third National	6,602,400	1,307,600	267,200	6,539,800	24.0
300,000	68,000	N. Y. Nat. Ex.	1,277,100	136,900	138,600	1,107,400	24.8
250,000	588,600	Bowery	2,701,000	425,000	327,000	2,838,000	26.5
200,000	428,000	New-York Co. Nat.	2,626,700	497,000	248,500	3,115,900	23.9
750,000	275,000	German-American	2,570,600	236,200	418,900	2,386,100	27.4
500,000	1,445,200	Chase National	13,846,400	1,729,300	3,242,400	15,906,600	31.2
100,000	1,136,000	Fifth Avenue	6,448,900	972,200	981,200	7,077,900	27.5
200,000	605,700	German Exchange	2,518,200	164,800	472,500	2,826,400	22.5
200,000	666,600	Germania	3,008,800	496,400	265,900	3,735,500	20.3
500,000	534,600	United States Nat.	4,864,500	889,200	778,000	5,280,000	31.5
300,000	617,300	Lincoln National	5,578,100	603,400	821,700	6,003,200	25.4
200,000	700,800	Garfield National	3,493,700	598,700	250,000	3,746,300	22.5
200,000	308,400	Fifth National	1,677,400	167,100	211,700	1,576,400	24.0
800,000	808,300	Bank of the Metrop.	4,192,700	699,200	572,500	4,989,900	25.4
200,000	313,300	West Side	2,029,000	154,000	426,000	2,131,000	27.2
500,000	279,600	Seaboard National	4,985,000	801,000	595,000	5,531,000	25.2
200,000	329,900	Sixth National	1,645,000	150,000	195,000	1,275,000	27.0
2,100,000	367,700	Western National	11,141,800	239,300	2,870,900	10,457,100	24.9
300,000	927,600	First Nat., Brooklyn	4,967,000	545,400	802,200	5,091,000	26.4
1,200,000	538,200	National Union	7,951,100	1,154,200	540,600	6,978,000	24.2
500,000	220,700	Liberty National	2,226,300	120,800	339,500	2,063,400	22.0
1,000,000	341,700	N. Y. Produce Ex.	3,383,100	544,200	252,200	2,849,800	27.9

*Total, National banks, $49,850,000, $60,726,700.
Total, State banks, $10,772,700, $12,863,500.

Specie Imported into District of New-York Oct. 31 to Nov. 6, 1896.

Steamer.	Where From.	Character.	Amount.
Campania	Liverpool	American gold coin	$494,097
St. Louis	Southampton	American gold coin	111,443
Caracas	Curacao	American gold coin	1,699
Finance	Colon	American gold coin	8,900
La Bourgogne	Havre	American gold coin	15,800
Finance	Aspinwall	American gold coin	1,600
Seguranca	Vera Cruz	American gold coin	571
Vigilancia	Havana	American gold coin	305,066
Arkadia	Mayaquez	American gold coin	1,125
Caracas	Curacao	American silver coin	328
La Bourgogne	Havre	American silver coin	437
A. Victoria	Hamburg	American silver coin	772
Teutonic	Liverpool	American gold coin	100,250
Niagara	St. Jago	Foreign gold coin	81,427
Vigilancia	Havana	Foreign gold coin	2,863
Caracas	Curacao	Foreign silver coin	22
Finance	Panama	Foreign silver coin	6,000
Finance	Colon	Foreign silver coin	1,900
Carib	Tuxedo	Foreign silver coin	7,105
Advance	Colon	Foreign silver coin	2,000
Adirondack	Kingston	Foreign silver coin	1,039
Ardandhu	Greytown	Foreign silver coin	7,091
Habana	Havana	Foreign gold coin	51,000
Campania	Liverpool	Gold bullion	171,301
Harold	C. Gracias	Gold bullion	1,154
A. Victoria	Southampton	Gold bullion	63,265
A. Victoria	Hamburg	Gold bullion	97,330
Harold	C. Gracias	Gold bullion	1,416
Finance	Colon	Gold bullion	2,125
Ardandhu	Greytown	Gold bullion	2,600
Seguranca	Vera Cruz	Silver bullion	11,590
Vigilancia	Vera Cruz	Silver bullion	11,026
Seguranca	Havana	Foreign gold coin	510,000
Total			$2,069,842

Exports of specie from the Port of New-York from Nov. 2. to Nov. 7, inclusive:

Date.	Steamer.	Destination.	Character.	Amount.
Nov. 2	Steamship St. Louis	London	Silver bars	$138,000
Nov. 2	Steamship Havel	London	Silver bars	49,200
Nov. 4	Steamship Aug. Victoria	London	Silver bars	282,200
Nov. 4	Steamship Caracas	Maracaibo	Gold coin, (United States)	7,600
Nov. 6	Steamship Prins Willem I.	Port au Prince	Gold coin	25,000
Nov. 6	Steamship Campania	London	Silver bars	356,600
Total				$858,600

TOO LATE FOR LAST WEEK'S STATEMENT.

Oct. 28	Steamship Normannia	London	Silver bars	$36,500
Oct. 30	Steamship Etruria	London	Silver bars	13,000
Total				$908,100

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Sp. Mfg.	8	8	8	8
10	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	22	22	22	22
14,380	Am. Sug. Ref.	120¼	122⅛	120¼	121⅞
60	Am. Tobacco	80	80	80	80
870	A., T. & S. F.	16¼	16¼	16	16
720	Chi. Gas	78¾	78⅝	77⅞	78⅛
520	C., R. I. & P.	73⅜	74	73⅛	73⅞
6,590	C., B. & Q.	82	83	82	83
10,460	C., M. & St. P.	79¼	79⅝	79	79⅝
20	Chi. & N. W.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼
240	Gen. Elec.	34	34¾	34	34¼
1,160	Louis. & Nash.	52¼	52⅝	52⅛	52½
50	Manhattan	99⅜	99⅜	99	99¼
660	Mo. Pacific	25	25⅛	24¼	24⅞
10	M., K. & T. pf.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
20	Nat. Lead	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
10	N.Y., L.E. & W.	17½	17½	17½	17½
10	N. Y., O. & W.	16	16	16	16
20	N. Y., S. & W.	11½	11½	11½	11½
200	N.Y., S. & W.pf.	29⅜	29⅞	29⅜	29⅞
20	Nor. Pac. pf.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
4,930	P.& R., all as.pd.	31⅛	31⅝	31⅛	31¼
40	Pacific Mail	25⅛	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜
100	Southern Ry	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
130	Southern pf.	29⅛	29⅞	29½	29¾
240	Tenn. C. & I.	31½	32	31½	32
70	Texas Pac	9¾	9¾	9½	9½
120	Union Pac	12	12	12	12
240	U. S. Cordage	5⅜	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞
20	Wabash pf.	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
570	West. Union	87	87⅞	86¾	86¾
42,500					

Bonds.

$15,000	A.,T. & S.F. adj.	44¼	44⅜	44¼	44⅜
3,000	M., K. & T. 1st.	84¼	84½	84¼	84½
6,000	M., K. & T. 2d.	59¼	59½	59¼	59½
$24,000					

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 7th day of November, 1896:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$107,411,101	
Gold bullion	49,315,344	
Total	$156,726,445	
Net outstanding gold certificates	38,172,859	
Balance		*$118,553,586
Standard silver dollars	$370,696,218	
Silver bullion	757,533	
Total	$371,453,751	
Net outstanding silver certificates	358,826,572	
Balance		12,627,179
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$10,859,424	
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	111,991,846	
Total	$122,851,280	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	122,851,280	
United States notes	86,228,185	
Net outstanding currency certificates	31,345,000	
Balance		54,883,185
Treasury notes of 1890	$39,558,174	
National bank notes	11,543,153	
Fractional silver coin	14,662,550	
Fractional currency	24	
Minor coin	1,122,810	
Deposits in National banks	15,889,836	
Bonds and interest paid	2,544,122	
Total	$85,320,671	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	8,187,080	
Outstanding checks and drafts	5,413,119	
Disbursing officers' balances	23,156,885	
Post Office Department account	2,603,500	
Miscellaneous items	1,850,051	
Total	$41,210,637	
Balance		44,110,034
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		230,173,985

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$352,120	$2,278,246	$49,244,682
Internal revenue	369,942	2,839,976	54,146,139
Miscellaneous	21,144	358,058	7,543,839
Total	$743,206	$5,476,281	$110,934,661

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$553,000	$2,157,000	$42,733,300
War	280,000	760,000	19,494,513
Navy	28,000	266,000	12,755,534
Indians	115,000	283,000	4,397,840
Pensions	500,000	3,302,000	50,630,842
Interest	997,000	1,876,000	16,979,926
Total	$2,473,000	$8,644,000	$146,991,957
Excess of expenditures over receipts	1,729,793	3,167,718	36,057,295

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	....	$1,950	$549,700
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	$14,465	253,226	2,428,049

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	United States Notes. (Since 1879)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890)	Total.
To date	$468,687,738	$85,778,902	$554,466,640
This fiscal yr.	43,398,767	5,740,592	49,139,359
This month	3,017,607	756,541	3,774,148
This day	30,802	16,147	46,949

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act of July 12, 1882.

United States bonds held by the Treasurer of the United States to secure National bank circulation: Currency 6s, $10,361,000; 5 per cents, $16,073,850; 4 per cents of 1895, $36,591,650; 4 per cents of 1907, $155,493,000; 2 per cents, $22,673,850; total, $241,493,350.

To secure public moneys in National bank depositories: Currency 6s, $735,000; 5 per cents, $535,000; 4 per cents of 1895, $1,260,000; 4 per cents of 1907, $12,290,000; 2 per cents, $983,000; total, $15,903,000.

To secure circulation during the week ended Nov. 6: United States bonds deposited, $145,000; United States bonds withdrawn, $45,000.

National bank circulation outstanding: Currency, $234,907,108; gold notes, $86,787.

National bank notes during the week ended Nov. 6: Received for redemption, $1,092,759.

Redeemed: To be returned to banks of issue, $767,570; to be destroyed and new notes issued, $1,778,410; to be destroyed and retired, $238,761.

Deposits received for redemption of notes of National banks failed, in liquidation, and reducing circulation, $46,220; balance of such deposits in the Treasury, $18,237,568.

The receipts from customs for to-day were $352,120; from internal revenue, $369,942; miscellaneous, $21,144; National bank notes received for redemption, $493,715.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $16,046,590.70 OF 3½% Gold Bonds OF THE City of New-York.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED, BY AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE PASSED MARCH 14, 1889, TO INVEST IN THESE BONDS AND STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Comptroller of the City of New-York, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, until

Monday, the 9th Day of November, 1896

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.,

when they will be publicly opened in the presence of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, or such of them as shall attend, as provided by law, for the whole or a part of the following-described Coupon or Registered Bonds and Stock of the City of New-York, bearing interest at three and one-half per cent. per annum, to wit:

$400,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR CONSTRUCTING A BRIDGE OVER THE HARLEM RIVER AT THIRD AVENUE. Principal payable November 1st, 1917. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by the City and County of New-York.

1,925,141.37 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, KNOWN AS "SCHOOLHOUSE BONDS." Principal payable November 1st, 1915. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by the City and County of New-York.

102,849.33 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, SANITARY IMPROVEMENT SCHOOLHOUSE BONDS. Principal payable November 1st, 1916. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by the City and County of New-York.

158,600.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR NEW GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS FOR THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. Principal payable November 1st, 1915. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by the City and County of New-York.

85,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE PAYMENT OF AWARDS, COSTS, CHARGES, AND EXPENSES CERTIFIED BY THE CHANGE OF GRADE DAMAGE COMMISSION. Principal payable November 1st, 1911. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by the City and County of New-York.

600,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR REPAVING STREETS AND AVENUES. Principal payable November 1st, 1917. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by the City and County of New-York.

300,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE. Principal payable November 1st, 1918. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by the City and County of New-York.

250,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT OF THE WEST WING OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY. Principal payable November 1st, 1917. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by the City and County of New-York.

175,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, PARKWAYS, AND DRIVES IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. Principal payable November 1st, 1918. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by the City and County of New-York.

100,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR REPAVING ROADS, STREETS, AND AVENUES IN THE TWENTY-THIRD AND TWENTY-FOURTH WARDS. Principal payable November 1st, 1917. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by the City and County of New-York.

1,000,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, KNOWN AS "DOCK BONDS." Principal payable November 1st, 1927. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by the City and County of New-York.

7,000,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE REDEMPTION OF BONDS AND STOCK MATURING IN THE YEAR 1896. Principal payable November 1st, 1922. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by the City and County of New-York.

1,200,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE PAYMENT OF STATE TAXES FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE INSANE. Principal payable November 1st, 1916. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by the City and County of New-York.

2,750,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, KNOWN AS ADDITIONAL WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. Principal payable October 1st, 1915. Interest payable April 1st and October 1st.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by the City and County of New-York.

THE PRINCIPAL OF AND THE INTEREST ON THE ABOVE-DESCRIBED BONDS AND STOCK ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS, AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York," and then inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller of the City of New-York.

For full information see City Record.

ASHBEL P. FITCH, Comptroller.

Assistant District Attorney Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Attorney General Harmon has appointed Benjamin Trapnell, Jr., of Charleston, West Va., Assistant United States District Attorney for West Virginia, vice J. H. Couch, Jr., dismissed.

MERCHANTS ARE BANDED

VESEY STREET DEALERS NOW ORGANIZED.

The Purpose of Their Association, So They Claim, Is the General Development of Business on Vesey Street.

Another instance where, it is alleged, that a merchant rented his sidewalk for business purposes has cropped out on the records of a court. It is found in the case of Mrs. Eliza Kelly against the firm of M. H. Moses & Co., 205 Washington Street, which is on the corner of Vesey Street. For over twenty years, Mrs. Kelly claims, she has rented and used a stand on the sidewalk of this firm. During that time she regularly paid a rental amounting to more than $300 a year. In 1894, for some cause, she was compelled to abandon her quarters. What the difficulty was does not fully appear, but from Mrs. Kelly's account it had something to do with rent.

Immediately after she had moved, Mrs. Kelly consulted attorneys, and now it has developed that a suit is brought to recover moneys paid by her to the firm during the entire period of her lease. This sum, she claims, amounts to $7,000 in all. The ground of the action is that the contract is illegal. No one has any right to rent public property for private use.

A sidewalk merchant on Vesey Street discussing this case yesterday said that if every sidewalk stand man on the street would adopt the plan of Mrs. Kelly it would financially injure a great many merchants.

The organization of Vesey Street merchants spoken of in yesterday's NEW-YORK TIMES has been made permanent.

A number of the merchants met at Smith & McNell's Hotel, on Greenwich Street, and chose officers. W. J. Roche of the Manhattan Hardware Company was elected President. The sidewalk business carried on at two different points on the street by his company has been described in THE NEW-YORK TIMES. S. Waddell was chosen Secretary.

At the meeting were Moses H. Moses, whose firm name appears in the Kelly case; Henry Campbell, whose views were given in THE NEW-YORK TIMES; Jacob Groy, Peter J. Hickey, Henry Hutchinson, Robert J. Musbach, and James Kay.

The ostensible purpose of the organization is to devise ways and means for restoring the former market status of the street. All the members are unanimous in declaring that sidewalk displays are necessary to the restoration. Without that the street will remain dead. All the merchants deny the rumor that the organization will fight the crusade against sidewalk blockading.

Superintendent of the Bureau of Incumbrances William Henkel was at court Friday, when the hearing in the case of Doyle, the Astor House trunk man, against two of the bureau inspectors came up.

The case grew out of a raid made by the bureau a few weeks ago on a number of trunks and bags claimed to have been displayed too prominently by Mr. Doyle on the Astor House sidewalk. Mr. Doyle caused the arrest of two of the inspectors who participated in the raid, on the ground that they had willfully assaulted one of his clerks who was passing the store at the time of the raid.

According to a story told in his store at the time, the clerk, whose name was Scott, was going from another store of Doyle's to the factory. He happened to be passing when the department wagon drove up. Without saying a word and without any action whatsoever on the part of Scott, the Inspectors leaped upon him, so he says, and assaulted him so severely that to-day he is insane from the effect of his injuries.

The hearing was postponed at the request of Doyle to Dec. 1. After the hearing Superintendent Henkel said he was tired of coming to court on this man's account. It seemed strange to him that a young man could be alternately well and sick between times for hearings. He claimed young Scott was doing this.

Thomas Stokes & Co., southeast corner of Greenwich and Duane Streets, have been long pointed out as flagrant examples of squatter sovereignty. They are in the fish and commission business. It is hard to determine how they could obstruct Duane Street any more without shutting off travel entirely. Barrels of salt fish flank both sides of the sidewalk. Here and there a barrel is set squarely in the middle. This forces the pedestrian to traverse an elongated capital "S" in passing. One or two porters were moving goods at the rear of the store when a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES passed yesterday. Otherwise there were no efforts being made to clear the way.

John Owens, 319 Greenwich Street, is in the flour business. At least, his sidewalk obstructions indicate that. When he has a wagon backed up to the curbline of the sidewalk the space between the curb and the merchandise piled against his building is just sufficient to let one man get through at a time. Across the street Edward A. Server has gone into the obstructing business on his own account.

John Doscher & Co., Greenwich and Reade Streets, put skids out from wagons a few feet from the corner on Reade Street. They have the usual platform erected for the convenience of pedestrians. One thing, however, prevents the use of this platform. That is a small hurdle-like barrier erected at the end of the platform. It could not be ascertained whether this was a guard-rail of a cellar or a brace to hold barrels. It forces the pedestrian into the street, however.

Hines & Mansfield, Greenwich and Chambers Streets, have the ordinary awning erected over the sidewalk. This serves its purpose so well that the firm has part of its stock on the sidewalk. This, of course, is not without some inconvenience to the public. They have not asked the public. Lyons & Co., 188 Chambers Street, are like them. The sidewalk there is very desirable for a warehouse.

BLEW MAN AND SKIFF TO BITS.

Boatload of Nitro-Glycerine Nearly Wrecked a Steamer.

INDUSTRY, Penn., Nov. 7.—A man from Pittsburg, with a skiff loaded with nitroglycerine, landed at Georgetown Island about 10 P. M. yesterday. The glycerine was exploded in some unknown manner. No trace of man or skiff can be found.

The steamer H. K. Bedford was near the scene of the explosion and was nearly wrecked. Every pane of glass was broken, and furniture and loose articles were overturned. The passengers were panic-stricken and a number were thrown to the floor, but no one was seriously injured.

Capt. Gordon Greene's stateroom, in which he was sleeping, was splintered, and the bulkheads of the boat were damaged by the shock. The earth for miles around shook as if an earthquake had occurred.

Schooner Ashore, Crew Rescued.

PORT HOPE, Mich., Nov. 7.—The schooner A. J. McBrier, loaded with lath and bound from Alpena to Sandusky, stranded during the westerly gale four miles west of this place. The Point-aux-Barques life-saving crew rescued the crew, including the Captain's family, ten persons in all, and brought them here. The schooner may be saved if the gale does not shift to the northwest. The vessel is owned by her Captain, J. Jones, and is not insured. The cargo of lath was owned by Bennett Brothers of Sandusky and is insured.

Miss Clemons's Greeting.

Miss Katherine Clemons, the actress, whom rumor has had engaged or married to, or about to be engaged or married to Howard Gould, arrived yesterday from Europe on the American Line steamship St. Paul. Mr. Gould was at the pier to meet her, and their greeting was very affectionate. He embraced her tenderly, and then they kissed twice. Miss Clemons left her maid to attend to her baggage, and, taking Mr. Gould's arm, hurried to a carriage which awaited them.

TEACHERS AND EMPTY SCHOOLS

Paid $100 a season by the State to Sit and Do Fancy Work.

ALBANY, Nov. 7.—Educators in this State who are conversant with the operation of the old school-district system are unanimous in condemning it, and they are striving to impress their views on the people to an extent sufficient to make it safe to attempt to change it.

The school-district system is unsatisfactory in that it is not adapted to the needs of the State, and retards progress along educational lines. Under the law as it stands to-day, the State of New-York pays out of its Treasury $100 for each teacher employed 160 days. The rural population of New-York State has decreased to such an extent in the last thirty years that there are 7,529 school districts where the average attendance upon instruction in the public district, or county schools, varies from one to twenty pupils, while there are 2,983 such districts where the average daily attendance during the past school year was less than ten students.

This condition of affairs in the country districts, which cannot be disputed, has led Superintendent Charles R. Skinner of the State Department of Public Instruction to declare that "to maintain a school, provide proper facilities, and employ a teacher for so small a number of pupils is manifestly a perversion of that aid which the people so generously accord the educational interests of the State." It is also an injustice to pay so much more per capita for pupils in such depopulated districts than is paid in more populous communities for better educational facilities.

There are scores of school districts where $100 a year is paid out of the State Treasury to maintain a school by paying a teacher who has no scholars, and who simply goes to the schoolhouse and sits the requisite number of days, doing her sewing or fancy work. This prevents any local assessment for school purposes, and the inhabitants naturally refuse to annex themselves to a more populous adjoining district, since that act would compel them to pay a tax for the support of the other district's schools and keep some of their number from getting $100 out of the State for nothing.

Where a tax is imposed under the present system, the thinly populated districts pay on the same property valuation as the more populous and wealthy districts. The inequality is so great that in some sections of the State certain property, separated only by the imaginary boundary of a school district from property on the other side in the same town, is taxed 178 times as much for school purposes as the first-named property. This would appear to be a violation of the Constitutional prpovision that taxes shall be equal and uniform. Yet it has been practiced for years.

These present sparsely populated and impoverished districts formerly had from thirty to sixty pupils, but now the pupils are few. There is no grading nor the enthusiasm for study that comes from numbers. The schools of the "country deestricts" to-day are, therefore, not as good as they were thirty-six years ago. The system, good in its day, has become obsolete, and is not suited to the needs of a progressive people. Other States have outstripped New-York in educational matters by abandoning it and substituting the township, the county, or some other better and more modern system.

The remedy for the present state of things and the improvement of educational interests is to be found in the adoption of a system where the support of country district schools is made a town or county charge. This would call for a board of education for a whole town, upon which shall devolve the responsibility of locating schoolhouses in central positions and bringing all the children of the town to such schoolhouses, even if it called for the expense of transporting some of the pupils from remote places in comfortable covered vehicles.

It has been demonstrated that a better class of school officers is obtained by the town or county school board system than by the election or appointment of trustees for individual districts. The number of schools in a town would probably be reduced about one-third if the school population did not demand so many for its accommodation. But the number of boys and girls brought together would be increased in the several schools, and it will become possible to grade all the studies and establish a high school or academy in each town. A better education can then be obtained by the ambitious boy or girl who may not be able to go to a private school or academy.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	307	307	307
4th week Oct...	$30,166	$34,883	$33,017
Month	100,048	104,083	99,606
From July 1....	389,353	315,581	372,520
From Jan. 1....	947,500	919,363	885,072
ATLANTIC & DANVILLE—			
Mileage	285	285	285
4th week Oct...	$11,476	$13,880	$11,982
Month	52,945	54,340	51,483
From July 1....	181,558	208,401	174,908
From Jan. 1....	450,806	450,775	411,631
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC—			
3d week Oct...	69,412	72,352	......
From Jan. 1....	2,812,595	2,812,558	......
CHI., PEORIA & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	222	222	222
4th week Oct...	$20,898	$26,622	$24,393
Month	79,190	97,818	85,783
From July 1....	293,357	139,548	331,444
From Jan. 1....	749,576	772,254	663,566
CHI. & WEST MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	576	576	576
4th week Oct...	$46,363	$51,902	$50,530
Month	147,261	160,640	153,457
From July 1....	610,907	635,429	577,239
From Jan. 1....	1,366,915	1,440,872	1,329,387
CLEVE., CIN., CHI. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,850	1,850	1,850
4th week Oct...	$403,995	$442,494	$422,186
Month	1,150,925	1,327,484	1,290,201
From July 1....	5,156,694	5,915,100	4,633,519
From Jan. 1....	10,785,337	11,614,648	10,550,837
CLEVE., L. & WHEEL.—			
Mileage	195	195	195
4th week Oct...	$39,485	$54,623	$45,253
Month	100,993	162,796	143,148
From July 1....	422,176	619,529	567,405
From Jan. 1....	1,110,839	1,197,741	1,027,777
COL., S. & HOCKING—			
Mileage	272	272	272
3d week Oct....	$16,371	$20,283	$24,698
From July 1....	286,861	347,546	391,636
From Jan. 1....	654,287	685,414	656,073
DES MOINES & KANSAS CITY—			
Mileage	112	112	112
2d week Oct....	2,105	2,303	......
From Jan. 1....	89,037	74,650	......
DET., L. & NORTHERN—			
Mileage	334	334	334
4th week Oct...	$29,892	$32,408	$32,013
Month	100,281	106,229	100,899
From July 1....	424,133	416,805	373,812
From Jan. 1....	959,935	961,825	903,000
DUL., S. S. & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	572	572	572
3d week Oct...	$32,669	$41,086	$35,275
From July 1....	621,939	553,038	636,985
From Jan. 1....	1,641,822	1,452,182	1,383,967
FLA. CENTRAL & PENINSULAR—			
Mileage	637	637	637
3d week Oct....	$37,038	$37,104	......
From July 1....	534,716	504,638	......
From Jan. 1....	1,621,615	1,546,902	......
GRAND TRUNK—			
Mileage	3,512	3,512	3,512
4th week Oct...	$643,082	$613,612	$406,669
Month	1,967,101	1,827,039	1,631,687
From July 1....	7,117,447	6,784,294	6,062,035
From Jan. 1....	15,439,118	14,901,710	15,160,210
IND., DEC. & WESTERN—			
Mileage	152	152	152
3d week Oct....	$8,161	$9,339	$8,286
From Jan. 1....	363,244	369,807	321,812
INTEROCEANIC—			
Mileage	531	531	531
Week Oct. 17...	$42,577	$43,633	$42,233
From Jan. 1....	1,825,515	1,841,381	1,889,654
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	173	173	173
4th week Oct...	$14,709	$13,790	$14,725
Month	42,312	44,447	37,450
From July 1....	143,427	150,765	130,261
From Jan. 1....	377,454	364,615	316,431
KEOKUK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	148	148	148
2d week Oct...	$8,297	$8,996	$6,978
From Jan. 1....	311,330	285,777	297,186
MEXICAN RAILWAY—			
Week Oct. 17...	$68,536	$57,812	$61,220
From Jan. 1....	2,573,180	2,608,471	2,530,573
MINN., ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—			
Mileage	1,168	1,168	1,168
4th week Oct...	$134,941	$154,438	......
Month	446,720	465,348	......
From July 1....	1,388,703	1,300,341	......
From Jan. 1....	3,093,357	2,420,635	......
MOBILE & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	149	149	149
3d week Oct...	$10,424	$6,908	$8,161
From July 1....	250,217	220,731	220,030
PITTS., S. & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	183	183	183
4th week Oct...	$14,756	$21,566	$18,424
Month	47,076	59,138	55,271
From July 1....	230,482	250,383	213,120
From Jan. 1....	531,036	516,371	884,383
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	347	347	347
3d week Oct....	$23,926	$43,546	$44,966
4th week Oct....	47,683	65,145	64,760
Month	135,174	191,533	207,075
From July 1....	576,601	888,483	789,790
From Jan. 1....	1,456,760	1,498,790	1,499,624
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY—			
Mileage	451	451	451
4th week Oct....	$70,043	$62,704	$60,114
Month	214,742	208,828	174,719
From July 1....	797,730	728,553	657,426
From Jan. 1....	1,772,771	1,539,967	1,309,307
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	918	918	918
4th week Oct....	$123,373	$129,820	$135,348
Month	394,994	427,855	432,381
From July 1....	1,605,331	1,712,888	......
From Jan. 1....	3,624,490	3,710,119	......
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC, (net)—			
Month Sept.	$49,071	$54,259	......
From July 1.	146,316	66,590	......

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN leased lines in State of New-York for the quarter ended Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings...	2,461,715	2,505,010	2,270,459
Operating ex.....	1,158,311	1,093,750	1,056,682
Net earnings.....	1,303,404	1,411,260	1,213,777
Fixed charges....	620,749	620,749	620,749
Surplus	682,655	790,511	593,028
NEW-YORK & HARLEM for quarter ended Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings...	$202,279	$197,628	......
Operating ex.....	100,723	136,712	......
Net earnings.....	101,556	60,916	......
Charges	293	10,100	......
Surplus	101,263	50,816	......
Cash on hand, $111,407, and profit and loss surplus, $3,071,494.			
NORTHERN PACIFIC for the year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings...	19,863,159	17,434,981	16,547,209
Operating ex.....	12,088,088	11,319,682	11,816,120
Net earnings.....	7,775,071	6,115,259	4,731,089
Taxes and rentals.	672,868	759,047	620,894
Balance	7,102,203	5,356,252	4,110,195
Other income.....	425,710	301,229	339,804
Net income.......	7,527,913	5,657,481	4,449,999
STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT for August—			
Gross earnings...	155,056	179,187	131,508
Operating ex.....	113,039	120,604	63,707
Net earnings.....	42,017	58,583	67,801
From July 1—			
Gross earnings...	452,997	543,366	287,475
Operating ex.....	344,569	359,488	130,672
Net earnings.....	108,428	183,878	156,803
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings...	1,325,709	1,315,022	750,092
Operating ex.....	958,587	946,350	446,417
Net earnings.....	367,122	368,672	303,675
SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON & NEW-YORK for quarter ended Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings...	246,010	263,829	256,266
Operating ex.....	124,575	119,517	134,175
Net earnings.....	121,435	144,312	122,091
Other income.....	8,672	......	......
Total	130,107	144,312	122,091
Fixed charges....	46,405	44,905	44,905
Surplus	83,702	99,407	77,186
Cash on hand, $45,268, and profit and loss surplus, $358,177.			
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL for September—			
Gross earnings...	155,056	179,187	207,580
Operating ex.....	113,039	120,604	128,617
Net earnings.....	42,017	58,583	78,963
Other income.....	262	118	69
Total income.....	42,279	58,701	79,032
Charges	38,189	38,231	33,293
Surplus	4,090	20,470	45,739
From July 1—			
Gross earnings...	452,997	543,366	616,644
Operating ex.....	344,569	359,488	366,064
Net earnings.....	108,428	183,878	250,580
Other income.....	1,094	640	1,342
Total income.....	109,522	184,518	251,922
Charges	108,222	119,547	102,591
Surplus	1,300	64,971	149,331
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings...	1,325,709	1,315,022	1,292,549
Operating ex.....	958,588	946,350	856,325
Net earnings.....	367,121	368,672	436,224
Other income.....	9,056	7,681	11,776
Total income.....	376,177	376,353	448,000
Charges	343,000	342,252	302,135
Surplus	33,177	34,101	145,865

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	95	..
Alb. & Chesapeake Canal 7s	106	..
American Bank Note	41	..
American Surety Company	190	205
American Typefounders' Company	35	40
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	104	106
Atlantic Trust (new)	175	..
Bond & Mort. Guarantee Company	150	165
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	101	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	193	200
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	106	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	110	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	103	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	165	169
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	69	73
Brooklyn Elevated	5¾	..
Brooklyn, Queens C. & Sub. 5s	95	100
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	105½	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock	77	80
Celluloid Company stock	58	61
Central & South American Telegraph	117	121
Central Cross-Town	198	..
Central Park, North & East River	150	160
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110½	..
Central Trust Company	1020	1035
Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock	..	1
Commercial Cable Company stock	150	..
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	..
Consolidated Car Heating stock	27	37
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	..	85
Consolidated Gas of New-Jersey	17	..
Consolidated Ice pf	70	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	65	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	..
Continental National Bank	133	..
Continental Trust	168	175
†Cramps' Shipyard stock	48	53
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	95	..
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & B. R. R.	167	..
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. 1st 5s	111	..
‡D. D., E. B. & B. 5 per cent. scrip	100	102
Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn	96	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	..	335
Ensley Land Company	½	1½
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	195	205
Farmers' Loan & Trust Company	750	760
Fort Wayne Gas stock	78	82
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 5s	84	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	54	60
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	110½	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	55	..
Fourth National Bank	165	175
Gallatin National Bank	295	315
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	102	106
Grand Rapids Gas stock	60	62½
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	87	91
Guaranty Trust Company	395	..
Hide & Leather National Bank	..	92
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	71	75
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	97	100
Herring-Hall-Marvin	2½	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	17	27
†Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	100½	..
Hoboken Ferry stock	45	48
‡Hoboken Ferry Co. 5s	90	..
Hudson River Telephone stock	52	..
Importers & Traders' National Bank	520	540
‡Indianapolis Gas stock	124	134
Indianapolis Gas 1st	103	106
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	72	77
International Ocean Telegraph	102½	..
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Journeay & Burnham	35	45
Kings County Traction	41	45
Knickerbocker Trust Company	..	182
Lafayette Gas stock	81½	85
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	84	..
Lawyers' Surety Company	99	103
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	..	25
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	63	65
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	74	..
Lorillard Company pf	100	105
Louisville, N. A. & Chi., C. & I. 6s	100	..
†Madison Square Garden stock	9½	13½
†Madison Square Garden 2d	69	..
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf	108	..
Manhattan Trust Company	145	160
Mechanics' National Bank	180	200
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	104	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	108	..
Mercantile Trust Company	405	..
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	107	..
Metropolitan Trust Company	300	..
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	14	16
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company pf	56	61
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	83½	87
Mutual Gas Company of New-York	227	235
National Citizens' Bank	120	135
National Bank of Commerce	197	207
National Shoe & Leather Bank	90	100
National Wall Paper stock	..	80
‡New-Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs	¾	2
N. J. & N. Y. R. R.	2½	5
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	38	40
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf	68½	70½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	103	105
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols	92	94
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	120	125
N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. stock	111½	114
N. Y. Loan & Improvement stock	45	..
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	8	..
New-York Air Brake Company	11½	15
New-York Biscuit Company 6s	100	103
New-York Life Insurance & Trust	1030	1045
New-York Security & Trust	285	..
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	1	10
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	105	110
†Northwestern Telegraph 7s	106	110
‡North Hudson County R. R. 5s	100	..
†N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	75	80
‡Oswego & Syracuse R. R.	195	205
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	66	70
Pennsylvania Coal	328	335
Pitts., Shenango & L. E. R. R. stock	10¾	..
P., McK'port & Y. R. R. 6 p. c. stock	118	123
*Postal Telegraph & Cable	87	90
Pratt & Whitney	..	10
‡Pratt & Whitney pf	..	74
Real Estate Trust Company	165	..
Retsof Mining Company bonds	43	48
Richmond St. Ry. & Elec. Co. 1st	78	83
Safety Car Heating & Light Co.	66	76
Second Avenue Railroad stock	160	..
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	105	..
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	184	194
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	85	..
St. Paul Gas stock	60	63
Standard Gas	80	83
Standard Gas pf	105	108
†Standard Gas 1st	109	..
Standard Oil Trust	250	254
‡Steinway Railway 6s	110	113
Terre Haute & Indianap. R. R. Co.	25	50
Texas & Pacific Coal Company 1st	86	92
Texas & Pacific Coal stock	..	48
Third Avenue Railroad	163	165½
Title Guarantee & Trust	275	..
‡Toledo, St. Louis & K. C. pf	7	11
Tradesmen's National Bank	80	..
Trenton Potteries	9½	11½
Trenton Potteries pf	35	..
Trow Directory pf	30	..
Union Ferry stock	65	67
†Union Ferry 5s	..	103
‡Union Railway 1st 5s	101½	..
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)	100	103
Union Trust	800	..
Union Typewriter	..	10
Union Typewriter 1st pf	82½	86¼
Union Typewriter 2d pf	66	..
United Electric Light & Power 1st	72	..
United States Mortgage & Trust Co.	..	205
United States Trust	1055	1065
Wagner Car Company	159	162
Washington Trust Company	..	190
Western Gas Company	62	66
‡Western Gas Company bonds	88	92
Worcester Traction	18	20
Worcester Traction pf	91	93
Worthington Pump pf	75	..

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.10	.10
Belcher	.48	.47
Best & Belcher	.92	.80
Bodie Consolidated	.50	.58
Bulwer	.42	.45
Chollar	1.90	1.85
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.75	1.75
Crown Point	.29	.37
Gould & Curry	.67	.68
Hale & Norcross	[illegible]	1.25
Mexican	.41	.41
Mono	[illegible]	.17
Ophir	1.25	1.25
Potosi	.71	.71
Savage	.62	.62
Sierra Nevada	.62	.63
Union Consolidated	.50	.52
Utah	.10	.10
Yellow Jacket	.48	.46

$Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Nov. 7.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alamo	.07¼	.06¾
Anaconda	1.08	.97
Argentum	.51	.51½
Blue Bell	.08½	.07¾
Consolidated	.19	.15¾
Elkton	1.85	1.77
Gibson	.47½	.47½
Golden Fleece	1.03	1.04
Isabella	.46¼	.47
Jefferson	.13	.13
Rosa	.15¾	.15½
Pharmacist	.18½	.17½
Portland	1.43	1.40
Union	.35	.33
Work	.10	.09¼

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...6:39 | Sun sets...4:50 | Moon rises...7:38 A. M.

HIGH WATER NOV. 8.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
9:28 A. M.	9:51 A. M.	11:40 A. M.
10:07 P. M.	10:27 P. M.	12:16 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) NOV. 8.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Bellina	St. Lucia	Oct. 29
Comanche	Jacksonville	Nov. 5
C. of Birmingham	Savannah	Nov. 5
El Rio	New-Orleans	Nov. 2
Holyrood	St. Michaels	Oct. 23
Illiria	Girgenti	Oct. 16
La Champagne	Havre	Oct. 31
Lord Warwick	Gibraltar	Oct. 23
Philadelphia	La Guayra	Nov. 1
Tiverton	Shields	Oct. 19
MONDAY, NOV. 9.		
Circassia	Glasgow	Oct. 31
El Dorado	New-Orleans	Nov. 4
Tauric	Liverpool	Oct. 29
Yumuri	Havana	Nov. 5
TUESDAY, NOV. 10.		
Ems	Gibraltar	Nov. 2
Friesland	Antwerp	Oct. 31
Louisiana	New-Orleans	Nov. 5
Mohawk	London	Oct. 29
Seminole	Jacksonville	Nov. 7
Veendam	Rotterdam	Oct. 29
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 11.		
Leona	Galveston	Nov. 4
Majestic	Liverpool	Nov. 4
Orizaba	Havana	Nov. 7
THURSDAY, NOV. 12.		
Aller	Bremen	Nov. 3
Hekla	Christiansand	Oct. 30
Valencia	Colon	Nov. 5

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Iroquois	Nov. 9	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
El Sol	Nov. 10	N. Orleans.	Pier 25 N. R.
Yumuri	Nov. 10	Cape Haiti.	24 State St.
Alps	Nov. 10	Gonaives	24 State St.
Trave	Nov. 10	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Habana	Nov. 10	Havana	Pier 10, E. R.
C. of B'm'g'm.	Nov. 10	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Finance	Nov. 10	Colon	29 Broadway.
Britannic	Nov. 11	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Comal	Nov. 11	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Comanche	Nov. 11	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
St. Paul	Nov. 11	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Norwegian	Nov. 11	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Yumuri	Nov. 11	Havana	113 Wall St.
Grangense	Nov. 11	N. Brazil..	88 Gold St.
Nordland	Nov. 11	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Bergen	Nov. 11	Mantanzas	80 Wall St.
F. Bismarck	Nov. 12	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Chalmette	Nov. 12	N. Orleans.	Pier 25 N. R.
P. Caland	Nov. 12	Amsterdam.	39 Broadway.
C. of Augusta.	Nov. 12	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Rio Grande	Nov. 13	London	22 State St.
Idaho	Nov. 14	Brunswick	Pier 20, E. R.
Mohawk	Nov. 14	London	1 Broadway.
Veendam	Nov. 14	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Venezuela	Nov. 14	La Guayra.	135 Front St.
Louisiana	Nov. 14	N. Orleans.	Pier 9 N. R.
Kansas City	Nov. 14	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Phoenicia	Nov. 14	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Seguranca	Nov. 14	Havana	113 Wall St.
Champagne	Nov. 14	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Circassia	Nov. 14	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	Nov. 14	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Ems	Nov. 14	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Nazaire	Nov. 15	Cape Haiti.	3 Bowling Gr.
Cherokee	Nov. 16	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Aller	Nov. 17	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Caribbee	Nov. 18	W'd'd Is.	39 Broadway.
New-York	Nov. 18	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Nov. 18	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Friesland	Nov. 18	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Zaandam	Nov. 19	Amsterdam.	39 Broadway.
Orinoco	Nov. 19	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Santiago	Nov. 19	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Buffon	Nov. 20	Pernamb'o	301 Prod. Ex.
Valencia	Nov. 20	Colon	29 Broadway.
Werkendam	Nov. 21	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Persia	Nov. 21	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Touraine	Nov. 21	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Rialto	Nov. 21	Newcastle	22 State St.
Lucania	Nov. 21	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mobile	Nov. 21	London	1 Broadway.
K. Wilhelm	Nov. 21	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Anchoria	Nov. 21	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Lahn	Nov. 24	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	Nov. 24	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
St. Louis	Nov. 25	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Nov. 25	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Kensington	Nov. 25	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Curacao	Nov. 28	Marseilles	135 Front St.
Etruria	Nov. 28	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Gascogne	Nov. 28	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Nov. 28	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Obdam	Nov. 28	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Armenia	Nov. 28	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Oregon	Nov. 28	Naples, G'a.	61 Broadway.
Havel	Dec. 1	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Dec. 2	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Dec. 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway.

Arrived—New-York, Saturday, Nov. 7.

SS St. Paul, Jamison, Southampton Oct. 31, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Justin, (Br.,) Bisson, Ceara Oct. 24, in ballast to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. to-day.

SS Saginaw, Johnson, San Domingo Oct. 1, Macoris 28th, Sanchez and Samana 29th, Porto Plata and Monte Cristi 31st, and Turk's Island Nov. 1, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:55 P. M. to-day.

SS Venezuela, Hopkins, Porto Cabello Oct. 29, Curacao 31st, and La Guayra Nov. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 6:24 A. M. to-day.

SS Marima, (Br.,) Burgess, Tilt Cove Oct. 30, with copper ore to American Metallic Company; vessel to Norton & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Dutton, Liverpool Oct. 31 and Queenstown Nov. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:54 A. M. to-day.

SS Roanoke, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Ship St. David, Lyons, Hiogo, 138 days, with mdse. to De la Camp & Co.; vessel to Flint & Co.

Sailed.

SS Egyptian Prince, for Plymouth; Coleridge, for Pernambuco and Bahia; Old Dominion, for Newport News and Richmond; El Mar, for New-Orleans; Tallahassee, for Savannah; Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News; Concho, for Key West and Galveston; Irawaddy, for Grenada and Trinidad; Tower Hill, for London; La Bourgogne, for Havre; Campania, for Liverpool; Victoria, for Norfolk; Spaarndam, for Rotterdam; Critic, for Leith and Dundee; Bernard, for Port Antonio; State of California, for Glasgow; Adirondack, for Jeremie, Savanilla, &c.; Vigilancia, for Havana, &c.; Prins Willem I., for Aux Cayes, Jacmel, &c.; Prussia, for Hamburg; Mississippi, for London; Fulda, for Naples and Genoa; Willehad, for Bremen; Ardandhu, for Jeremie, Port Limon, and Greytown.

Notice to Mariners.

TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 7.—The following notice to mariners has been issued by the Lighthouse Board: The lights of the electric buoys marking the sides of Gedney and Bayside Range Cut Channels, entrance to New-York Lower Bay, which were extinguished on Nov. 5, 1896, were relighted on the 6th inst.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—SS Bohemia, (Ger.,) Capt. Petersen, sld. from Hamburg for New-York Nov. 4.

SS Willkommen, (Ger.,) Capt. Schaefer, sld. from Dantzic for New-York Nov. 4.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, sld. from Genoa for New-York Nov. 5.

SS Argyll, (Br.,) Capt. Ward, sld. from Singapore for New-York yesterday.

SS Port Philip, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, sld. from Foochow for New-York to-day.

SS St. Irene, (Br.,) Capt. Attree, sld. from Liverpool for New-York to-day.

SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Roggeveen, from Rotterdam, sld. from Boulogne for New-York to-day.

SS Glenturret, (Br.,) Capt. Webster, from New-York Oct. 17 for Shanghai, arr. at Algiers Nov. 2.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Vogelgesang, from New-York Oct. 24, arr. at Genoa Nov. 5.

SS Neustria, (Fr.,) Capt. Briand, from New-York Oct. 17, arr. at Naples Nov. 5.

SS Oregon, (Br.,) Capt. Creamer, from New-York Oct 10, arr. at Genoa Nov. 5.

SS Lake Winnipeg, (Br.,) Capt. Taylor, from Montreal Oct. 20, via Quebec, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Sachem, (Br.,) Capt. Waters, from Boston Oct. 27, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS La Touraine, (Fr.,) Capt. Santelli, for New-York, sld. from Havre to-day.

SS H. H. Meier, (Ger.,) Capt. Mentz, for New-York, sld. from Bremerhaven at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, from New-York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Rupe, from New-York for Havre, passed Scilly to-day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Nov. 14 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Trave,* via Southampton and Bremen.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (suplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Paul,* via Southampton; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Britannic,* via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland.")

THURSDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship F. Bismarck, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Champagne,* via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Ems, (letters must be directed "per Ems";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Umbria,* via Queenstown.

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At 10 AM for Jamaica and Cape Gracias, per steamship Harold, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Harold";) at §3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Gonaives, Port au Prince, Petit Goave, and Cape Gracias, per s. s. Alps, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Alps";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Cape Haiti, Aux-Cayes, Jacmel, and Santa Martha, per s. s. Yumuri; at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific Ports, per s. s. Finance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Finance";) at 11 AM for Progreso, per s. s. Habana, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per Habana";) at §3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 1 PM for Cuba, per s. s. Yumuri, via Havana; at 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per s. s. Arkadia.

FRIDAY.—At 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for San Domingo and Turk's Island, per s. s. Saginaw.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per s. s. Athos; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per s. s. Seguranca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla and Carthagena, via Curacao, per s. s. Venezuela; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per s. s. Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per s. s. Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Nov. §18th at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 24th at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per s. s. Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 29th at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per s. s. Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Nov. §30th at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per s. s. Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Nov. 7th and up to Dec. §1st at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per s. s. Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. §5th at 7:30 AM, 11 AM and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of s. s. Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

FROM NEW-YORK,
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cab., $60 and upward; II. cab., $45 and upward.
Trave,Tu.,Nov.10, 10 AM | Havel,Tu.,Dec. 1, 10 AM
Aller,Tu.,Nov.17, 10 AM | Trave,Tu.,Dec. 8, 10 AM
Lahn,Tu.,Nov.24, 10 AM | Spree,Tu.,Dec.15, 10 AM
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
†Ems, Nov. 14, 10 AM | *Normannia, Dec.5, 11 AM
†Kaiser, Nov. 21, 10 AM | †Werra, Dec. 9, 10 AM
*Columbia, No.28, 11 AM | †Fulda, Dec. 30, 10 AM
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, Cherbourg, London, and Southampton.
North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N. Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
F. Bismarck, Nv.12, 10 AM | Columbia, Mch. 18, 7 AM
I. Cab., $60 and upward; II. Cab., $45 and upward.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h., Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG, PARIS, 6½ h.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.
ST. PAUL......Nov. 11 | PARIS..........Dec. 2
NEW-YORK.....Nov. 18 | NEW-YORK....Dec. 9
ST. LOUIS.....Nov. 25 | ST. LOUIS......Dec. 16
WINTER CRUISE
To Bermuda, West Indies, Mexico,
By the American Line s. s. OHIO, from New-York, Feb. 6, 1897, for Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, Trinidad, Port of Spain, La Brea, La Guayra, (Caracas,) Curacoa, St. Domingo, Jamaica, Progreso, Vera Cruz, (Mexico,) Havana. Duration 45 days. Price of passage, $270 and upwards. Send for illustrated pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp.

Sailing Every Wednesday.
Noordland, Nov. 11, noon | Kensington, Nov.25, 1PM
Friesland, Nov. 18, noon | Westernland, Dec.2, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE, PARIS, FRANCE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot..Sat., Nov. 14, 5 A.M.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli.........Sat., Nov. 21, M.
Parlor car and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF PEKING.................Dec. 1, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu...........Dec. 10, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu...........Dec. 19, 1 P. M.
BELGIC..........................Dec. 29, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu...............Jan. 7, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF CHINA..........Dec. 7; March 1
EMPRESS OF INDIA...........Jan. 4; March 29
EMPRESS OF JAPAN...............February 1
TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA
WARRIMOO, Dec. 8. MIOWERA, Jan. 8.
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 65 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
IROQUOIS, Charles. & Jack'nville..Mon., Nov. 9
COMANCHE, Char. & Jack'nville..Wed., Nov. 11
SEMINOLE, Char. & Jacksonville..Fri., Nov. 13
CHEROKEE, Chas. & Jack....Monday, Nov. 16
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla.Cent. & Pen.Fast F.& P. line, via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger line, via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., daily except Sunday, from Pier 26 North River, at 3 P. M., except Saturday, 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Winter Cruises of the Hamburg-American Line TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT BY THE

Twin-Screw Express Steamer FUERST BISMARCK will leave New-York Jan. 26, 1897, for Madeira, Gibraltar, (Granada and Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about ten weeks.

ALSO TO THE WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main by the Twin-Screw Express Steamer COLUMBIA will leave New-York Feb. 11, 1897, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) St. Domingo City, St. Thomas, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas,) Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, Palm Beach, (Florida,) or Old Point Comfort, New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

WEST INDIA TOURS.

The steamship MADIANA, 3,100 tons, is scheduled to sail from New-York for WINDWARD ISLANDS, returning via JAMAICA, Jan. 19, Feb. 27. The established reputation of this steamer is unsurpassed. Other steamers Feb. 6, 17. For illustrated pamphlets giving itinerary and rates of passage apply to
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 39 B'way.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way.

EGYPT AND PALESTINE.

Select Parties, under Personal Escort, all Traveling Expenses Included, Jan. 5, Feb. 13, March 6, 1897. Highest class Steamship, Hotel, and Camping Arrangements. Rates moderate.
COOK'S NILE STEAMERS.
Sailings from Cairo to First and Second Cataracts every few days during the season.
The only fleet of First-Class Steamers on the Nile.

BERMUDA.

Weekly sailings to this delightful Tropical Resort by elegant Mail Steamships of Quebec Steamship Co. Also short Personally Conducted Tours, occupying EIGHT DAYS TO TWO WEEKS, $60 to $80, including all expenses, Dec. 3, 17, 30, Mar. 30. Illustrated programmes free from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES from N.Y.
SUNNY SEA TRIPS FOR WINTER MONTHS.
Tickets to all Winter Resorts in Florida, Texas, Colorado, Mexico, California, Hot Springs, Ark., &c. We mail free our 56-page book
"WINTER TOURS."
C. H. Mallory & Co., Pier 20, E. R., N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
9:30 A. M.—Daily Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For all important New-York State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and Ottawa.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday night, Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT TRAINS" TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th St. and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers in connection with the elevated road. Only line running "all night" trains out of New-York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338, 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago.
11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Utica, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Saratoga and New-Paltz.
6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
Time tables at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN.

Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M. (café car)—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ITHACA, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 420 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leave New-York, foot of Liberty St., daily.
CHICAGO, 2 P. M. and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:30 ex. Sun., 2 Sun., 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 10 A. M., 6 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:15, 10, (Dining Car,) 11:30 A. M., (Dining Car,) 2, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 10, (Dining Car,) 11:30 A. M., (Dining Car,) 2, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6 P. M., 12:15 night.
NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M. daily.
NEW-ORLEANS, Through Sleeper, 3:30 P. M. daily. (Sunday, 2:00 P. M.)
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices, 113, 172, 261, 415, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets. In Effect Oct. 13, 1896.
9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.
10:30 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 6:30 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis, 8:40 A. M., Louisville 12:10 P. M., St. Louis 2:44 P. M., and Toledo 8:30 A. M.
2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrive Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7:24 P. M., Chicago 4:50 P. M.
6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.
7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6:05 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland and Toledo except Saturday.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5:20, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5:20, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—4:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans, Memphis, Tampa, Asheville, and Hot Springs, 12:15 night daily, Sleepers to Birmingham and Jacksonville.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:30 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Port Tampa and Macon. 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleeper to Jacksonville.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—Express 5:20 P. M. daily, Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY, 1:00 P. M. week days, Through Buffet Parlor Car.
FOR CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days.
For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park,) 9:45 A. M., 5:20 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:20, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5:20, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5:20, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 8, 9, P. M., 12:15 night.
Ticket offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after Oct. 13, 1896.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Allentown) P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.
ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For LAKEWOOD,
4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.
For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40, 5:38 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE,

TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 8:15, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:00, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 4:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00, 7:30, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 4:00, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Baltimore and Washington week days, 4:30, 8:15, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.
6:40 A. M. daily (Sundays 7:00 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West, and principal local points; dining car to Suspension Bridge. Pullman Vestibule Sleeper to Chicago.
11:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS,"
arrives Buffalo 10:00 P. M. Through car to Rochester. Pullman Vestibuled Day Coaches and Parlor Cars, Dining Car service, meals a la carte.
12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Easton and intermediate points.
1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. Junction, stopping only at principal intermediate stations; chair cars to Wilkesbarre.
3:30 P. M. Sundays only for Mauch Chunk and Hazleton and all intermediate stations.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.
5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations. Chair car to Easton.
6:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper Vestibuled Train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.
11:50 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate points.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points, leave as follows: 9:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 273, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 156 East 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled express daily for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Jamestown, Meadville, and the West. Arrives Buffalo 8:00 P. M. Parlor Car to Buffalo.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:15 A. M., Bradford 7:15 A. M., Jamestown 6:55 A. M., Cleveland 1:15 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamer leaves Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg; week days, 5 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE boats leave foot of Christopher St. N. R. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
"All the News that's Fit to Print."

The New-York Times.

SUNDAY MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

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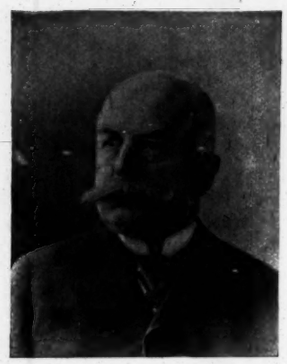


MRS. WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.



LAWSON N. FULLER'S SIX-IN-HAND TEAM OF THREE-MINUTE TROTTERS.

Specially Photographed for the Sunday Magazine Supplement.



Cornelius Fellowes,
President National Horse Show.

HORSE SHOWS AS EDUCATORS.

IT is a mistake to look upon the National Horse Show as a purely social function. It owes much of its financial success to the fact that society has rather made it start things socially, so to say, for the Winter season. But society in turn owes much, very much, to the Horse Show. Twenty years ago society learned what little it knew about the correct way of enjoying itself in company with its friend the horse from what it saw on the drives in Central Park or read and saw in the foreign fashion and illustrated papers. With the illustrations in these papers, drawn by men who were illustrators only, with no sense as to the appropriateness of things in the etiquette of the road or the bridle path, the information gleaned from prints was as often misleading as it was valuable.

***

With the beginning of the Horse Show in 1883 there came into being a system of education in regard to things equine that has been more far reaching in its effects than its most sanguine promoter ever dreamed possible. For the first few years the lessons taught were not heeded so much by the very people who needed them as they have been of late years. In the days of the old Madison Square Garden there was first an era of gaudiness. Traps were outré, harness was overdecorated, the dress of the exhibitors was frequently loud to the extent of vulgarity, and the horses were weedy, ewe-necked, lacking in style and beauty—in short, the trotter gone to seed in the wild chase for speed at the expense of any and all other qualities.

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Fortunately, there were among the men who had put their time and money into the venture those with excellent taste, both as to matters pertaining to dress and to what was proper in equipages. These weeded from the host of exhibitors—for the show was popular with the lover of riding and driving from its inception—such of the not overvaluable specimens of horseflesh as were the best, always paying more than a meed of attention to the appointments. It was in this way that the object lessons were taught that have had such beneficial results. The effect of the lessons then begun is observable daily on our own streets, our drives, in the parks of this city and Brooklyn, whenever and wherever men or women drive or ride. Both the fancy and the useful horse is better in quality, better in condition, better harnessed, and the vehicles he drags in better taste than they were before the Horse Show, with its advantages for education, came into being.

***

It has been a long and tedious task for some of the people connected with the show, this process of education. But not one of them now sees the grand parades held daily at Newport in the Summer and in the Central Park here in the Spring and Fall without the right to say, and without egotism: "I have helped to make this beautiful picture of perfectly correct horsemanship. The well-horsed turnouts, the perfect appointments, correctly dressed grooms, tastefully harnessed animals, and modestly rich vehicles are here to-day in such a bewilderingly charming display because I helped to educate the owners as to what was the correct thing for them to do in getting their teams together." Society, at least the male part of it, that knows it to be the truth, will lift its hat to the show manager and acknowledge its debt to him. That this manager has had gratifying financial returns is his due. To the real lover of the horse, however, as were the pioneers in the Horse Show, his most satisfaction lies in the knowledge of the fact that he has been a great public educator.

***

It was the discussion of the whys and wherefores that began after the awards of the prizes at the first show in 1883 were made that led to a general desire to learn what was correct in the appointments of a high-class turnout. There was then no standard recognized as to what was absolutely right in putting a team together. Much depended on the individual fancy of the men who happened to be the judges of the harness classes. These were chosen from gentlemen who had traveled much and had driven some abroad, in England particularly.

***

To guide them in the four-in-hand and the tandem classes, it is true, they had the rules laid down by members of the clubs organized to foster the sport in those classes—rules which governed their parades. In the classes for the "sporty traps" like the dog cart, the game cart, and the covert cart, each had to guide him the prevailing fancy that happened to be in vogue while he was in England. It is there such traps are used mostly, where the nature of the sports indulged in by the gentry and the exigencies of the country to be traveled brought these things into being, as they did also the ordinary and the sporting tandems.

***

For gentlemen's driving in the Park they had no guide, nor had they for roadsters, an essentially American turnout. As to traps for ladies and vehicles for family use there was absolutely no guide, for each carriage builder exercised his individual fancy and the purchaser took what he was advised was the proper thing. The judges had to face and formulate a standard between the gaudy extravagances of the showy boulevard riders of Paris, the stolid heaviness of the Hyde Park paraders of London, the tawdry show of the nouveau riche of the same parade, and the crudities of the American aristocrat, absolutely uneducated in such matters, and who allowed his carriage builder to run riot with his fancy at the expense of the would-be rider, whose principal object was generally display.

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Such was the chaotic condition of affairs when the managers of the show took matters in hand in 1883. In that and the two following years they did their work honestly, fearlessly, conscientiously, and well. Exhibitors trusting to the taste of the men who had done the judging watched the processes carefully, discovered intuitively the reasons for the rejection of certain showy equipages, mastered what was correct as to details, and profited by what they saw.

***

This brought about a peculiar situation. People of taste and culture in all else found, when they went for their drive in the Park, that men and women whom they deemed their social inferiors surpassed them in the quiet elegance of their turnouts. Inquiries at their coach builder's brought out the fact that the people with whom they were thus strangely brought in rivalry were those who had at the Horse Show studied and learned what was correct. Their knowledge was put to practical use in ordering vehicles that were such as the good taste of the judges had indicated to be the proper thing. Social leaders were touched because these aspirants for social honors with new names and new fortunes had made builders destroy plans and agree not to duplicate their orders for carriages.

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Society picked up the gauntlet thus thrown down to it and entered into a competition for supremacy as to its equipages in 1888, there having been no show in the preceding year. Then began the rivalry between culture and sordid wealth which gave to the Horse Show its social prestige. Then in earnest began the education whose effects are felt from ocean to ocean and from the sunny shores of the Gulf of Mexico to the edges of the dense forests and prairie stretches of the great lakes. Canada felt the effects of this educational movement in equine matters, and there, as in many of the great cities of this country, Horse Shows are annually held, as they are at the Summer resorts of fashion. The rivalry to win prizes is still intense. Within less than a decade these shows have had such an effect that to-day Americans in all the great cities of the continent have the gratification of knowing that there is displayed, on the whole, better taste and sounder judgment in the matter of its pleasure vehicles and their appointments than in any other country on the globe. This fact has been repeatedly acknowledged by European publications especially devoted to the horse and the stable, and has even been made the subject of Consular reports to home offices from agents located here representing the great European nations.

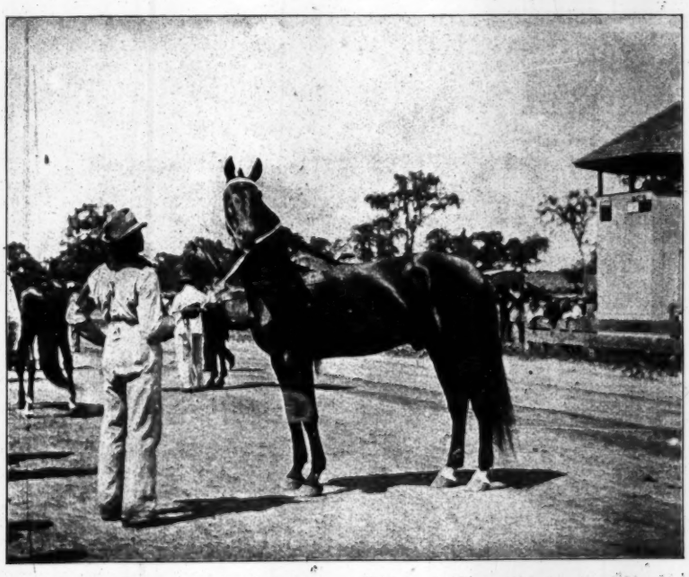
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With the desire for perfection in vehicles there came a desire for a sounder type of horse than the weedy American trotter, which with almost the single exception of C. J. Hamlin's experiments, had been bred for speed at the expense of bone, substance, and stamina. Mr. Hamlin insisted that speed and ugliness were not necessarily synonymous, and while he was being laughed at went quietly ahead until he had proved beyond cavil that an animal might at once have speed, stamina, and beauty. Other trotting men kept breeding lanky, speedy, but rattle-brained animals to one another, always looking for more speed. They refused to listen to the men who were clamoring in a market crowded with what they did not want for that which they did want and for which they were willing to pay a good price. Breeders refused to try for what was easily attainable, save always with the noteworthy exception of Mr. Hamlin.

Prescott Lawrence had imported the hackney Fashion, and in him the drivers of the park traps saw something like the animal they were looking for. He had the bone, substance, and action that the trotter lacked. But trotting-horse men would not breed their mares to him. Then Henry Fairfax imported Matchless of Londesboro. In that horse these park riders found the very type they wanted. His action caught their fancy. Going at once to the other extreme, they then demanded action above all things else. Then came the influx of hackneys from England. Some were of good type, but, as action was always demanded by American purchasers, there came among these "high steppers" many worthless ones that were unloaded on too ready buyers by unscrupulous dealers on the other side. These had fixed up fairly well-bred animals so that their action should be excessive, and for them a ready market was found here.

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The hackney craze was inordinate while it lasted. No price seemed too great to pay by men whose intent was of the best, but whose experience in such matters was absolutely nil. Types they had carefully selected for their knee and hock action failed when bred to reproduce that type. It was charged to the climate. As a matter of fact, the reason

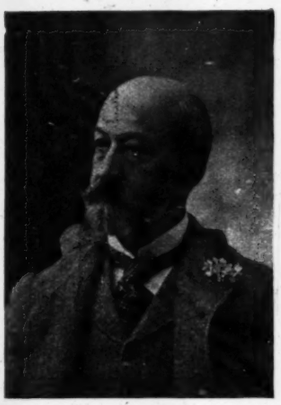


From Trotter and Pacer.

E. H. HARRIMAN'S TROTTING STALLION "STAMBOUL."



Col. Lawrence Kip,
Vice President N. H. S. A.



H. H. Hollister,
Treasurer N. H. S. A.



John G. Heckscher,
Secretary N. H. S. A.



George Peabody Wetmore,
Director N. H. S. A.

was ill-advised and indiscriminate buying, followed by breeding for action without regard to other qualities. There was and has been failure, just as the trotting-horse breeder who bred for speed alone failed. Then the educational processes of the Horse Show came in again. The hackney was essentially society's horse. In England he is an every-day horse, like his prototype the Shire. His action is a secondary though a desirable consideration. This the breeders on this side the water learned when judges for the hackney classes were brought over from England by the managers of the Horse Show, so that they might teach us what was most desirable in type. The lessons learned have been costly, but they have been beneficial.

⁂

The shrewd observer saw that there was a great possibility in combining the bone, substance, and action of the hackney with the finer lines and the greater speed of the typical American horse, the trotter. Henry Fairfax of Virginia first experimented in this direction to any considerable extent, and produced through the combination of the blood of Matchless of Londesboro and American trotting mares a type of horse that has been declared by successive English judges to be the ideal heavy harness horse. The Messrs. Hamlin have now achieved about the same result, though by a different process, using in their experimentation the blood of the French coach horse intermingled with that of the perfect trotting type that came from the loins of Mambrino King and his descendants.

⁂

It is, then, through the educational processes of the Horse Show that we are now able to show to the world the typical carriage horse. Our breeders have learned the lesson, and a decade hence there will be a better type as a result of the experimentation than has even yet been seen. We have achieved style, action, substance, speed, and stamina in the animals that will be shown in the ring this week. There now remains but the polishing processes necessary to make the type absolutely perfect.

⁂

It is among the ladies who make the show their resort during the week of its continuance that the effects of the lessons taught by the show are most apparent. Hundreds who ride and drive attend the show for the education it gives them, despite the general theory that they are there only to see and to be seen. It is no uncommon thing for these ladies to sit, pencil and catalogue in hand, and watch the judging of the particular classes in which they are interested. With critical eyes they follow the parade and many will select with absolute accuracy a half dozen saddle or harness horses among which the four prizes will be distributed before the judges have completed their sifting processes. Many a fair young dame will even mark her catalogue with absolute accuracy before the grooms attach the ribbons to the bridles of the winners. They have learned the lesson at previous shows, and their culture, if so it may be termed, has been one of the most marked educational results of the exhibitions. There will be nothing faulty in her trap, her carriage, or her saddle horse when she drives or rides.

⁂

It was but a few years ago that a man who rode through the streets of the city on horseback was looked upon by the street gamins as if he was the advance agent of a circus. He who essayed to drive in a gamecart, a dogcart, or a covert cart, or who tried to drive horses hitched tandem to a Whitechapel cart, was then regarded as a sort of harmless freak, and was looked askance at by men riding in other rigs, who did not attempt to conceal their sneers. The hackney was laughed at as an impossible horse, and he who drove in heavy harness was deemed but little better than an idiot by those who rode in a road wagon or "buggy" of spiderlike construction. Today the tables are turned, and the heavy-harness horse and the saddle horse are those which have the greatest vogue. The speed horse finds his proper place on the track. The roadster of the American trotting type will always hold his place in the affections of the people, but the coming horse seems to be that which has been developed as a result of the educational processes of the Horse Show.

⁂

What applies to the harness horses and the traps applies with equal force to the saddle horse, whose type has been improved 100 per cent. since the vogue of the Horse Shows and the riding schools. There will always be differences of opinion as to what constitutes the best type of the saddler, but in all the types used in this country—the park hack, the Kentucky saddle horse, the polo pony, and the hunter—there is no question that we have made a decided advance, for all of which credit must be given to the educational influences of the show.

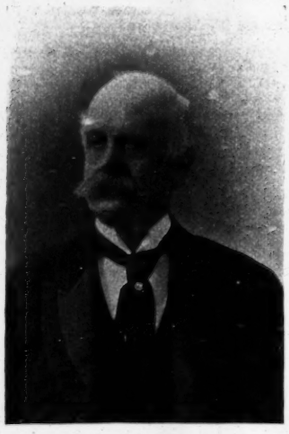
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Our riders and drivers have been taught how to mount their horses or their traps correctly and gracefully, how to handle the lines properly in all kinds of driving, how to care for their horses, and even how to order and design carts such as they wish for their own use without violating the conventionalities. They have been taught how to match and mate teams and how to equip a turnout until it is absolutely correct and perfect from the tip of the nose of the animal to the end of the tire on the rear wheel. Harness is right, whips are correct, appointments such as only the best taste demands and allows, the dress of the tigers and grooms is all that good taste exacts and no more, and altogether we have become a Nation of correct horsemen, just as we have always been a Nation of horse lovers. It is a grand lesson in practical aestheticism that the many Horse Shows have taught our people. And the gentlemen who have worked so assiduously since the birth of the Horse Show Association have the satisfaction of knowing that it is practically all due to them.

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Those to whom the credit is chiefly due are still in power as officers of the association. They are Cornelius Fellowes, President; Lawrence Kip and George Peabody Wetmore, Vice Presidents; H. H. Hollister, Treasurer; John G. Heckscher, Secretary; J. T. Hyde, Assistant Secretary, and Frederic Bronson, A. J. Cassatt, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., W. C. Whitney, E. D. Morgan, A. Newbold Morris, F. A. Schermerhorn, and F. K. Sturgis, who, with the officers, are Directors. To these should, of course, be added the names of the gentlemen who have acted as judges since the inauguration of the show and to whose display of good taste and judgment so much has been due. Noteworthy among these are Prescott Lawrence, Reginald W. Rives, Richard F. Carman, J. D. Cheever, Francis T. Underhill, H. K. Bloodgood, H. L. Herbert, John E. Cowdin, and A. Butler Duncan.

C. T. BRONSON.



A. Newbold Morris,
Vice President N. H. S. A.

ABOUT AN EVEN TRADE.

Recently two gentlemen, one living in Maine and the other in New-Hampshire, traded colts. It was this way: The man in Maine had a two-year-old gelding and wanted a stallion. The man in New-Hampshire had a two-year-old stallion and he preferred a gelding. A friend of theirs in Boston, knowing what they both wanted, advised them to trade. They left the matter to him as referee and agreed to trade as he said. He thought an even swap would be equal, and on his advice they exchanged. The colts were shipped, and each got to his destination on time. Then the men, each under the same date, wrote to the friend in Boston their feelings in regard to the new colt. The following are copies of the letters:

"— —, Me., June 6, 1896.

To — —, Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir: The black colt, as you call him, reached here last Wednesday, the darndest looking thing for a stallion that I ever saw. You said that his hind legs were a little crooked, but you never said both hocks were capped as large as my fist, nor that his wind was thick. I don't think you harnessed him; if you did you must have been deaf. I could span my hands around his body back of his flanks when he arrived here, and he is lame in his off hind leg, and I can't see any reason why he should be. Was he lame when you saw him? He must have got lame in the cars. I hope he did. F— had ought to pay you well for this trade. When I trade horses again I will go and see him myself or send my little boy, who is eight years old. But it is all right; I can stand it. Let me know if he had these cuts when you saw him. I think I will geld him and sell him to a fish peddler, as he would not need any horn to let people know he was coming. Yours in haste,

— —.

— —, N. H., June 6, 1896.

To — —, Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir: The colt arrived here yesterday afternoon without a mark or bruise, but apparently very tired. He has eaten nothing to speak of as yet, and appears to be thinking of something he left down in Maine, and I cannot help wishing he had been the one that got left. When I look at him I can think of nothing but a two-story carpenter's saw horse. He is either stiff from riding on the rail or hog-gaited, I have not made up my mind which. Shall not drive him again for the present, and then I will tell you what I think of him in plain English. If G— don't give you a clean $100 for your part of the trade, then he is a meaner man than I could be under any circumstances. I would like to dispose of this colt for $150. Everybody here (horsemen) calls him a cheap dunghill or a giraffe, and I can't stand the racket a great while. No one is to blame but myself, but the next time I trade horses with my eyes shut I shall be older than I am now. I am out at least $200. If you see a chance to help me out I will pay you for your trouble. There is no market for this breed of cats about here. Yours very truly.

— —.

P. S.—I have wondered if this really is the horse I traded for. I think he must have got mixed up with another horse, and so got changed. If you can give me any light on this point, please do so, and I will try to reciprocate.

A Bit of Diplomacy.

From The Chicago Post.

The modern man crossed his legs and looked intently at his wife, who was a modern woman.

"Here we are on the threshold of married life," he said at last, "and, in the language of the poet, we are up against it the very first thing."

She shrugged her shoulders and suggested that it really wasn't her fault.

"I would be glad to help you, George, in any way I can," she continued, "but you must remember that I have had a college education. If there is anything at your office that you don't exactly understand, all you have to do is to say so and I will come down and help you straighten it out."

"But what I don't understand is here," he protested.

She shrugged her shoulders again.

"I know no more about it than you do," she said. "However, I can keep books for you, or run a typewriter, or—"

"Just the thing," he broke in joyfully. "That little typewriter down at my office is the most womanly little creature I ever saw, and I'll bet she knows all about managing a house. We'll just keep her up here to make things look nice and homelike, and you can take her place at the office."

But there was something in his tone that made her decide to look after the homemaking business herself, even if she had to begin going to cooking school to do it.

A Hint as Good as a Kick.

From The New-York Weekly.

Sharp Parent (at head of stairs)—Clara! It's time for you to go to bed.

Clara (in the parlor)—Why, pa, Mr. Greene is here!

"Oh! I beg pardon, I thought it was Mr. Brown, and I haven't any patience with Mr. Brown. He always kisses you with such loud smacks that it wakes me up. Stay as long as you please, Mr. Greene. You are always welcome."

Mr. Greene—Um!—thank you, but I



A. J. Cassatt,
Director N. H. S. A., and Hackney Breeder.

was just getting ready to go, and I—I promised my chum I'd be back early. Good night.

To the Little Bay Mare.

W. C. Scott in Rider and Driver.

Old lady, we've had a pretty good day,
And now with the night falling fast,
As contentedly homeward we're making our way,
I'm sorry to think it is past.

Stop throwing your head—how annoying you are!
These matches would make a saint swear.
If you'll keep still a moment I'll light this cigar,
I've not many more matches to spare.

You couldn't have carried me better today,
You flew every fence in your stride,
And certainly showed how to gallop and stay
If you are such a rum 'un to ride.

What, sulky, Old Girl? You pin your ears back!
Sorry to trouble you, still—
I'll just tighten this girth, it's a good bit too slack,
Where I loosened it off at the kill.

I thought we were down at the second stone wall,
You nearly jumped into the Master,
It wasn't your fault we escaped a bad fall,
For you couldn't have gone at it faster.

And nothing could stop you or make you go slow
When we came to the brow of the hill,
As the hounds streamed away on the meadows below,
'Twas a beautiful place for a spill.

The air's growing chill, I'll just hit the old flask
By your leave, if you'll walk for a minute,
What! I've drained it? Of course, what a question to ask!
But I thought a wee drappie was in it.

As the twilight grows deeper, just so in the end
Our last sunset must redden and die,
Though they call you a "brute," I've no better friend,
We've been good old pals—you and I.

And when we have come to the end of our fun
And your galloping days are over,
I'll—sell you?—no, dear, in the warm Summer sun
You shall dream in the sweet-scented clover.



Harry Hamlin, Buffalo,



C. J. Hamlin,
Veteran Trotting Horse Breeder.

AMERICA'S NATIONAL HORSE.

As the breed of race horses known as the thoroughbred is the national horse of Great Britain, so is the fast trotting horse the national horse of America. He is distinctively an American production, created by American horsemen to meet the new fashions and new wants imposed by the changing phases of modern civilization. Although the time has perhaps not yet come to class the trotting horse of America as a distinct breed, like the English runner, it is a most interesting example of a breed in the course of formation; a new breed just being molded into a fixed type by the process of selection and development for a special purpose through a series of generations.

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Many horsemen can remember the time when a mile in 2:40 was beyond the limit of speed in harness, and a few persons now living were born before the first three-minute trotter appeared. It was not until the introduction of wheeled vehicles with steel springs, in the early years of the present century, that trotting speed came to have any particular value, and the advent of the light one-horse wagon was almost simultaneous with the first formal performance of a trotting horse known to have taken place in this country. This performance occurred in June, 1806, on the old Harlem race course, which veteran horsemen say was not far from where is now the junction of Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. A writer thus chronicles the event in The New-York Spectator of that day:

Fast Trotting.—Yesterday afternoon the Harlem race course, of one mile's distance, was trotted around in 2:59 by a horse called Yankey, from New-Haven, a rate of speed, it is believed, never before excelled in this country.

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Trotting received very little attention and was virtually unknown as a sport until the year 1818, when a match against time for $1,000 was made between Major William Jones and Col. Bond at a jockey club dinner on Long Island, Major Jones undertaking to produce a horse that could trot a mile in three minutes. A rat-tailed iron-gray horse named Boston Blue was named at the post, and gained great renown by winning for the famous sportsman who was his backer. Thomas Cooper, the tragedian, afterward purchased this horse and drove him on several occasions between New-York and Philadelphia, thereby filling engagements in the two cities on alternate nights.

About this time Major Jones owned the thoroughbred race horse Mambrino, a son of imported Messenger, that was bred by Col. Lewis Morris of New-York, and his neighbor, John Tredwell of Salisbury Place, Long Island, owned a large, coarse chestnut mare of unknown blood called Amazonia that had won quite a local reputation as a fast trotter on the old Jamaica Turnpike, then the speeding ground where rival horsemen of New-York and vicinity used to meet and test the merits of their fliers. It is related that when Major Jones made the match with Col. Bond of Maryland he intended to rely on Amazonia to win the bet in case Boston Blue could not be secured to trot against time. In 1822 John Tredwell bred his mare to Mambrino, and she produced Abdallah, who was about the first horse that got trotters with any degree of uniformity, and whose number is 1 in the official registry of standard trotting sires.

⁂

Abdallah got many trotters that were noted in their day, but incomparably the greatest of all his immediate progeny was Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the first really great trotting sire that appeared and the progenitor of more than 90 per cent. of all the fast trotters now on the turf. Hambletonian's dam, like the dam of Abdallah, was a conspicuous figure on the roads about New-York, having been driven for several years by a down-town banker before she produced Hambletonian, in 1849. It is interesting to note that this mare was a daughter of the imported English horse Bellfounder, who was not, however, a thoroughbred race horse, but a so-called Norfolk trotter of the type which is now represented by the hackney.

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It was not until the era of Abdallah that any systematic effort was made to breed trotting horses, and for a long time afterward a large proportion of all horsemen held to the belief that speed at the trot was wholly a matter of training, like the smart performance of a trick dog, and that the best raw material with which to go to work to make a trotter was a thoroughbred horse that could not run fast enough for racing purposes. Among the first horsemen who made intelligent efforts to perpetuate the trotting instinct or habit of action and to establish a breed of trotting horses were Robert A. Alexander, the founder of Woodburn Farm; Dr. Levi Herr, James B. Clay, and L. L. Dorsey of Kentucky; Simon R. Bowne of Long Island, and Edwin Thorne, Charles Backman, Alden Goldsmith, and others of Orange County, N. Y. With the blood of Abdallah and his son, Hambletonian, these pioneer breeders blended that of Mambrino Chief, a grandson of Major Jones's horse Mambrino; Hill's Vermont Black Hawk and other representative horses of the Vermont Morgan type; Pilot, Jr., the son of a Canadian pacer; Andrew Jackson, an old-time Long Island trotter of Arabian descent, and his sons, Henry Clay and Long Island Black Hawk, together with innumerable other minor sources of trotting speed.

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For many years the interest in trotting horses was confined almost wholly to New-York and the immediate vicinity, where wealthy men vied with each other for the possession of the fastest horse on the road, and match races were of daily occurrence. It was here that the breed of trotting horses may be said to have originated and that trotting races first gained a foothold. As early as 1825 the New-York Trotting Club was organized with a view to "improving the speed of road horses," and what was probably the first trotting course in the world was laid out near Jamaica, L. I. The Hunting Park Association in Philadelphia and a trotting club at Baltimore were formed a few years later, and before 1835 trotting had become an established sport, increasing rapidly in popularity and spreading to the West and South. At the present time about every city and town of any consequence has its trotting track, and in prosperous times upward of 2,000 regular meetings are annually held throughout the United States and Canada, with more than 20,000 harness horses competing for the $3,000,000 offered in purses and prizes.

⁂

From the earliest times to the present day it has generally happened that the fastest and most valuable trotters on the turf have been raised by small breeders, and the number of amateurs who are interested in trying to produce a turf champion or a Futurity winner is something astonishing, the last volume of The Trotting Register alone giving the names of 11,000 men who bred and owned the trotting horses registered during 1894 and 1895. This widespread interest in breeding the trotter is the life and essence of the sport itself. Everybody who goes to the races knows the pedigrees of the horses on the track, and some of the enthusiasts find more pleasure in airing their theories about how to produce a world beater than in seeing the contests.

⁂

Almost the entire trotting fraternity suffered from a pedigree craze a few years ago, resulting in a wild boom for certain strains of blood, which sent prices rapidly upward until fashionably bred animals commanded fabulous sums, regardless of their individual merit, or lack of merit, while a young horse that was both fashionably bred and fast was worth a King's ransom almost.

In 1886 C. W. Williams, a country produce dealer of Independence, Iowa, raised two colts, Axtell and Allerton, one of which he sold at three years old for $105,000 after driving him to a record of 2:12, and for the other he subsequently refused an offer of $125,000. About this time an untried two-year-old colt that could not trot a mile in 2:40 was sold at auction in New-York for $26,000 on the strength of his pedigree alone, and his yearling brother brought $8,500 under the hammer on the same day. Half a dozen or more stallions changed hands for sums ranging from $50,000 to $125,000, J. Malcolm Forbes of Boston paying the latter amount to Senator Stanford of California for the phenomenal two-year-old colt Arion. Brood mares that had neither trotted fast nor produced winners brought $10,000 and upward in several instances, and fashionably bred yearling colts were worth a like amount.

Men purchased by telegraph horses they had never seen, cornered certain fashionable families and breed trotters "on paper" solely with a view to doubling up the blood that commanded high prices. Beauty of form, purity of grit, soundness, size, quality, and the other essential attributes of a high-class harness horse counted for next to nothing, and were virtually ignored by a majority of the inexperienced amateur breeders who rushed into the fascinating pursuit during the years of the boom. When the financial depression came along in 1893, inferior horses having fashionable pedigrees lost their fictitious value, and thousands of weeds, "the degenerate offspring of illustrious ancestors," were forced upon the market to be sold at prices which caused heavy losses to those who had loaded up with stock of this sort at inflated values a few years before. Although the pedigree craze has passed, its fruits are still in evidence, and the country is overrun with so-called trotting horses that have nothing except their blood lines to recommend them.

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C. J. Hamlin, the veteran breeder and turfman of Buffalo, who has been identified with trotting interests for more than forty years, was one of the first to foresee the importance of raising handsome trotters of size, substance, quality, and style as well as speed, and from the beginning of his operations he steadfastly kept in view this purpose, building up a family of harness horses of rare beauty with the blood of Hamlin's Patchen, Hamlin's Almont, Jr., and Mambrino King. Few breeders have raised so many high-class campaigners as the founder of Village Farm, and none perhaps has met with the same measure of success as an exhibitor in the show ring. Of late years the National Horse Show and its offshoots have exerted a marked influence in the direction of improving the conformation and style of the trotting horse. Beauty of form is now at a premium, and up-to-date breeders of the present day are striving just as hard to produce a good-looking trotter as a fast one.

⁂

Within the last few years the trotting horse has entered a new field, and with his tail docked and his mane pulled in approved style has won a large share of the ribbons as a high-stepping park horse in competition with all comers at the leading Horse Shows. Like the true American that he is, he seems to be able to adapt himself to almost any requirement, for he has even gained distinction in the show ring as a saddle horse.

⁂

The all-round utility of the trotting horse is one of the things which endears him to his admirers. Unlike the English thoroughbred, he is much more than a

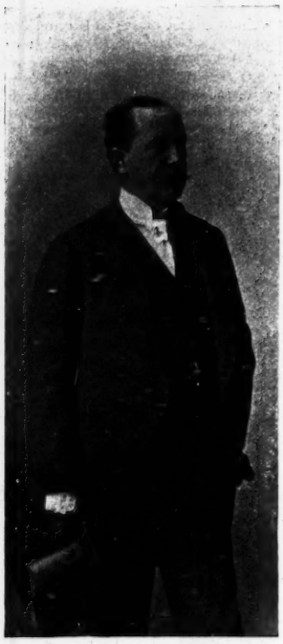


John E. Green, Kentucky.
Judge of Trotters and Roadsters.



From Trotter and Pacer.

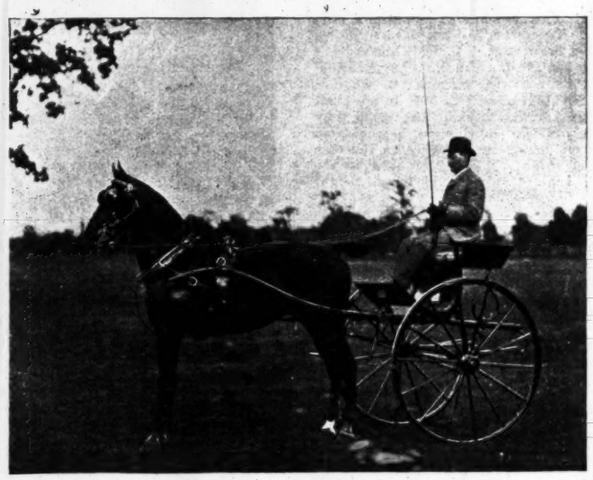
TROTTING STALLION "QUARTERMASTER" AND HIS COLTS.



Charles M. Reed.



James Galway,
Judge of Thoroughbreds.



HARRY HAMLIN DRIVING HIS HIGH STEPPER "COGENT."

mere racing machine or instrument of sport, and in view of his recent triumphs in other fields it may well be claimed that American breeders are building up the greatest equine type in the world. Road driving is regarded by many horsemen as being the highest sphere of the trotter, and although the magnitude of the turf interests keeps something like 25,000 harness horses in training every year, many more than this number are required to fill the demand of the road drivers throughout the country. A large proportion of all the best trotters used for racing purposes ultimately find their way into the private stables of wealthy men who seek exhilaration and relief from business cares in holding the reins over a fast horse on the road.

The fashion set by Robert Bonner in 1867 when he purchased Dexter for pleasure driving has been generally followed from that day to the present time, and a majority of the trotting champions have gone from the track to the road. Hundreds of well-known harness horses having fast records are daily driven on the roads about New-York, and their numbers will no doubt be greatly increased when the long-delayed work on the Harlem River Speedway is completed. The devotees of trotting are particularly proud of the class of men who have been identified with road driving, harness racing, and breeding the trotting horse ever since the sport was established, the list of its patrons including hundreds of names of National prominence.

The development of the trotter as a racing animal is succinctly shown in this table of the gradual reduction of records for a mile from 2:30 to the present 2:03¾ of Alix:

1845—Lady Suffolk, gr. m. by Engineer II. 2:29½
1849—Pelham, b. g., pedigree unknown. 2:28
1853—Highland Maid, b. m., by Saltram 2:27
1856—Flora Temple, b. m., by Bogus Hunter 2:24¼
1859—Flora Temple 2:19¾
1867—Dexter, b. g., by Rysdyk's Hambletonian 2:17¼
1871—Goldsmith Maid, b. m., by Alexander's Abdullah 2:17
1872—Goldsmith Maid 2:16¾
1874—Goldsmith Maid 2:14
1878—Rarus, b. g., by Conklin's Abdallah 2:13¼
1879—Saint Julien, b. g., by Volunteer. 2:12¾
1880—Maud S., ch. m., by Harold 2:11¾
1880—Saint Julien, b. g., by Volunteer. 2:11¼
1881—Maud S. 2:10¼
1884—Jay-Eye-See, blk. g., by Dictator. 2:10
1884—Maud S., ch. m., by Harold 2:09¾
1885—Maud S. 2:08¾
1891—Sunol, b. m., by Electioneer 2:08¼
1892—Nancy Hanks, b. m., by Happy Medium 2:07¼
1892—Nancy Hanks 2:04
1894—Alix, b. m., by Patronage 2:03¾

GURNEY C. GUE.

THOROUGHBREDS IN AMERICA.

It will be of interest to many people who visit the Horse Show to know of the origin of the thoroughbred, the blood base of all our best horses in this country. So far back as sixty years ago as many as 292 thoroughbred stallions had been imported into America from England. They included such horses as Belshazzar, by Blacklock, (1830;) Buzzard, (1787,) sire of the three famous brothers, Rubens, Selim, and Castrel; Diomed, (1777,) the first Derby winner; Glencoe, (1831,) Humphrey Clinker, (1822,) sire of Melbourne; Priam, (1827,) Riddlesworth, (1828,) Rowton, (1826,) Zinganee, (1825,) &c. Shortly prior to the year 1750 Mr. Ogle, the Governor of Maryland, was in possession of Spark, presented to him by Lord Baltimore. About the same time he also imported Queen Mab, by Musgrove's gray Arab, and Col. Tasker obtained Selima, by the Godolphin, Col. Colville imported Wilkes's old Hautboy mare, while Col. Taylor's Jenny Cameron and Routh's Crab were also introduced into the Colony. In 1747 Monkey, by the Londsdale bay Arab, was imported at the age of twenty-two and got some good stock, while after him came Jolly Roger, by Roundhead, out of a Partner mare. About 1764 Fearnaught, by Regulus out of Silvertail, crossed the Atlantic, followed shortly afterward by Morton's Traveler, son of Partner and a Bloody Buttocks mare. Then came the War of Independence, and something like chaos, so far as blood stock was concerned, up to 1829. Till that date no stud book or turf register existed in America, so that it is impossible to place equal confidence in American pedigrees as we do in British, and many of such documents as did exist were lost or destroyed during the war. But Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky were always keen after horses and racing, while the Northern States were for a long time deficient in sporting instincts. New-York, however, joined in the good cause at last, and from 1815 to 1845 the great stables of the North and South vied with one another. After this, however, racing fell into disrepute, and was again confined to the South up to 1856, when a new jockey club was started in New-York, and its members laid out a race course on Long Island. The civil war, which came in the next decade, brought matters somewhat to a dead-lock again, and, of course, the Southern establishments were badly broken up; but when once the atmosphere was cleared up after the terrrible struggle, racing seemed to obtain a fresh impetus, and now it is popular almost throughout the whole of America. There is proof of its having once been almost monopolized by the gentlemen of the South, and the word "gentlemen" is used advisedly.

ORACULAR HORSEHAIRS.

If perchance at any time you see a man stealthily pull a hair from a horse's tail by the curbing, you may know that he has the experimental stage of the horsehair fad.

The idea is this: Suspend a gold ring from a piece of hair over half a glass of cold water, and the ring will begin to swing two and fro until it hits the sides of the glass. Furthermore, it will strike the exact age of the horse, or if it be a person's hair, of the person upon whose head it grew.

Recently a horse stood by the door of a shop on a side street. A hair from his tail tied to the gold ring and duly suspended swung twice only, the ring striking out the two clinks audibly against the side of the glass. "Ho ho!" quoth the skeptic, "that horse is eleven years old." "Not so," said the owner of the horse, who was hunted up. "That's a two-year-old colt." A hair from the head of a very interesting young lady was abstracted by her from among its companions. The same experiment was made and the ring struck twenty—(well, no matter just how many,) but she said, "Well, that's my very age." Another lady was agreeable and this time the ring clattered along until it struck fifty-one. It was her age.

A horse on a hack was unaware of the exact moment when a hair was pulled or of the experiment that rung out seventeen times on the glass of time. "That said wrong," said a man present at the experiment. "That horse is only seven years old." Going home to dinner one of the gentlemen overtook the driver of this horse and asked him the age of the horse. The driver laughed and said: "He's most old enough to vote." "I heard that he was only seven." "Well, he is twice seven and three more."

They are all converts to this wonderful series of coincidences. One thing is absolutely certain. The ring will swing with strange vigor, and there is fun in the revival of the old-time mystery.

A JOCKEY IN THE SADDLE.

William Hayward, a veteran jockey, who is now a trainer, was recently asked, "How does it feel to ride a racehorse at record pace?"

"Well," said he, "if you know how to ride, it's very exhilarating; but if you don't know how, it is anything but pleasant, as that boy evidently thinks now. If you ride with your head down, that is to say, bent slightly so that the wind does not beat right on your face, you can breathe easily, but you hold your mouth wide open and let the air beat right in your face, then you will have great difficulty in breathing, and if the race is a long one you will become exhausted by the end of the ride. A mile race on a good horse is run in about 1:40—that is the near record made in a race. It has been made in 1:39 3-4, but that was on a prepared track. A mile in 1:40 is at the rate of thirty-six miles an hour; so you see, a racehorse travels at express speed. If you want to see how it feels to go through the air at racehorse speed, just hang your head out of a railroad carriage window, turning your face toward the way the train is traveling. At the same time imagine you are sitting in a saddle and have to hold on to your horse and guide him on to victory, if possible, keeping him from being run down or interfered with. It is no easy task to ride a horse in a race. The jockey must have all his wits about him. He does not have much time to think how he feels. When riding in a neck-and-neck race down the home stretch I forget everything except that I must strain every nerve to pass the other horses; no thought can then be given to the plaudits from the grand stand."

FUTURE OF THE TROTTER.

C. J. Hamlin has full faith in the future of the trotter. Here is what he said to a reporter recently: "I saw when in Boston a two-year-old colt that the owner refused $15,000 for. Yes, that was Jupe, and a good colt he is, too. We can't get the old prices, but we can breed and make money. The trotting horse will always be a luxury, but then it is the National sport. I have won and lost races, and I have put money into the poolbox and taken some out. But I never bet a dollar but what I said goodbye to it when I gave it to the poolseller. I have not lost money on my hobby. I have taught the breeders that speed and beauty could be bred at the same time. And I think that my undeveloped sires have been a success. I go back to Lexington and they will not sneer any more at my dude, as they called Mambrino King. Last year, when Nightingale had won, I walked up to the men there, and they congratulated me on the great race she had made. I just reminded them that she was one of the dude's colts, and they felt rather cheap. And I believe that in Valence I have another Nightingale."

He also gave his views on Gentry and one of the causes of Andrews's success in driving him. "Gentry's success did not surprise me. I had seen the horse when he was in McHenry's hands, and knew he had a great flight of speed in him. Andrews is a good man, a careful man, and a good driver. Then Harry Abbott is one of the best men to take care of horses in the country. I was not in the least surprised at Andrews's success. He has the finest hands of any man driving. He is an expert billiard player, and in his younger days played a great deal. Now, that motion with the cue gave him the wrist and hand necessary for a great driver. You never knew a good billiard player but what had the hand for a good reinsman."

Some Famous Whips.

W. J. Ijams, President of the American Trotting Association, has hanging on his library wall a very interesting trophy, says The Terre Haute Gazette. It is a collection of whips, each of which has its story of a great event. One with ebonized handle and gold mounting is the one which hurried Robert J. that last half mile when he paced in 2:01½, and Geers also flirted it over Fantasy when she made her four-year-old record of 2:06. Another light whip with white handle and gold rings was held by M. E. McHenry when he drove John R. Gentry in 2:03¾. A simple black whip, which was used about as kindly as whips are ever used, was laid on Nancy Hanks by Budd Doble when she trotted her mile in 2:04. Still another great persuader is the whip carried by Andy McDowell when he drove fleet Alix in 2:04 and Directly at two years of age in 2:10. One more useful snapper of silk in the collection is the whip flourished by Jack Curry when he drove Joe Patchen in 2:04 and Carbonate as a two-year-old in 2:09. The lot cannot be duplicated for a long time, as Mr. Ijams has a corner on whips.

To Keep Bridle Paths Clear.

From The Chicago Post.

"You see," he explained to the Park Commissioner, "the trouble is that the bicyclists are everywhere and run over every one and everything. They are on the roads, the walks, and the bridle paths and there is no place where a pedestrian can go with any degree of safety."

"And how would you remedy it?" asked the Park Commissioner.

"I'd have bicycle paths or roads laid out specially for the bicyclists, and then put up signs calling attention to the fact that they were for their sole use."

"Do you think they would keep to them?"

"Oh, dear, no. The moment they saw the signs they would absolutely refuse to go on them at all. You see, my idea is that these bicycle paths would become absolutely safe for pedestrians and horses, while nothing else will give them the use of even a park pathway."

Had a Choice as to Children.

From The Washington Times.

Ambitious Mamma—But, daughter, besides his money, Mr. Secondgroom has two beautiful children. You know how fond of children you are.

Reluctant Daughter—Yes, I am fond of children, mamma, but they are like toothpicks.

Ambitious Mamma—Toothpicks, my daughter?

Reluctant Daughter—Yes, I prefer my own to other people's.

Bad Outlook for a Horse Show.

From The New-York Weekly.

City Man (on a rural jaunt)—Are you going to have an agricultural exhibition here this year?

Farmer (sadly)—No-o, I'm 'fraid not. Most of the old ladies what makes quilts is died off, and there ain't a decent race hoss in the country.



COL. JACOB RUPPERT'S HIGH STEPPER "FIREFLY."



Richard Gibson,
Judge of Hackneys, Coachers, &c.

HACKNEY HORSE IN AMERICA.

SOCIETY'S horse is the modern hackney, and the favorite of the fashionable folk who help so largely to make the Horse Show what it is. At each annual exhibition in Madison Square Garden the men and women who occupy the boxes give their most enthusiastic applause to the dock-tailed high steppers when they appear in the ring, stepping up and down the tanbark inclosure with extravagant action at the end of their long white reins.

The breed or type is of English origin, tracing back to the old-time Norfolk trotters, of which Boot's Bellfounder, the sire of the dam of America's great trotting progenitor, Rysdyk's Hambletonian, was an early importation and an excellent example, according to all accounts. The hackneys have no speed in the modern sense of the word, but their trotting action is superlatively stylish and striking, and with their showy way of going they combine the round, full, symmetrical contour and stately carriage which make the best specimens almost ideal park horses.

In this country the popularity of the hackney virtually began with the founding of the National Horse Show, and has grown up with the great exhibition at the Garden. One of the first notable importations was the rare little black horse Fashion, owned by Prescott Lawrence. Thousands of spectators have admired his brilliant action in the show ring in this country, and, although overshadowed by some of the later importations, he is one of the best known hackneys ever brought to the United States.

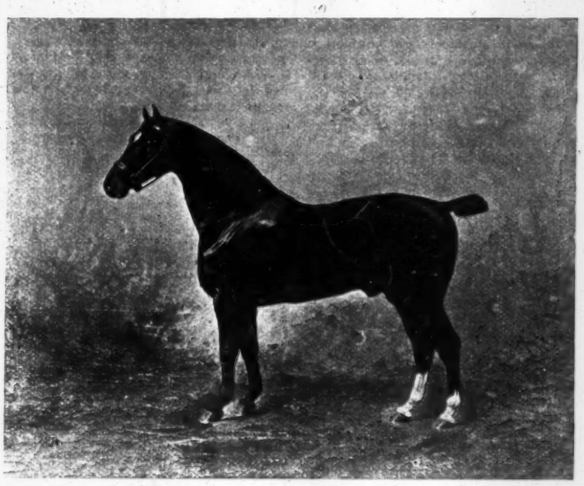
By common consent the famous chestnut horse Matchless of Londesborough is classed as the greatest hackney sire yet seen on this side of the Atlantic, and he is considered by all good judges to be individually one of the finest specimens of the breed. He won upward of twenty prizes in England before he was imported, in 1888, as a four-year-old by Henry Fairfax of Virginia, and he has since then won innumerable honors in the ring on this side of the Atlantic. About five years ago Mr. Fairfax sold the horse for $15,000 to Dr. W. Seward Webb, who is one of the leading breeders of hackneys in America.

Another of the noted hackney sires is the rugged chestnut horse Cadet, owned by A. J. Cassatt of Philadelphia. George Green of New-York has a champion in the magnificent chestnut horse Rufus, winner of the American Hackney Society's Challenge Cup at the National Horse Show last year. Dr. Parke, owned by the Messrs. Cheney of South Manchester, Conn.; Enthorpe Performer of F. G. Bourne's Indian Neck stud on Long Island, and Frederick C. Stevens's Langton Performer are other prominent hackney sires familiar to frequenters of the Horse Show.

It is yet too early for American horsemen to estimate the value of the hackney in producing high-class carriage horses of the park type, as the breed is comparatively new to this country, but up to the present time few of the imported horses have reproduced their form and action with anything like uniformity, and the same criticism which was formerly made touching the Cleveland bays, French coachers, and all other breeds or types of imported carriage horses is beginning to be leveled at the hackney.

PLEBEIANS BECOME PATRICIANS.

It is a remarkable fact that many of the most famous horses of the trotting turf were not appreciated until after they had arrived at maturity. With a great many the trotting quality was discovered by accident. It is on record that Flora Temple was once sold for $13, and the great mare Princess, dam of Happy Medium, brought her breeder about $40. Tacony pulled a stage and Mack likewise. Abdallah would have been made to haul a fish cart had not his lofty spirit rebelled at the indignity. Billy Button was used as a runner to force the pace of Peralto. Goldsmith Maid was once sold for $100 and the dam of Ethan Allen was sold at the age of ten for $35. Dutchman worked in a brick yard, so did old Columbus, and Andrew Jackson was foaled in one. Charley B. was used to haul stone up from a quarry by derrick and pulley. Godolphin Arabian drew a watering cart in the streets of Paris. Justin Morgan was long a wheel horse in Vermont. The grandam of Monbars did farm drudgery. The dam of Billy Button hauled garden truck to market and pulled a milk wagon alternately. Gifford Morgan drew slabs from a sawmill and was at one time sold for $100. The dam of Flying Morgan was used to peddle woodware. The sire of Rarus was worked to a butcher's cart, and it is said that the dam of Black Hawk also drew a butcher's cart. The first authentic account of Old Pilot places him in the hands of a Yankee peddler in New-Orleans. The dam of Lady Griswold was used by a patent medicine vender. The dam of old Green Mountain Morgan ground apples in a cider mill. The dam of Taggert's Abdallah drew the wagon of a tin peddler. It is very easy to account for the Morgan's being put to somewhat menial service. They were strong, hardy, and speedy. They would work anywhere, and the descendants will to this day. No road is too long for them and no reasonable load too heavy.



"CADET," A. J. CASSATT'S IMPORTED HACKNEY.

"COBS" AND "HACKS."

The descriptive words cobs and hacks, as applied to particular types of horses, are of limited use in this country, and some seem to suppose that they are used to designate certain breeds that are known by these names. This is a mistake. The terms are not used to designate a breed, but to indicate the type of an animal, in his size and conformation, no difference what his blood or whether he has any blood. A cob is a short-legged, stout, blocky, and compactly built animal, varying in height from thirteen hands three inches to fourteen hands three inches. The hack is the same type of animal, varying in height from fourteen hands three inches to fifteen hands three inches. The hack is larger than the cob, and the cob is larger than the pony, and the sizes we have indicated are after the best English usage. The Morgan horse, in his original type, would have been the Englishman's true ideal of the cob.

A HORSEMAN'S VOCABULARY.

The following are a few of the terms which are used by all interested in horses:

Amble, a gait like pacing, but slower, in which the two legs on the same side are moved together.

Appel, the gentle tug on the rein given by the horse at each step.

Croup, that part of the horse back of the saddle.

Bore, to bear on the bit.

Bucking, leaping vertically into the air with all four feet stiff, and coming together on the ground.

Elbow, joint of foreleg next above knee, lying next to the horse's side.

Fetlock, joint next below knee.

Forearm, that part of the leg between elbow and knee.

Forge, to strike the toe of the fore-foot with the toe of the hind one, very often the result of bad shoeing.

Frog, a triangular piece of spongy horn in the midddle of the sole of the foot.

Grinders, the back teeth.

Hand, one-third of a foot, four inches.

Hand gallop, a slow gallop.

Hock, joint of the hind leg between the thigh and the shank.

Interfere, to strike the fetlock with the feet.

Nippers, the front teeth.

Pace, a rapid gait in which the fore-foot and the hind foot on the same side move at same time and strike the ground together.

Pastern, the bones between the fetlock and the foot.

Poll, the top of the head between the ears.

Rack, a very rapid gait, similar to the single-foot.

Withers, the highest point of the shoulders, between the neck and the back.



George R. Read,
Judge of Coachers and Ponies.

Effect of Fiction on the Family.

From The Detroit Free Press.

A gentleman who rode across the State of Vermont on his bicycle last Summer says that he stopped one day to get a drink at a well in the unkept, grassless dooryard before a little red house that seemed in imminent danger of tumbling down at any moment. Three ragged, shy, but not unattractive-looking children were playing in a pile of sand near the well.

"Well, my little man," said the gentleman to the eldest, a boy of about six years; "what is your name?"

"Reginald Percy Montmorency Eugene Tizzard, Sir."

"And what is this little girl's name?"

"Marguerite Gwendoline Elise Cleopatra Tizzard, Sir."

"And this other little girl, what is her name?"

"Britomarte Bernice Valeria Leonora Mathilde Tizzard, Sir."

"And where did you get such wonderful names?"

Before the boy could reply, his mother, a slatternly, heavy-eyed woman came to the door with a paper in her hand and said:

"You come here, Reginald, an' git this Saturday Evening an' take it over to Mis' Todd's an' see if she's done with this week's Fireside Friend. I'm dyin' to know if the Count an' Gwinnyvere do really 'lope or not. An', Margerite, you an' Britomarty come in here an' play with your little brother St. Clair De Forrest while Reginald's gone. I want to finish another chapter of 'The Midnight Bride' 'fore I begin dinner."

Was in a Hurry.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

He—Miss Luella, I love you madly. Will you be mine?

She—This really is so sudden, Mr. Bissnis. I must have time to think it over before I answer you.

He—Can't give you much. Last car goes in fifteen minutes.



H. K. Bloodgood,
Judge of Hackneys and Half-breds.



MRS. T. SUFFERN TAILER DRIVING MAIL COACH "LIGHTNING."



Mrs. S. S. Howland.

SOCIETY'S CLEARING HOUSE.

IT hardly seems possible that the Horse Show of this week—whose opening has brought society to town and effectually ended the Autumn, or suburban, season—is the twelfth since the first show was held in November of 1883. There were no shows in the Autumns of 1887 and 1889—for the society world, not only of New-York, but of all the leading cities of the country, has come to so regulate its year by this function that it would seem to have been a fixture for many more years than it really has.

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The original projectors of the Horse Show builded far better than they knew when they first met and arranged for their first display. The idea of the show was first developed in and among the



From a Photograph by Mendelssohn.

Mrs. Almeric Paget.

then comparatively small element in the New-York society world known as "the hunting set," and whose chief headquarters then as now were in the saddle at Hempstead and Far Rockaway. The suggestion which sprang from the Long Island plains met with ready response among another element—horse breeders and fanciers, amateur drivers and riders and gentlemen farmers and, under the favoring eye of these two important elements, soon grew into a reality. It may be said in a general way that H. H. Hollister, John D. Cheever, Cornelius Fellowes, John G. Heckscher, Col. Lawrence Kip, and the active members of the New-York Coaching Club, notably Theodore Havemeyer, Frederic Bronson, Col. De



Mrs. Duncan Elliott.

Lancey Kane, Col. William Jay, Prescott Lawrence, and the late Hugo Fritsch were the fathers of the Horse Show. There were others present at the birth, as it were, of the organization, but those above mentioned were the very first to make the suggestion of a Horse Show a reality.

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From the start, New-York society took kindly to the Horse Show and looked upon it with a favoring eye. It interested the large element which in those days, before the bicycle or golf had come to dispute the enjoyment of riding and driving, devoted itself to the horse and studied his various breeds and his qualities, and who flocked to the show and gave to it an absorbing interest from the first. Society women and men found in the show a novel and admirable opportunity for meeting on a ground of common interest, and at a time of the year when the cold winds of late Autumn rendered the country uncomfortable, and it was too early to begin the Winter's gayeties, for the display of their suits and gowns to each other and an admiring public at close range, and finally for an interchange of gossip in a most informal way.

When Mrs. Grundy first entered the Garden and pronounced the show a good thing socially, its future fortunes were



From a Photograph by Mendelssohn.

MRS. GEORGE J. GOULD.

assured. It was a new and delightful experience to maids and matrons, dudes and dowagers, belles and beaus, and in later years New-York society simply flocked to the show. The judges in the ring were from the start men of social position and prominence, and this accentuated its social importance. The exhibitors were also largely society people, and although in later years the professional element has crept in at times, the social tone of the affair has been remarkably well preserved.

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The first five shows in the old Garden were very modest affairs compared with those of the past five years, and the figures both of the attendance at these and of their receipts look almost ridiculous beside those of to-day. But each year saw a steady improvement in the attendance and consequently the receipts. With the opening of the new Madison Square Garden in 1890, the public began to realize that the show afforded it an opportunity to inspect the much-talked-of and much-discussed beauties and leaders of New-York society at close range and to study their costumes and gowns, with the result that it rushed to the Garden. The show had its red-letter year in 1892, although that of last year was almost equal in the figures of attendance and receipts.

As the years went by, the demand for the best boxes became such that the premiums paid at the auction sales reached surprising figures, until upward of $500 was cheerfully given for the choice of a prominent box for the week. The ticket speculators saw their opportunity in this craze and frequently managed to secure some of the best boxes, as well as the best seats. One of these three or four years ago held a box in a good position at $1,000 for the week of the show. He offered it to Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, who refused to pay such a price, but immediately afterward sold it to Capt. De la Mar. This is the highest recorded price paid for a box at the Horse Show.

Until three years ago New-York society made the show so much its own that it intrenched itself in all the boxes and aspiring millionaires from other cities were not able to break into the charmed circle, although several attempts were made to do so. Three years ago, however, Philadelphia secured a box, and the next year Boston, Baltimore, and Pittsburg were represented. This Autumn other cities hold at least a third of the prominent boxes, and the show is assuming, therefore, a more cosmopolitan character as far as its society attendance is concerned.

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Considered solely as a social function, the Horse Show, notwithstanding the fact that it has ceased to be a novelty and that the interest of New-York society in it is somewhat waning, is still undoubtedly the most important event of the year in the society world, not only of New-York, but of America. It is the Advent season of the society year, and its week means the opening of the Winter's gayeties. The members of New-York society regulate, to a large extent, their time of returning to their city homes by it, and date the events of the year from and by the show week. For it the matron and belle prepare their most elaborate gowns, and the man of fashion overhauls his wardrobe and gives extra instructions to his valet.

As may be supposed, it is the event of the year to the milliners and dressmakers, not only of this country, but also to some extent of London and Paris, for many workshops in those cities are busied every Summer on orders from American women for Horse Show gowns. As is natural, therefore, the show sets each year the fashion in Winter gowns and even in men's clothes and is the Mecca of all the leading milliners and dressmakers of the country who assemble at the Garden during the week to study their own and their fellow's productions and to get points for the Winter's fashions.

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At the show the Winter's gayeties are planned, entertainments are organized, engagements announced, and scandals



Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer.

whispered. It is the first meeting day of the society clearing house after the long Summer and Autumn, and to a large extent it sets the pace for the six months to follow.

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The mornings of the show are favored by the more enthusiastic members of the hunting set and by the children of society. About 3 o'clock the advance guard of the fashionable throng begins to arrive, and by 4 the boxes and prominent seats are filled with fashionably dressed occupants, and the public begins its rounds of study and comment. At 6 o'clock the human tide begins to ebb as dinner hour approaches, and at 8 it begins to flow back again. By 9:30 every night the function is at its height, and



Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes.

at 11 the show is over. Then the fashionable restaurants and cafés are filled till long after midnight with the brilliantly dressed throng discussing the events of the day.

But what of the horse? The horse is seen occasionally in the ring, but most of the time is out of sight down stairs.

A CLUBMAN.

Off with the Old Love.

From The Wheel.

"Heard you sold your team and bought a wheel."

"Yes. I prefer the spin to the span."



Mrs. Burke Roche.



MRS. F. D. BEARD RIDING HER JUMPER "PERFECTION."

DEVELOPMENT OF THE PACER.

IF late years there has been a surprising increase in the numbers and the popularity of pacing horses and pacing races. It is one of the notable features in connection with the development of the light harness horse of America. The pacer was little better than an outcast in the horse world as late as twenty years ago, and pacing races were virtually unknown on the leading trotting tracks, yet so rapid was the rise of the despised "sidewheeler," after he had once gained a foothold, that there are to-day almost as many pacers as trotters in training, and the racing programmes at the principal meetings are nowadays about equally divided between the horses of lateral and diagonal gait. Each succeeding campaign shows a vastly larger proportion of pacers, and it is now plain to be seen that unless there is soon a sudden check to their growing popularity they will outnumber and overshadow the trotters, so far as harness racing is concerned.

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The astonishing increase in the number of pacers is attributed to many different causes, the most potent of which is probably the comparatively slight expense involved in training them. As a rule, the green pacer will learn to go fast in about half the length of time required to develop a trotter, and as he goes with greater ease to himself, the pacing gait involving less concussion than the trot, he wears longer than the trotter as a campaigner. Another thing that has added to the popularity of the pacer is the fact that he can go faster than the trotter, and fast time is the essence of enjoyment in harness racing.

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Probably the first pacing race ever seen in the Grand Circuit took place at Cleveland in 1877, when a purse was offered for Bay Sally, Sleepy George, Sweetser, Lucy, Rowdy Boy, and a group of old-time "rackers" that had attracted some attention by their fast, spirited races at the minor trotting meetings in Indiana and Ohio. The innovation proved to be so popular that all of the Grand Circuit meetings secured the pacers the following year, and the brilliant performances of the "Big Four" gave the lateral-gaited horses a prominence which has ever since steadily increased.

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All of the old-time stars of the pacing brigade were of obscure origin, tracing back to the Red Bucks, Pilots, Tom Crowders, Tom Hals, and other plebeian pacing tribes of the Southwest. When the pacing gait began to find favor, however, horse trainers discovered that a great many of their fashionably bred trotters could be easily taught to pace fast by merely making slight mechanical changes in their shoeing and rigging. These trotting-bred pacers now comprise more than 90 per cent. of the whole number on the turf, and there is hardly a sidewheeler of prominence in training with the exception of Star Pointer that traces back to the old-time tribes from which the "Big Four" and their contemporaries were descended.

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John R. Gentry, the wonderful horse that set the champion pacing record at 2:00½ a few weeks ago, is descended from trotting ancestors on both sides of the house without a known pacing cross in his pedigree, and the same thing is true about Robert J., 2:01½; Joe Patchen, 2:03, and nearly all of the star performers now in sight. The two gaits seem to be in a measure interconvertible and intertransmissible, and the breeder who sets out to produce a fast trotter stands an even chance of finding himself possessed of a speedy pacer instead.

As a road horse, the pacer gained few admirers until within the last five years, and although there are now a good many notable exceptions to the rule, Alley Bonner's oft-quoted saying, "Few gentlemen drive pacers on the road," is still very near to the truth.

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Following is a complete list of the pacing champions since the standard record of 2:30 was reached and beaten:

1839—Driver, b. g., pedigree unknown.2:28
1844—Fanny Ellsler, gr. m., pedigree unknown 2:27½
Unknown, ch. g., pedigree unknown..2:23
1851—Pet, rn. g., pedigree unknown..2:21¼
1852—Pet, rn. g., pedigree unknown....2:18½
1855—Pocahontas, ch. m., by Iron's Cadmus 2:17½
1877—Sweetser, gr. g., by Gosnell's Tom Crowder 2:16
1878—Sleepy George, b. g., by Belmont Bill.....2:15
1879—Sleepy Tom, ch.g., by Tom Rolfe.2:12½
1881—Little Brown Jug, br. g., by Gibson's Tom Hal.....2:11¾
1883—Johnston, b. g., by Joe Bassett..2:10
1884—Johnston, b. g., by Joe Bassett..2:06¼
1891—Direct, blk. s., by Director.....2:06
1892—Hal Pointer, br. g., by Gibson's Tom Hal.....2:05¼
1892—Mascot, b. g., by Deceive.....2:04
1894—Robert J., b. g., by Hartford....2:01½
1896—John R. Gentry, b. s., by Ashland Wilkes 2:00½

WORLD'S RECORD HOLDERS.

As there is no class for pacers at the Horse Show this year, New-Yorkers will have no chance to see the most sensational pair of horses of the year. These are Miss Rita and Josie B., a perfectly matched pair of pacers owned by Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes of this city. Even though they will have no place at the show, the performance of this pair at Lexington, Ky., on Oct. 15 last entitles them to a place in this gallery of famous horses.

Orrin Hickok has had charge of this speedy pair of mares for Mrs. Stokes all the year, preparing for the attempt to lower the world's record of a mile in 2:12½ which they had made the previous year. Thursday, Oct. 15, was the date decided on for the attempt, and the mile track at Lexington, Ky., was selected as the place. All the conditions were favorable, and in the presence of an enormous crowd Mr. Hickok drove the pair the full mile in 2:09½, thus lowering the record 2¾ seconds on the first attempt. The mares paced cleanly and without a skip or break during the distance. The first quarter was paced in 0:32½, the half mile in 1:04, and the three-quarters in 1:35. Horsemen who saw the performance and who are not given to overenthusiasm in such matters expressed a belief that 2:08 is within the limit of possibilities for the team.

Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, owner of this pair of world's record makers, is one of the most enthusiastic lovers of the light-harness horse in America. A Cuban by birth, Miss Rita Hernandez de Alba de Acosta, she has always been an enthusiastic horsewoman, familiar with life in the saddle from her girlhood. When she came to America she made the light-harness horse her pet. She now has the unique distinction among women of owning the largest stable of fast trotters and pacers in the world. Among the famous horses in her stable, besides the pair referred to, are Beuzetta, the trotting mare, with a record of 2:06¾, the champion race mare of her age; Angie D., 2:07, a pacing mare, and J. J. Audubon, the sire of Miss Rita, who has a record in single harness of 2:09¾, and who is generally conceded to be at least two seconds faster than that. Mrs. Stokes is not only an expert whip, but a clever amateur yachtswoman, and as her picture, printed elsewhere, proves, a remarkably handsome woman.

Yachting Reporter and a Runaway.

When they have a runaway-horse collision in Bucksport, Me., it smells like a marine disaster. A recent casualty of this sort is thus described by the village chronicler: "Crash came the outfits! Tribou's jibboom fouled the Williams starboard mizzen rigging, the martingale snarled up the crouper bobstay, parting the whippletree, topping lift, and carrying away the jack-saddle down-haul. As will be seen, this was a bad snarl, but the two craft parted company. Tribou's kept on her course till off Hooper's store, when she suddenly jibed to and capsized completely, bottom side up. The News bulletin board, bearing N. N. W. half W. Assistance promptly put out from all sides and Mr. Tribou was rescued unhurt, but his passenger was somewhat bruised. Williams's craft was somewhat damaged in the upper works, and Tribou's was towed to Courcey's yard for repairs. And yet some say there is no excitement in Bucksport."

Doubtful No Longer.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"You make me wait," the lover cried,
"Until November third!
Why is this torture thus applied?
Its like I never heard."

"I'll tell you why," she said, said she,
"I choose to make you wait—
It's all because I chance to be
In such a doubtful state!"

And She Went Quickly.

From The St. Paul Dispatch.

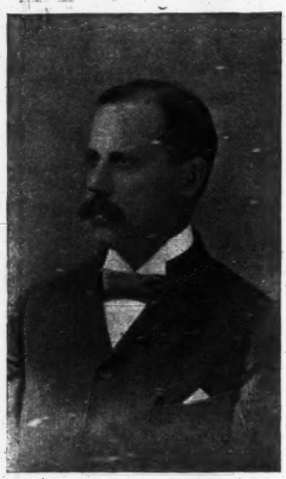
"Mamma has just gone across the streeet, ma'am," said the demure little six-year-old to the caller.

"Did she say when she'd be back?" asked the lady.

"Yes'm," as demurely as before, "just as soon as you had gone, ma'am."



HOLDERS OF THE WORLD'S TEAM RECORD.



George C. Clausen,
Judge of Saddle Horses.

LATEST HORSE SHOW JEWELRY.

EVERYTHING at the Horse Show is, of course, "horsey," and the jewelers and silversmiths of this city, taking advantage of the fad of the week, have prepared many novelties for personal adornment which will be worn by visitors to the Madison Square Garden. Leaders in this particular fancy will be those who own the animals on exhibition and who appear with them in the ring. In many of the classes, particularly those for harness horses, roadsters, four-in-hands, and tandems, appointments of the rig count for much, and some of these are very rich and tasteful.

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Whips are a special mark for elaborate decoration, and some very handsome ones have been made for the show. There is the lash whip, the straight whip, and the hunting crops. Some are made on very handsome sticks of rare wood. Others have the handles covered with snake, monkey, or lizard skins and are mounted with elaborate silver or gold filigree work. The ivory handle, inlaid with silver or gold, is very popular, and one very gaudy one has diamonds set in the handle. This is, of course, a ladies' whip.

The most fashionable hunting crop is the English style. This is very plain, the handle being either of horn or plain gold or silver. This style is too severe for some, who consequently have the handles richly chased or engraved.

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A perfectly appointed rig has to carry a flask, and these are made in all styles. The flat ones, with a hunting scene or picture of a coach in enamel on the side, are the most popular. Especially costly ones have a picture of the owner's team enameled in colors on the flask. Another popular style has a picture of a horse jumping a hurdle, and another shown has a horseshoe and a whip in repoussé. For huntsmen an entirely new style of flask has been made. It is round and fits into a cup, which in turn fits into another. A huntsman usually wants a good drink after a brisk run, and so this flask holds about a quart. The whole thing, flask and cups, fits in a plush-lined leather case, which is slung around the shoulder on a strap.

Racing plates are used in many styles for Horse Show jewelry. Brooches, scarf pins, hat pins, watch charms, and tie clasps are all made in this shape. Some are of gold, others of silver, and very elaborate ones have gems, diamonds, or rubies let in to represent nail heads. Occasionally a bit, a whiffletree, a riding whip, or polo mallets are added to the racing plate to make it more effective.

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A novelty in a lady's brooch is a pretty combination of a horse's leg, stirrup and strap, whip and spur. Suspended from the strap is a jockey cap made of a cabochon sapphire.

For huntsmen there is a whistle made to represent a riding boot, which is decorated with a horseshoe in raised work. The case of a pretty chatelaine watch is decorated with a snaffle bit and a stirrup in relief. The chatelaine consists of a whiffletree, a horseshoe, then a snaffle bit, and another horseshoe, to which the watch is attached. Leather bracelets for carrying watches are decorated with whips and whiffletrees.

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Rings are made to represent horseshoe nails, with a jewel set in the nail head. Scarf pins of bits and stirrups are very popular. A novelty for a penholder represents a coach pole. The handle of a lorgnette is made to represent a coaching whip, the lash being wound around the stick of pearl, with gold filigree work.

In matchboxes and cigarette cases there are all sorts of designs. Some are horseshoe shaped; others like the ribbed cushioned seat of a dogcart, made of leather, with silver buttons, and the plain ones of silver and conventional shape have horseshoes, a jockey cap in colors, or something connected with a horse or harness engraved or embossed on them. Others are enameled with horses' heads and hunting scenes.

Fans with painted coaching scenes or hunting-field incidents are quite the thing for the ladies, and are shown in very rich, elaborate, and costly designs.

A PAGEANT OF GOWNS.

Just why the Horse Show each Autumn is made the opening exhibition of New-York's pageant of fine clothes is quickly apparent. The leisure world finds one of its most satisfactory emotions in its love for blooded horses, and it delights to turn out in their honor. The show is not for a night, but a week of days and nights, and society, yielding at once to desire and necessity, devotes its whole attention to this levee of the equine world. It is besides the first reunion after the Summer journeyings and flittings, and there is always a zest in first things, and, last of all, the precedent of the annual display is now firmly established. Society has dressed itself up for every Horse Show, and society will continue to do so.

It was almost feared that the financial crisis of the past few weeks, which affected everything from selling a mortgage to the daily order from the marketman, might put a blurring finger upon the Horse Show pageant, but McKinley was elected in time, and the Garden is to be decked out as usual in its bravery of chiffons. The high-class shops and modistes have been at work for some weeks with the orders of those whose incomes are superior to politics, but since Wednesday morning the costume departments of the city have been besieged, and the lovely gowns held in hopeful readiness for this eleventh hour need are in no danger of not fulfilling their destiny—to shine at the Horse Show of 1896.

The observing feminine eye which scans Horse Show toilets intending the most sincere of compliments—imitation—will find comparatively few new points to note down for later developing. But the few are salient ones.

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To begin with, while skirts are made to measure quite as many yards and inches around as last Autumn, their fullness is much more graceful. They are made without lining to fall in soft folds over the silk underpetticoat, which is a part of each costume, the two skirts fastened together at the band.

A beautiful gown of flame-colored broadcloth is made in this way, the fullness relieved at the hips by a shirred cord that is also a feature of the new toilets. Skirts are trimmed, but not as a rule on the lower edge. A gown of turquois broadcloth has three-inch-wide bands of sable about at knee height, and placed perhaps three inches apart. Or the cloth is laid in lengthwise plaits stitched down on either side the front to within eight inches of the bottom, when it is allowed to fall in its own fulness over the detached and attached petticoats. In bodices the discriminating observer will note in the boxes next week an absence of the figaro and bolero jacket effects that are now heralded as being popular. That is the trouble—they are too popular, and the exclusive designer is frowning upon them in their accepted conventional form, while she arranges innumerable modifications and adaptations.

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Absolutely the newest bodice effect is the Napoleon jacket, which is named in Paris, of course, and ends in its name in resembling anything ever worn in the first Empire. Its jacket qualification is found in a small square tab which comes below the waist line at either side of the front, and, having done so, stops at once, tapering off at the back in a more traditional jacket form. It is belted and opens in various forms over a vest or blouse, a pointed jabot of lace straying from throat to belt clasp.



Col. Jacob Ruppert, Jr.

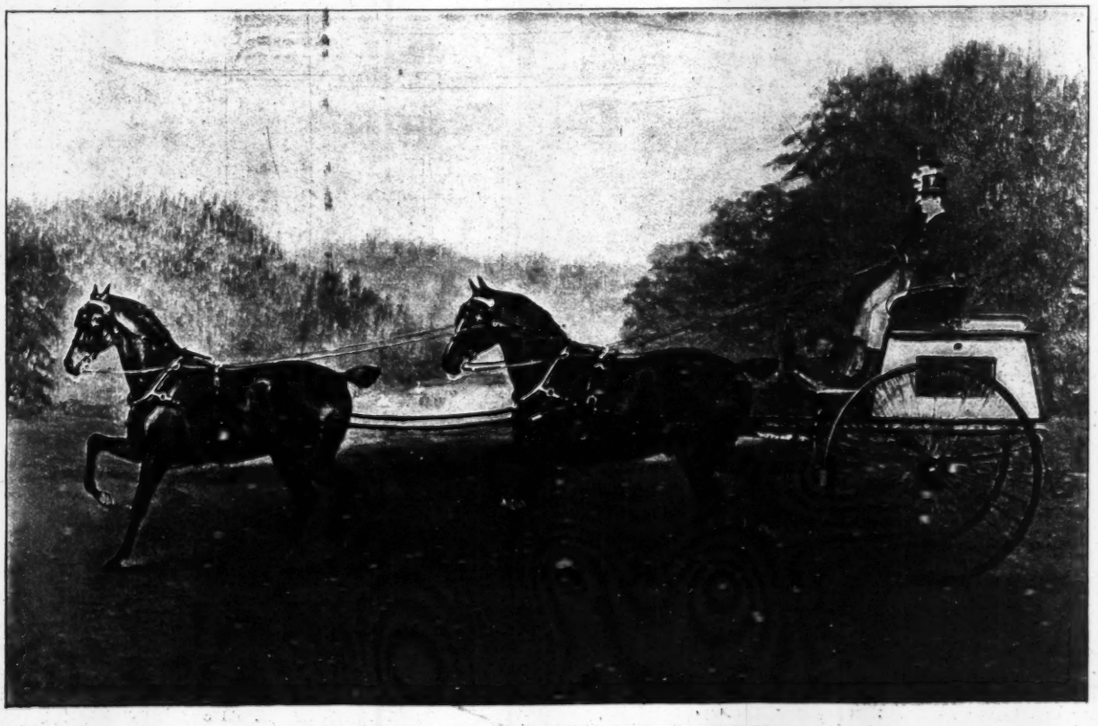
Sleeves are long and close, and slightly pulled, but the "rucked" effect like a Bernhardt glove has not found favor here as in London and Paris. The hats are all hats, it may be said, and hats all, for they are picture hats, taller and broader and more heavily loaded with feathers than ever before—creations to flee from in a theatre, but which, with the piquante faces beneath them, may be enjoyed and admired in the boxes at the Garden.

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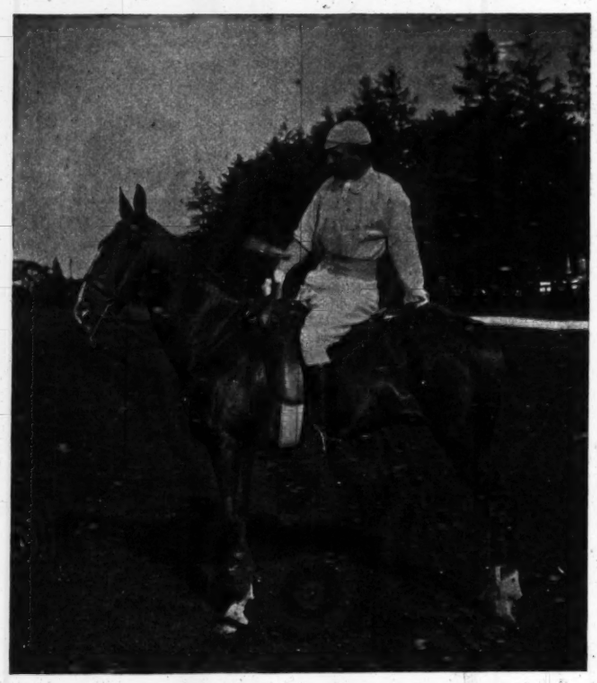
The wraps of the Horse Show will be a story all by themselves. They are more sumptuous than the gowns and the hats. The richest of fabrics make their foundation, and on this is laid a wealth of garniture. Fur, lace, jeweled ornaments, chiffon, and the rest of the list are used in the greatest profusion, all being combined not infrequently in a single garment. One beautiful wrap ordered for the show has ermine and sable in luxurious combination on brocaded velvet frills of lace, adding the needed touch of lightness, the whole held together at the throat by a clasp of blazing jewels.

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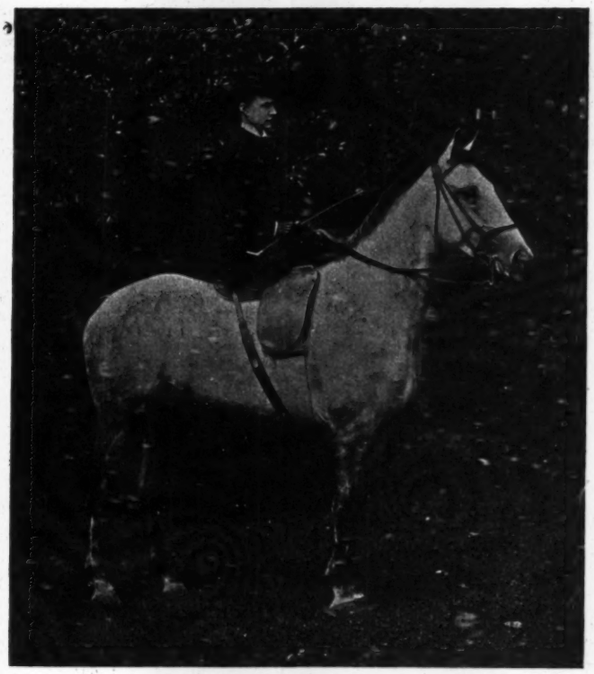
There was never a season that showed greater variety in fabrics and accessories than this, and the Horse Show will demonstrate the possibility of infinite change as never before. One may loiter in the corridors and parlors of the uptown hotels, where the fashionable crowds congregate between dinner and the show, without seeing anything approaching a duplicate of the women's toilets, so wide is the latitude in material, color, and garniture.



F. D. BEARD AND HIS PRIZE-WINNING TANDEM.



THOMAS HITCHCOCK, JR., ON HIS POLO PONY.



MRS. ROLLIN M. SQUIRE, RIDING INSTRUCTRESS.

A SHOWY saddle horse that can trot, gallop, and walk well may now be had for anywhere from $500 to $1,000, the latter being about the limit owing in part to the vogue of the bicycle, which has operated so disastrously to the saddle-horse interest. That is the initial expense for the man or woman who would make a good appearance on the bridle path.

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That is merely the introduction to a series of expenses that are only limited by the taste and the purse of the owner of the horse. If a lady, she may pay for an English saddle with a hunting pommel, safety stirrup, and double girth about $100, with as high as $150 as the limit for an American saddle made to her order. These are of russet pigskin and entirely plain, which fashion now dictates is the proper thing. Her habit bodice, skirts, and trousers complete will cost her, if silk lined, made of the best cloth and finished in perfect style, from $100 to $150 if she wants to be completely au fait. Then there is $10 more for her silk hat of English make, $15 for her Wellington boots, $3 for her riding gloves, about $2.50 for a dainty spur, and from $4 to $10 for her riding crop or whip. For her bridle of russet leather, double leather reins, and silvered bit she must pay from $12 to $15, and the leathern blanket, strapped to the saddle, and strapped firmly to the horse, costs $7, and will prevent her mount from getting a sore back.

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The gentleman gets out in this matter of expense much more easily. His saddle will cost him from $40 to $70. For a crop or whip he may pay $4 to $10, for spurs $2 to $4. His riding boots will cost $25, his riding suit of dark cutaway coat and corduroy breeches should come well within $75. His silk hat costs $8 to $10, his gloves $2 to $3. His saddle, if English, will be low and flat, of pale or rich russet pigskin, with the tree curving back from the horse's withers, forged steel stirrups hung so short as to make "rising to the trot" almost an involuntary motion.

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Speaking generally, New-York park riders get more than half the saddlery from over the sea, though the country at large takes American-made goods. A woman's outfit, not counting clothes, may be had as low as $15, or as high as $500; a man's ranges from $7.50 up to $1,000—and that without the use of jewels or precious metals, purely for embellishment. Racing supplies for leading stables and jockeys are all imported now, as they used to be in the days when Virginia dominated racing. During the war and after, owners fell somewhat away from the faith and used native products. When Pierre Lorillard went over to try conclusions with the Islanders, he brought back not only gold and glory galore, but an experimental knowledge of the excellence of insular raw trappings that insured their readoption on the American track.

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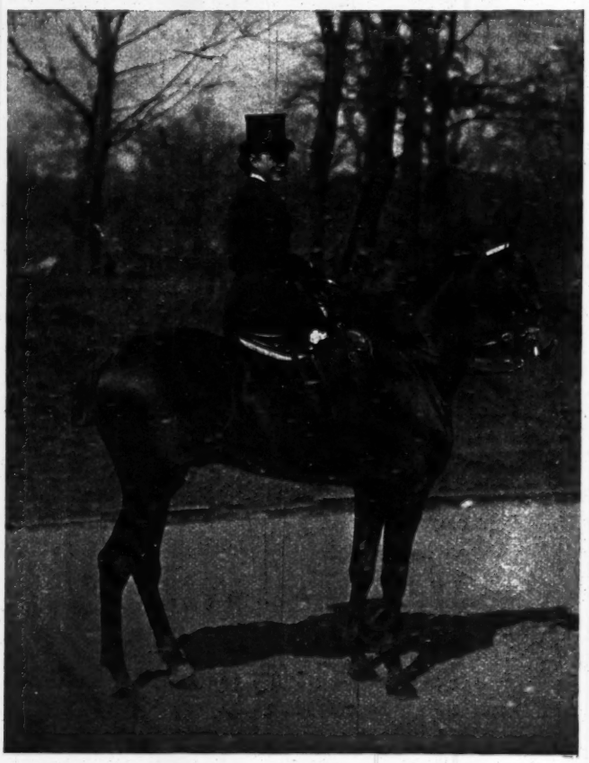
New-York likewise gets more than half its horse furniture from England, where John Bull must have wonderfully cheap labor, as he can send here very excellent wares, and after paying duty of from 30 to 80 per cent., sell them lower than the best American makers.

A word as to the style of ladies' saddles. The outer horn upon which our grandmothers hung their reticules when they rode a-visiting has quite disappeared. The inner one has got higher, more curving, more softly padded, and, when supplemented by the hunting pommel on the side, that fits close over the rider's left leg, makes it easy for even a novice to sit leaps that look perilous to the uninitiated. The seat is very straight, the skirt small and alike on both sides. The English saddle tree is cut up over the horse's withers with only a leather shield to protect the habit. In the American pattern the same effect is obtained by a peculiar upcurving of the foundation, relieving the withers from pressure to his great and manifest betterment.

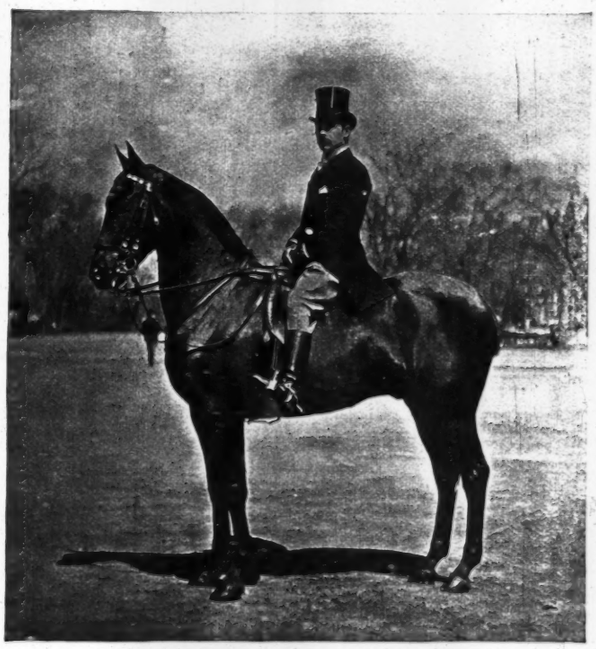
The Boston Girl at the Show.

She—There is one thing that is very noticeable in society of late, and that is that it is a very rare thing, as compared with former experiences, to meet among the gentlemen one of absolutely bright mentality.

He—Ah! then you have noticed that I have not gone in society much of late?



MRS. BEACH RIDING MRS. HYDE'S "BEAUTY."



EMIL ANTONY ON HIS HIGH-SCHOOL HORSE.

CLUB CHAT ABOUT THE SHOW.

CLUBMEN generally have been drifting back to town for the Winter and its cares and pleasures, the coming of the Horse Show and the opening of the opera season being too strong attractions for even golf and hunting to keep them longer away, even though the drift is constantly toward more life in the country colonies about town, and less in the hurry and bustle of the city. Naturally, the talk among the set who are interested in sporting matters has been relative to the Horse Show.

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"A social success it will surely be, even though the names of some of the older supporters of the show are missing from the list of those who have purchased boxes." This was the declaration of The Cotillion Leader, who was back from a hunting trip which he had taken to recuperate from the exertions of the Summer. "Uncertainty about the monetary situation at the time of the sale of the boxes had much to do to prevent many social leaders from paying fancy prices for seats during the show. Then, too, there has been a decided inclination on the part of society people to buy seats in the body of the house, and thus relieve themselves of the social obligations that have to be lived up to if one has a box. But all the people in the social swim are interested in horseflesh of one kind or another, and they will be there to see."

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"And to criticise," put in The Oracle. "Such a code of etiquette of the road and the bridle path has sprung up since the inauguration of the Horse Shows that half of the people we know are about as well qualified to pronounce on the merits of the animals shown as are the judges themselves."

⁂

"There are good grounds for criticism, friendly, of course, but criticism that is necessary under the circumstances," remarked The Owner, who has been a bit downcast of late, the racing season having ended and the bills for the support of his racing stable having been coming in in a rather unwelcome tide. "Take the saddle classes, for instance, in which I am specially interested. They are divided theoretically into classes for heavy, middle, and light weight saddlers, hunters, and jumpers. Now, I contend that where a horse is competing in a class where the conditions require that he shall be 'up to carrying 200 pounds,' he should be required to carry that weight. Yet there is a regulation that completely nullifies the theoretical classification. They may be shown, except in a few specified classes of jumpers, with any sort of weight that an owner cares to put up, unless the Secretary requires that they shall be shown with 'the minimum weight,' which happens to be 140 pounds.

⁂

"Now, I believe that this is a rank injustice and makes a farce of the whole system of classification. How in the world is a judge going to know that a horse is up to carrying 200 pounds if he is shown in the ring with a man weighing, say, 125, or even 150 pounds, up? A friend of mine whose saddler happens to be able to carry 220 pounds nearly every day of his life, was shown at the last exhibition with a groom who weighed but 142 on him, and he got one of the ribbons. He was an infinitely better horse with the light weight than he is when my friend rides, and I believe it was for that reason that he beat a horse that carried twenty pounds more and which was shown in the ring by his owner."

⁂

"And permit me to say in this connection," remarked The Traveler, "that a change that could be made for the great betterment of the class would be one requiring that owners shall ride in all the saddle classes. I haven't a thing in the world against the riding instructors and men who deal in saddle horses, but it is unfair to the gentleman rider who shows his own horse to be compelled to compete with men who make a living in the saddle and are experts in their line. Perhaps it might be well to adopt a class in which professionals may appear, but the true test of a horse for park use can only be had, to my notion, by trying him when his owner is in the saddle, just as ladies' saddlers must be tested when only ladies have the mount. This latter is required this year. It should also be required in the ladies' hunter classes. It is a farce to have either class shown with men riding. No idea of the qualification of the horse for the class of work for which he is intended can then be had."

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"True for you," put in The Driver. "And the same rule should apply to the harness classes and the classes for roadsters. With professional drivers handling the lines over some of the horses and absolute amateurs driving others, the latter are at a very marked disadvantage. Take a professional with a good pair of hands and a thorough knowledge of the horse or horses he is showing, and he is bound to make for the team he is handling a far better showing than can any amateur driver, unless he happens to have the skill of Harry Hamlin, 'Jack' Shults, 'Dick' Carman, Frank Beard, Suffern Tailer, A. J. Cassatt, the Wideners, 'Tim' Woodruff, or a few other men who can be named who drive all the time and are as good as any of the professional whips. To be beaten by a team or a horse shown by any one of the gentlemen named is all right, for that is a fair sort of a struggle, but when we have to show against men like the Ashendens, Batonyi, Bates, Hexter, Strauss, Dickman, and the others, it is hardly fair to the amateurs.

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"It was all right when the game was young and before people had learned how to drive, but now it is all wrong. Dealers and professional drivers should be ruled out in all competitions for harness horses and roadsters, singly or in pairs, and owners be compelled to show their own. Their ability to handle their horse or horses should be made to count a certain number of points for or against the exhibitor, as the case may be. We have all learned, thanks to the influence of the show, how to put a team together in correct style, and now we should be compelled to show that we know how to handle our horses when we get a turnout that is faultless. If we cannot do it, no matter how good our turnout, we should not be allowed to win a ribbon. We do not keep our horses for our grooms or our instructors to drive. Why should the men who do not use them be allowed to exhibit them? The principle is wrong, and should be corrected.

⁂

"Compelling owners to drive would add greatly to the interest of the show. The affair is strong enough now for the management to insist on some such radical changes as these. Just think how much more enjoyable an exhibition of roadsters would be if Col. Kip, Congressman Reed, D. S. Hammond, Harry Hamlin, C. J. Hamlin, A. A. Bonner, and the rest were compelled to show them, instead of allowing professional reinsmen to make the showing. A competition between Robert Bonner, Frank Work, Col. Kip, Lawson N. Fuller, and C. J. Hamlin, for example, would be worth going a long way to see. It would be worth more than a day full of exhibitions with the professionals handling the lines."

⁂

"Renew the gentlemen's driving competitions and show polo ponies with riders in their colors and with mallet and ball, and then you will complete the changes that seem to be imperatively needed," put in The Huntsman.

⁂

"Yes; I'll agree to bring the matter to the attention of the Directors," said The Stockholder. "The changes suggested look as if they would give to the show a new lease of life if it should ever happen to need one." TRACY.

HEARD AND SEEN.

It was at Tiffany's. The two women were mother and daughter. From their appearance it was evident that they were women of wealth, to whom $200 or $300 was a sum of little moment. The daughter had a certain sum of money to invest in jewels. It might have been $500 or $1,000. It was an amount large enough to purchase no mean ornament. The mother looked at a beautiful combination of turquois and diamonds in the form of what is commonly known as a dog collar. "You could find nothing more beautiful than this, Louise," she said. "No," answered the daughter, "I do not think I like it." "Yes," urged the mother, "these turquois will be exceedingly becoming to you." "Well," assented the daughter, "how much is the collar?" "Eight thousand five hundred dollars," answered the polite clerk. The blank look so familiar in the face of the shopper who is surprised with a price beyond her expectation crept over their well-bred countenances. A few seconds later they had left the counter, and could be seen in the rear of the store convulsed at intervals with laughter which they were unable to conceal.

⁂

A Turkish bath establishment in Brooklyn seems to have struck the right keynote in putting up a bicycle-barn attachment. It is in front of the building, between two flights of iron-railed steps that descend to the sidewalk. A heavy striped awning with two small flags flying gaily at each end covers it, and a high iron fence reaches to the top of the awning in front. It looks appropriate. It would seem that bicyclists would naturally gravitate to a Turkish bath.

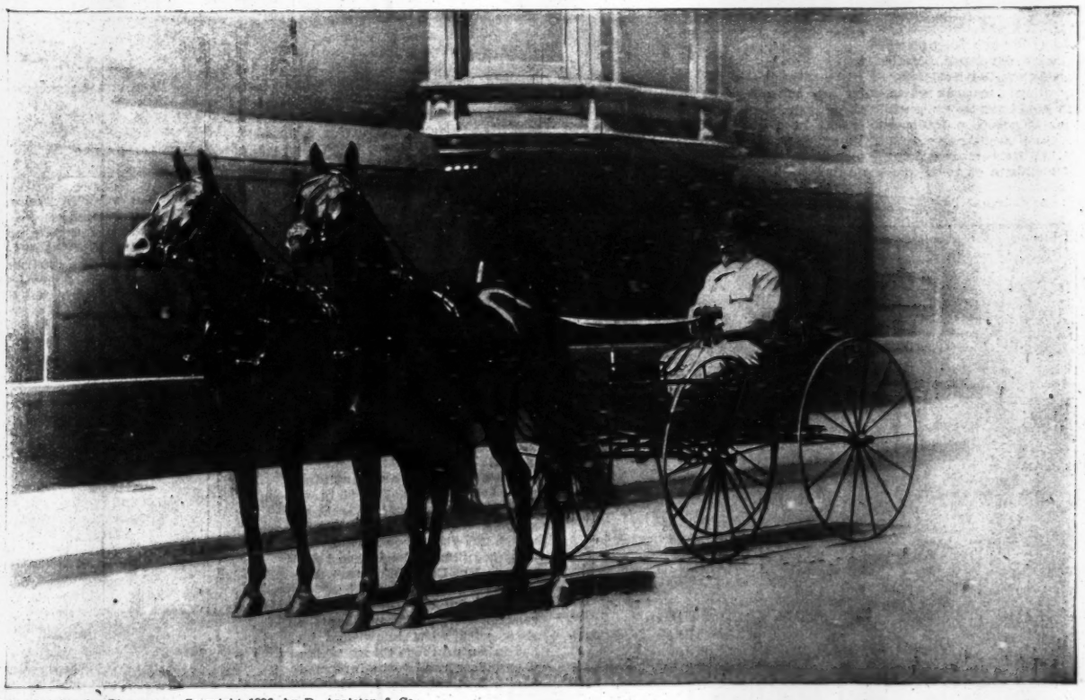


Aurel Batonyi,
Professional Driver in Correct Dress.

Proof Was Conclusive.
From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

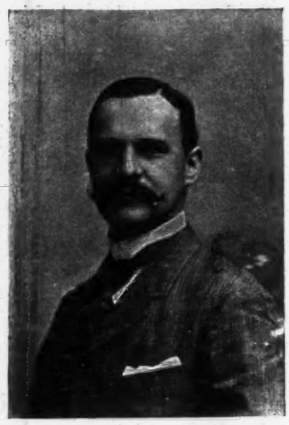
"You say you saw Brother Bates in a barroom," said the Chairman of the Investigating Committee. "I hardly think that sufficient evidence of drunkenness. Did he stagger, or talk thickly?"

"No," admitted the accusing member, "he did not. But some one asked him the name of his bicycle, and he could not remember it."



From Driving for Pleasure.—Copyright 1896, by D. Appleton & Co.

COL. LAWRENCE KIP AND HIS PRIZE-WINNING TEAM.



George J. Gould,
M. F. H., Monmouth County Hunt.

DRAG HUNTS NEAR NEW-YORK.

NO class of sportsmen has contributed more largely to the success of the National Horse Show than the men who "follow the hounds"—members of the various hunt clubs about New-York. It is in the jumping of the hunters that the general public seems to take the keenest interest at the show. The parade of four-in-hands and tandems and other harness horses delights them, but the element of danger in the high-jumping contests and the trying out of the hunters over the hurdles never fails to arouse the liveliest enthusiasm.

Riding to hounds has been steadily growing in popularity in this country, and men who ten years ago knew only of the chase through reading now own hunters that they not only exhibit at the shows, but ride across country as straight as the crow flies.

***

That the hunting men are interested in the Horse Show is to all lovers of horseflesh a subject for congratulation. Hunters are now bred or purchased and qualified in the hunting field especially for the annual exhibition. The type of scrawny, weak-chested, ewe-necked animals such as stumbled through and bungled at the jumps and even won prizes at the initial show has disappeared. In the hunter classes the quality of horses shown nowadays is equal to that of the animals seen in the field at Melton Mowbray, Market Harborough, or with the famous Quorn or Pytchley packs in England.

Perhaps foremost among the hunt clubs to promote by its patronage the welfare of the show is the Rockaway Hunt Club of Cedarhurst, L. I. The members of that organization have for years held a reputation for true sportsmanship and prowess in both the hunting and polo fields. With the Rockaway hounds such riders as Foxhall Keene and John E. Cowdin were developed. More well-mounted men follow the Rockaway hounds than any other American pack, and the Rockaway men have won a great many blue ribbons in previous Madison Square exhibits. Such well-known and bold riders as H. L. Herbert and John D. Cheever, both members of the Rockaway Club, have been most active in helping the Horse Show Association to bring the standard of excellence in the hunter classes to its present high plane. Than H. L. Herbert there is no better judge of a hunter in America, and across a country he is always to be found in the same field with the hounds.

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Among the members of the Rockaway Hunt Club are P. F. Collier, Leonard Jacob, Jr., Eugene Higgins, Woodbury Kane, Rene La Montagne, E. C. La Montagne, Winthrop Rutherfurd, Alexander H. Stevens, A. C. Tower, Lawrence Turnure, E. D. Morgan, W. H. Morgan, Dr. F. T. Brown, E. E. Gwynne, D. D. Lord, W. K. Thorn, N. T. Lawrence, and the Francke brothers.

The exhibits of horses owned by Rockaway men this year will show rare quality, stamina, and speed. Those who scoff at the American "drag" hunt, or, as they scornfully term it, following "the anise seed bag," forget that the pace crossing a country after a drag is, nine times out of ten, greater than that when following a crack pack in pursuit of a live fox. The Rockaway hounds are a hardy, sound-bottomed lot, and to stay with them requires a hunter with a turn of speed almost good enough to insure success between the flags.

The members of the Meadowbrook Hunt have not been far behind their Rockaway brethren in their allegiance to the show. Under the present mastership of Ralph N. Ellis, these hounds, which are hunted in the country around Hempstead, L. I., are furnishing good sport, and mounts of the Hempstead men that are entered in the present show are of a quality likely to take some of the blue ribbons.

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The Essex County (N. J.) men who ride to both drags and bag foxes about the country in the neighborhood of Montclair and the Oranges, are to be represented in the hunter classes by animals worthy of serious consideration. The Orange County is, in hunting parlance, a "stiff one," and has bred such rough riders as Paul G. Thebaud, John A. Stewart, Jr., John C. Wilmerding, Jr., Henry S. Page, and W. H. Wheeler.

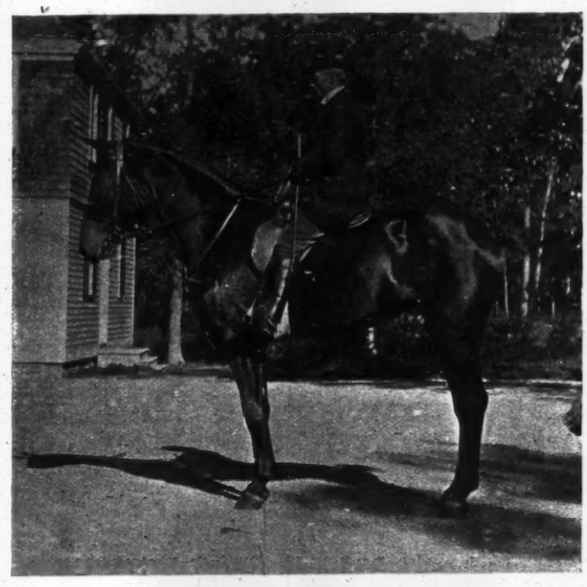
Hunting on Staten Island, though but a trifle over half a dozen years old, is in a healthy state, and there are good horses to be exhibited from there and good men to ride them. Foxhall Keene introduced the taste for hunting there. Some years ago he took a draft from the Rockaway hounds there to show the Staten Islanders how to hunt. His hosts were so badly mounted that, aside from a somewhat conspicuous lack of horsemanship, it was small wonder that but one or two of them succeeded in negotiating the first obstacle in the initial run. All that is changed now. E. Norman Nichols is the master of the hounds, and the standard of horsemanship, as well as of horses, is as high as with any of the suburban packs. The Richmond hunters shown at the show will compare favorably with the exhibits from the other older established hunts.

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The Westchester County Hunt will also be represented creditably. Following these hounds are such accomplished riders as H. N. Potter, E. C. Potter, and Victor Sorchan. Westchester County men have not so much money to spend on hunters and hunting as "before Cordage collapsed," but what they have to exhibit is good.

The excellence of the jumping qualities of hunters bred and hunted in the Genesee Valley country under the mastership of Austin Wadsworth has been abundantly shown in former years, and the quality of the horses from there to be shown this year by Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Howland will be fully up to the average.

Monmouth County, N. J., has a thoroughly sporty set, and the delightful country in and about Lakewood is peculiarly well suited for hunting. The master of the hounds this year—and a good pack he has to handle—is George J. Gould. Mr. Gould is a comparatively recent addition to the list of men who ride to hounds, but he is already among the most enthusiastic in America. He considers it the most enjoyable and exhilarating of all sports. H. L. Herbert, P. F. Collier, and Dr. C. L. Lindley are among the most enthusiatic of the riders who keep at the sport all through the Winter months in the Lakewood country.



MRS. S. S. HOWLAND'S CHAM PION JUMPER "LADYBIRD."

THE TROTTING SIRE STAMBOUL.

E. H. Harriman's trotting stallion Stamboul is sure to be one of the most interesting of the exhibits that will be at the show for lovers of the essentially American type of horse. He has already won two first prizes and a second at Horse Shows of the past, and will at least make a strong bid for the champion blue ribbon this time. His record, 2:07½, shows his speed, and the fact that among his offspring are Stam B., 2:11¾; Hilda S., 2:15¼; Murtha, 2:18; Vera, 2:18¾, and Ellert, 2:19, with twenty-six others with records between 2:20 and 2:30, shows that he can transmit his speed. Only a week ago he trotted an eighth of a mile in 0:15—a two-minute gait—over the half-mile track at Goshen, N. Y., which is his home.

This pride of Arden Farms was foaled in 1882, and is in his full maturity, a perfect type of the high-bred trotter. His action is perfectly balanced, his disposition of the best, his blood lines all that could be desired—by Sultan, out of the Hambletonian mare Fleetwing—and his prepotency in transmitting speed so remarkable that he seems to be the horse of the decade in his type.

A BOOK ON DRIVING.

An elaborate volume entitled "Driving for Pleasure," (D. Appleton & Co.,) written by Francis T. Underhill, the eminent judge of Horse Shows, contains a series of about 130 pictures illustrative of carriages, stables, grooms, coachmen, &c., from which for this issue several interesting illustrations have been taken. Mr. Underhill's text fills about 160 large pages.

The topics Mr. Underhill has selected for his fifteen chapters show with what knowledge he has taken up those things which his readers need to be informed about. Not only does he write of such general topics as good form in equipage and general appointments, but of particular matters, such as harness, bits, bearing reins, coachmen, four-in-hands, tandems, livery, and horse clothing. The volume is certain to be a recognized authority on the topics of which it treats.

FIRST DAY'S PROGRAMME.

The Garden will be opened to the public at 10 o'clock Monday morning, by which time all the horses will be in their stalls in the basement. The following programme for the opening day has been arranged, with the novel feature of a jumping contest at the noon hour:

10:30 to 11:30—Ring open for exercise of all horses.

12 M.—Preliminary trial over the jumps of all horses entered in Class 104, for hunters and jumpers, open to all.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

2 P. M.—Judging forty-four harness horses, Class 47, over 15 hands and under 15.3.

2:40 P. M.—Judging six French coach stallions, Class 38.

3 P. M.—Judging nineteen roadsters in harness, Class 15.

3:30 P. M.—Judging twenty-eight pairs of harness horses, Class 54.

4:15 P. M.—Judging eight saddle horses, Class 78.

4:30 P. M.—Judging six thoroughbred stallions, Class 1.

4:45 P. M.—Judging (Class 104) those hunters and jumpers previously selected to compete in this class.

5:30 P. M.—Judging seven four-in-hands; horses not under 14 and under 15 hands; Class 64.

EVENING SESSION.

8 P. M.—Parade of all stallions entered in Classes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 19, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 37, 38, and 39.

8:20 P. M.—Judging twenty-three saddle horses, Class 77.

8:50 P. M.—Judging forty-five high-steppers, Class 49.

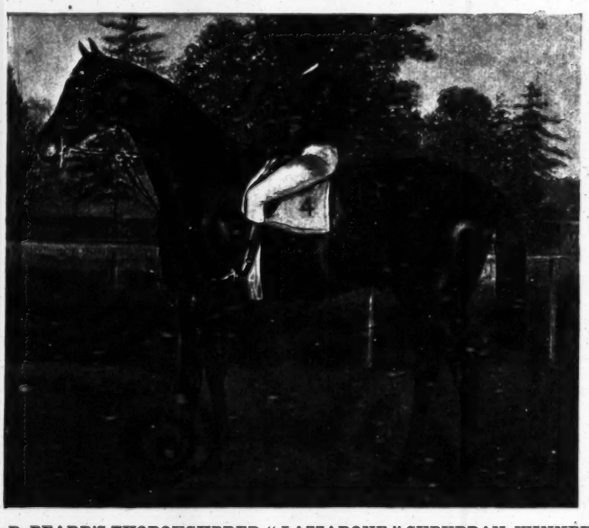
9:30 P. M.—Judging thirteen hunters and jumpers over six fences—two of 5 feet, two at 5 feet 6 inches, and two at 6 feet; Class 105.

Not Wholly Theatrical.

From The Philadelphia North American.

"How do you find it possible to act the rôle of the persecuted wife so naturally?" asked the reporter.

"It isn't very difficult," replied the great actress. "The villain is my real husband."



F. D. BEARD'S THOROUGHBRED "LAZZARONE," SUBURBAN WINNER.



From the Trotter and Pacer.
HIGH-STEPPER "PERFORMER."



C. F. BATES AND HIS PRIZE-WINNING FOUR-IN-HAND.

A SIX-IN-HAND RECORD TEAM.

MR. Lawson N. Fuller is, among other things, an enthusiastic horseman. He has the unique distinction of driving a six-in-hand team which can trot close to a 2:50 clip on the road. He is often seen driving a bevy of pretty women in his turnout, making a picture such as is shown on Page 1.

The leading pair of his team is Sir Walter, on the nigh side, and Peacock, on the off side. Both are highly bred trotters. The middle pair are Dexter and Cricket, the former on the nigh side and the latter on the off side. Cricket's sire was Fuller Wilkes, by George Wilkes. Dexter's dam was an Edward Everett mare, and his sire was Robert Bonner's Dexter. Cricket's dam was a Virginia thoroughbred mare. The wheelers are Flora, on the off side, and Lamar. Flora is by Dexter, one of the middle pair, her dam being a Vermont Morgan mare. Lamar is a descendant of Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Not one of these horses wears a boot.

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Speaking recently of his horses, Mr. Fuller said:

"I casually remarked one day in the presence of several gentlemen that I had six horses that I could drive on the track in three minutes. They offered to bet me anywhere from 10 to 1 up to 50 to 1 that I could not do it. Never having bet a dollar on a horse, I declined the wager, but I assured them that I would accomplish what I had proposed. A little later a lady who had heard of my proposition bantered me about it, and wanted to know whether I could drive my team of six trotters in three minutes and a half. I told her that I would go out the next morning and drive them at the first attempt in 3:05. I went over to the Fleetwood track the next morning, and drove them on the first trial a mile in 3:04¾. Several gentlemen who were on the clubhouse plazza witnessed and timed the performance, and said I could not do it again. I answered that I would beat it the next morning. So the next day I went over to Fleetwood and drove them a mile in 3:04. The following morning I drove them in 3:03, and the morning after that they made the mile in 3:01½. I was not yet satisfied, for I felt that I could drive them in three minutes or better. On the following morning I succeeded in sending them around the Fleetwood track mile in 3:00. The most remarkable feature of the performance was that not one of the six made a break in the five miles.

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"Now, I challenge any man in the world to drive six horses, no one of which has a record, a mile in three minutes. Furthermore, I shall make the attempt, within the next two weeks, probably, to drive my team a mile in 2:58 or under. I do this simply because so many have told me that I could never drive them in three minutes again.

"To further show my faith in what can be done with horses properly trained, I will make this proposition. I have eight horses on my farm in Vermont that I will bring to New-York next Spring to drive for the benefit of the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital, for $5,000 on the following conditions: I will drive two, four, six, and eight horses—none of which has a record—all inside of three minutes against the same number of horses, without records, owned by any other man, for the benefit of the hospital or simply for sport, to convince horsemen that horses can be trained to do almost anything without abusing them."

NEEDED IN YOUR ROAD RIG.

What constitute the proper appointments for a "road rig" have long been a question for discussion among road riders. These cut quite a figure in horse shows. As Col. Kip has long carried everything before him at the National Horse Shows, in classes in which he does not compete this year his ideas of the proper thing will interest horsemen. When he won last year he had in his wagon these articles: Punch for harness, wagon jack, set of wagon rubbers, blanket pins, whisk broom, hoof pick and hammer, oil tin, pair horseshoes and nails, pair goggles, monkey wrench, box wax matches, scraper, lamp and watch, set wagon washers.

Another of the competitors, and one who is known for the excellence of his turnouts, was W. M. V. Hoffman. The articles that he deemed necessary to a perfect rig were these: Electric lamp and storage battery, large road blanket, size 96 by 96; silk sheet, halter, halter shank, tie rein, sponge, scraper, oil can, hammer, foot pick, wisp broom, whip, lap robe, extra pair of gloves, pair of small nippers, and curtains and rain boot.

HORSES IN HARNESS.

It is necessarily a matter for congratulation that the thinking portion of horse owners are ever ready to adopt measures which experience may prove to be of advantage to their horses. Omnibus and cab proprietors have long ago become convinced that it is the best economy to feed a horse well, and to work him moderately—it is cheaper to keep up a fabric than to rebuild it, save, of course, when the whole affair is thoroughly rotten and worn out. Nor can we do anything but rejoice that there exists a society whose especial mission it is to see that horses are not driven when they are manifestly unfit for work, and it is comparatively seldom that one finds himself in a cab drawn by a lame horse.

In hunting stables, people are beginning to realize the fact that each horse should have its own saddle, not only because horses should work with comfort to themselves, but also because the chances of sore withers are greatly minimized by this common-sense arrangement. In sundry other directions, too, it is possible to point to a manifest inclination on the part of horse owners to protect their willing slaves from needless suffering, but when one comes to practical harness work, theory breaks down in a fashion most thorough and complete, and one cannot avoid the conclusion that the generality of harness horses are put to a great deal of needless suffering.

Of course the bearing rein will be at once pitched upon as one of the most fruitful sources of legalized cruelty, and it must be admitted that in the hands of the average coachman it is greatly abused. There is obviously something absurd in a man going into the market and giving a long price for a harness horse because he is good looking, and then, by means of a bearing rein, making him hold his head in a position which would be voted absolutely wrong were it only natural. Tastes may and do differ, but few who know what graceful carriage is will be of opinion that a bearing rein adds to a horse's good looks, because the tighter it is the more does the horse poke out his nose, a fault which all good coachmen try to remedy. There are a few horses which could scarcely be driven without it in crowded streets, while a bearing rein that is not tight enough to cause the horse the slightest inconvenience may be at the same time sufficiently short to prevent a horse in double harness from pulling off his bridle by getting it fast in the pole head.

When peculiarities as to dress are corrected, we may possibly find time to turn our attention to the amount of harness some of our horses are compelled to wear. The useless amount of weight put into the harness of light phaeton horses is, in some instances, something appreciable. One occasionally sees a gross violation of good taste in using the wheelers' harness of a four-horse set on horses driven in phaetons or broughams, and the needless weight of metal is now and then added to by having double head terrets; while the majority of coachmen in livery appear to labor under the idea that no bit is suitable for driving unless it have a high port and long cheeks; and then having hoisted the horse's head up with a bearing rein, and put a powerful curb bit in his mouth, they proceed to pole him up as tightly as they dare, until the miserable horse finds great pressure at every point, and can neither go forward, stand still, nor back without being irritated by something or other. From beginning to end of his journey the horse is never thoroughly at his ease, because, it would seem, it is the coachman's idea that high action and a simulation of spirit must be secured at any price; while at the same time the coachman's want of hands must be made up for by any contrivance that will enable him to pull up quickly. If he possessed even an elementary knowledge of bitting, he would never allow a space of two inches or more to intervene between the bridoon bit of the bearing rein and the mouthpiece of the driving bit.

That the average coachman should not know much about the theory of draught is not so greatly to be wondered at, for this is a subject in connection with which a good deal of uncertainty prevails, and very little has been written about it which the average man can understand. Nevertheless, a few glaring mistakes are sometimes committed.

As an instance, a certain carriage is constructed to be drawn by a couple of cobs, and the coachbuilder, bearing in mind the size of the horses to be used, regulates the height of the splinter bar and pole accordingly. Some day, however, the owner decides that it shall be drawn by a single horse; and he argues with himself that if he puts in one big strong horse instead of two lighter ones the result will be the same. Accordingly, in goes a sixteen-hand horse, who, to use the coachman's expression, makes nothing of the carriage. The coachman and owner forget that the angles of draught are entirely altered, and that the horse, instead of pulling in something approximating to a horizontal line, is pulling upward at a great loss of power, and has the exertion of drawing thrown unfairly onto the hind legs.

The tendency of collar work, as horses are commonly harnessed, is to lift the forelegs from the ground, and so they cannot fulfill their duty of acting as bearers. To some extent, the horse may be said to walk on two legs, and to be prevented from falling forward by the collar and traces. The converse, too, is often seen, two small horses being driven in a vehicle originally constructed for one or two tall horses. In this instance the process is reversed, and the horses draw downward; while, whether the horses be big or little, one or two, they are often too far away from their work, and so are wasting some of their power.

If, however, one wants to see men and horses rendered supremely uncomfortable, he must watch the dogcarts, not one in a hundred being properly trimmed. The occupants in the hind seat cannot possibly retain their position without holding on to something; and, as often as not, they seek support by winding an arm around the rail at the back. The points of the shafts will be looking heavenward, and the unlucky folk at the back are sitting on an incline from which they may easily be dislodged on going round a corner or if the horse chances suddenly to increase his speed. The curious thing is that not one driver out of a hundred appears to know that all two-wheeled vehicles should travel, when on the flat, with their shafts as nearly as possible parallel, as it is only when they are in that position that the cart can be made to balance itself. But in order to obtain this balance, which is necessary for the comfort of the horse and the people who ride behind him, the tugs must be at that height from the ground which will allow of the shafts being in the proper position. Consequently, in most carts that one sees, the first step should be to let out or take in the band passing through the pad. When that is done the adjustment of the seats and the distribution of the weight become comparatively simple. It is against all reason to apply a power the effect of which is to raise a horse's fore legs from the ground, yet when a cart is very much down behind this is what is being done.



From Driving for Pleasure—Copyright, 1896, by D. Appleton & Co.

MODERN TROTTING SULKY WITH PNEUMATIC TIRES.

His Pride Dethroned.

From Rider and Driver.

First Summer Girl—You remember that elegantly dressed Mr. Doughead who was so haughty and claimed to be so wealthy we used to drive with at Liberty?

Second Summer Girl—Yes. Have you seen him since?

First Summer Girl—Brought him down to my feet on his bended knees this morning.

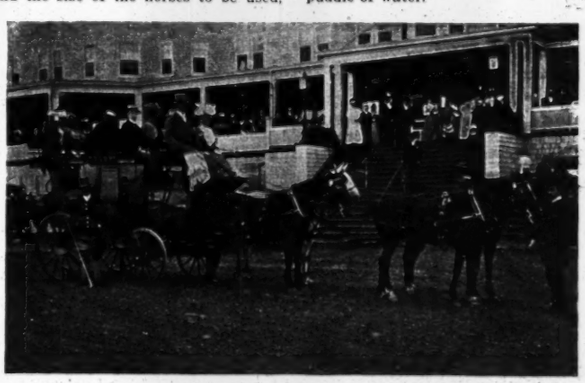
Second Summer Girl—You did! How did you manage to do that? And he so proud!

First Summer Girl—Bought a pair of riding boots of him at Blank's store.

Equine Vanity.

Bilkins—Nice mare you have there, Wilkins.

Wilkins—Yes, but I'd rather have a gelding. He'd go on about his business, and this one! She's always stopping to look at herself whenever she comes to a puddle of water.



AUREL BATONYI DRIVING THE COACH "GOOD TIMES."



Road Cart.

LATEST FASHIONS IN TRAPS.

IN the last decade the National Horse Show has proved to be a very effective force for good in the development of the perfect vehicle, as well as the perfect horse. Makers of fashionable equipages who disregarded its edicts a few years ago and followed their own sweet will in the construction of traps now recognize the fact that it is not safe to build vehicles that have been frowned upon by the judges.

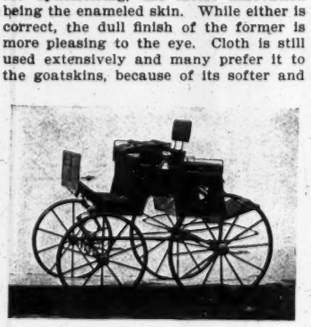
Carriage buyers have been educated year by year, and are quick to observe the good or bad points of a vehicle. Nor is it possible now for a manufacturer to make a radical departure from an established style in a vehicle unless it presents a readily recognized improvement.

Fashion, through the show, imperatively puts its stamp of approval on all desirable improvements, whether in construction or finish. Few examples of the mechanical work accomplished by our skilled American artisans furnish so admirable an illustration of the rapid progress made of recent years as the fashionable carriage of the present day. Greater improvements have been achieved to secure ease, comfort, and elegance in equipages than was attained before in all the 600 years that carriage building has been engaged in.

A few years ago an era of garish conspicuousness and profuse ornamentation swept over the carriage trade, and what was termed "gingerbread" work reigned supreme. The introduction of the "sedan" brougham and victoria was largely responsible for much of this. The "sedan" brougham had very deep panels, high doors, and ten very small windows rolled into one. The body was very elaborately carved and decorated, as were also the spring blocks, toe boards, pump handles, and lamps of massive size. Now all this has been changed, and largely through the influence of the Horse Show.

Broughams are now chaste and simple and absolutely devoid of "gingerbread," and the colors are decidedly modest. In the present broughams the lines approach the straight, the windows are larger, and those in the doors have each but one pane of beveled glass. The lamps are square, without much plating, the scroll springs have been replaced by the plain elliptical style, and the steps, pump handles, and dash are in harmony with the general outline. The colors most in vogue are green, blue, and dark maroon. More latitude is allowed in the choice of striping colors, any shade being considered proper that harmonizes with the ground colors, though striping is much less in quantity than formerly.

The correct brougham of to-day has little or no striping on the body, and on the running gear the striping is confined to the springs, ribs, hubs, and the faces of the spokes, the inside of the spokes being left plain. The interior should be furnished in plain tufting, with morocco-covered "pull-to" handles and mirror cases. Goatskins are used extensively for upholstering, the latest innovation being the enameled skin. While either is correct, the dull finish of the former is more pleasing to the eye. Cloth is still used extensively and many prefer it to the goatskins, because of its softer and warmer finish and because it is safer for the evening dresses of the ladies. A pleasing effect is to combine the two, using the skin for the cushions and back and the cloth for upper, side, and top work. Another innovation is sliding windows in front, instead of the drop, as they open much more easily. A new device is the patent door lock, to prevent disturbance or theft. As rubber tires are now very generally used on heavy carriages, a brougham is hardly complete without them.



Dos-a-Dos Dog Cart.

What is true of the brougham is also true of all the standard styles for park use, especially in victorias and cabriolets, a marked change in the former being the lowness of the backs.

The hansom for private use is increasing in favor. There are several new wrinkles employed this season in the method of opening the doors and in the manner of communicating with the driver. It is popular among the ladies on account of its easy access and general handiness.

A special benefit which the carriage maker has derived from the Horse Show is the demand for heavy-harness traps, due to the prominence given to the hackney. There is hardly any standard by which the public can be guided, as the styles are varied and the selection is largely a question of taste.



Covert Cart.

The Duchess trap is an improvement on the long-popular covert cart. It is suspended on side bars and has a telescopic groom's seat that closes in under the front seat, so as to be out of sight when not needed. It is upholstered in cream Bedford cord cloth and is painted in sage green on the body, with red slats, and running gear in coaching red, with no striping. Altogether, it is very chic and dainty.

The Whitney dogcart is another new trap destined to be popular. This is a four-wheeled, cut-under trap of the back-to-back species, and has a white wicker body, with coaching red wheels, and is upholstered in Bedford cord.

It may be said here that all sporting traps should be trimmed and painted in sporting colors, and that the predominant color is red.

The spider cart holds its own with the new styles of traps and is shown in many new designs this season. A spider comes under the head of a sporting vehicle, and yet is hardly in the trap class, and good taste demands that it be finished in quieter colors. The correct spider is always shown with rumble, and intended for two horses. The wheels and body should be decidedly solid looking and weighty and the colors dark green, blue, or maroon, picked out with lighter blue, green, carmine, or ivory. Drab or dark cloth may be appropriately used for trimming. A spider shown by Downey, Duncan & White has dark-green panels, black moldings, with royal green gear picked out in lighter green. It is upholstered with dark drab cloth. No vehicle shows a horse to better advantage than the spider, and they are conspicuous at the show, drawn by the popular "high steppers."



Latest Four-in-Hand Brake.

The Stanhope phaeton is a strikingly stylish trap in the spider class. It is a massive four-wheeler, somewhat suggesting the old-fashioned T-cart, but with much more dash to it. The back is solid and tops over the front seat with a groom's seat behind. This has always been a popular trap at the show, for, like the spider, it shows the horse to advantage.



New Style Tandem Cart.

Under the general name of game cart come a variety of traps with cut-under split-front seat and reversible back seat furnished in many ways to suit as many tastes. A favorite has a black body with white wicker panels, with coaching red gear and Bedford cord trimming.

Many new surreys are shown this season, and they are popular because of their lightness. One of the neatest of these is called the Hamilton cart. It is a side-bar trap, with rather high wheels, lightly built, with a moderately high driver's seat, and groom's seat behind. A neat one has the body painted in black, with red slat work, and the wheels of coaching red.

One of the newest designs of two-wheelers is appropriately called the Horse Show gig, and is the exclusive production of Downey, Duncan & White. This gig has an expansive black body, with dark-blue seat slats and lighter blue gear, picked out in ivory white. It is handsomely upholstered in Bedford whipcord.

Sporting tandem carts will receive quite as much attention as heretofore, and, according to the latest types shown here, are built in all their details to conform to the requirements of the New-York Tandem Club. The colors are white body, with black moldings, coaching red gear, and Bedford cord trimmings.



Spider Phaeton.

The newest thing in four-in-hands is the wagonette break. It is made to carry six persons besides the grooms and maid. The body is painted in black, picked out in red. The gear is painted in English vermilion, with broad black stripes. It is fitted with pretty mail lamps.

The once popular road wagon has not been so much in demand of late years, and in consequence the trade in light wagons has dwindled considerably. However, the indications of a revival of interest in the trotter are unmistakable, and the completion of the new speedway along the Harlem River will bring about the renewal of the good old days when the "boys" were wont to meet, after exciting brushes, at some famous hostelry on the road to crack a bottle or quaff old ale and discuss the merits of their respective steeds.

The runabout continues to be a popular wagon for the trotting-horse men, and no stable is complete without one. They are decidedly light in weight, and the majority run easily and noiselessly, owing to the use of pneumatic tires and ball-bearing axles.



The Duchess.

Cuts of some of the latest traps made for Horse Show use are shown herewith, through the courtesy of Downey, Duncan & White of 489 Fifth Avenue, successors to J. B. Brewster & Co.

IDOLIZING PET DOGS.

The craze for idolizing pet dogs is a freak that comes and goes, but it has risen to a very absurd height just now. We venture to think some protest ought to be made, says The London Chronicle. The dog is a creature too worthy to be degraded by the silly fashions that the idle rich of Paris and New-York have recently brought in. "The dog's barber" is now a well-established institution in these cities, and The Sketch assures us that there are at least two "dogs' toilet clubs" in active work in London. New-York dogs have their own maid or man servants, and Parisian dogs have card cases and go a-visiting. Every sort of foolish trick is tried with their natural coats, and the only object of their silly owners seems to be to make their dogs as unnatural and affected as themselves.

But the wildest freaks of all are those for which the "dogs' tailor" is responsible. From the crude idea of giving a pampered little dog some covering against the cold, a wild luxuriousness of canine wardrobes has arisen. Our contemporary gravely gives the following as a specimen of a dog's equipment, as provided by the leading artist in Paris: "Plated collar, 8s. 6d.; bracelet, 4s. 9d.; six night gowns, 48s.; six handkerchiefs, 20s.; one pair tan boots, 4s. 6d.; one pair rubber boots, 4s. 6d.; one morning wrapper, 12s.; one seaside coat, 30s.; one morning coat, 12s.; one dress coat, 25s.; one traveling coat, 40s.; one fur-trimmed overcoat, 20s." It is difficult to know how to stop such follies, but surely all lovers of dogs—and men—ought to combine to make them impossible. We suppose it is useless to suggest to the leaders of the fashion that the cost of the trousseau would save many a family from starving.



Runabout with Pneumatic Tires.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

—Now that Lord Rosebery has resigned the leadership of the House of Commons and lost his hold on his party, it will be interesting to watch for his next reappearance with the reins in his hands. He may develop sufficient strength, untrammeled by party tradition, to place himself in power and carry out his own ideas.

—Harry N. Pillsbury has announced his readiness to meet United States Chess Champion Showalter to decide the American supremacy. In four of the biggest tournaments of modern times, played respectively at Hastings, St. Petersburg, Nuremberg, and Buda-Pesth, Mr. Pillsbury has been first once and third three times—a record never equaled by a twenty-three-year-old player.



Up-to-Date Cabriolet.

—Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy is probably the only man of prominence in politics in this State who has not aggressive enemies within his party. This is said to be due to his ability to see all sides of a question and to recognize the importance of every situation, no matter how trivial it may appear to the other leaders. He is as fair-minded as a man as he is well grounded as a lawyer.

—The Rev. Phoebe A. Hanaford, one of the oldest and most delightful members of Sorosis, lives the life of a woman bachelor. She is living now in Brooklyn, and with two women friends keeps bachelor apartments. It is seldom in the middle of the day that any of the three can be found at home. Miss Hanaford is a parliamentarian and gives instruction in the arts to classes of women.



J. J. Van Alen.

SADDLE HORSES.

THE saddle horse is the particular variety of beast which is supposed to have suffered most from the ravages of the bicycle and to be doomed to the earliest extinction. No doubt he has suffered. The testimony of breeders and trainers and riding school keepers concurs upon this point. As a mere machine for getting over ground, the bicycle surpasses him altogether on good roads. But nevertheless he has his uses. He administers to the human liver much more efficiently than the wheel. There are those who, having tried both, prefer the bicycle to the horse, regardless of the difference in expense, as a medium of exercise and of pure pleasure, but among real horsemen they are probably in a minority. There is an exhilaration in controlling the will of an animal with a will of his own which no machine can possibly supply, and there are still many who hold with the excellent Lord Herbert of Cherbury that "a good rider on a good horse is raised as far above himself and others as this world can make him." Even if the number of these persons be diminishing, and be in the way of diminishing still further, they will always bring an effective demand to bear for the production of good saddle horses.

Undoubtedly the type of saddle horse that has imposed himself upon the civilized world is the English thoroughbred. He is the fastest, he is the most courageous, if brought up under favorable auspices he is the most docile. But by reason of his high nervous organization he is more easily spoiled than a more stolid animal, and in racing stables his temper is very apt to be deranged for life. Particularly is this the case in English racing stables. When Mr. Ten Broeck was racing in England he excited the astonishment of English racing men by leaving a pair of high-bred and high-couraged Kentucky horses to stand without tying and without a groom to watch them while he went about his occasions. A still stronger illustration of the drastic method of the English trainers in rearing thoroughbreds is found in the fact that at one time the German cavalry pundits declared that the English thoroughbred was incapable of "taking education," that is to say, of the training of the "haute école." This notion has now been dissipated, but it remains true that a racing stable, either in England or in this country, is not a good school for any purpose except racing. As thoroughbreds are never reared, it may be said, except for racing, and as the thoroughbred saddle horse is a horse not good enough to win races, either because he has been rejected after trial, or because he has outlived his usefulness as a race horse, as in either case he has been subjected to the discipline of a racing stable, it is not to be wondered at that the purchaser who desires merely a saddle horse should find him a handful. And yet the rider who has once addicted himself to a thoroughbred finds all other saddle horses more or less wooden in comparison, and there are perfectly safe, tractable, and pleasant thoroughbred saddlers. Although the same superior refinement of nervous organization that makes the ill-treated thoroughbred go wrong in his temper is apt to make him delicate in his health, yet, as there are amiable thoroughbreds, there are hardy thoroughbreds. The present writer rode one almost daily for ten years, which never in all that time went lame, except once, manifestly from bad shoeing, and never lost a day's work from illness.

There is still another drawback to the general use of the thoroughbred as a saddle horse, even on the road, and much more across country, and that is that he is not apt to be up to great weight. It is rather unusual to find one that can jump and gallop with 200 pounds on his back, and beyond that weight, as an English authority on hunting has it, the rider must be content to bestride a beast which is not even well-bred, but "an active carthorse." This is a real reason for the adulteration of the thoroughbred for saddle use, and the adulterants employed, as well as the extent of the adulteration, determine the resulting type. Gen. Dodge, doubtless an excellent authority, maintains that "in America the half-bred will average much better in looks and vastly more satisfactory in hardy service than the thoroughbred." He may be right, but we are not talking of average, but of the best. At any rate, our saddle horses are in a great majority half-bred, (which technically means with any admixture, no matter how small, of "cold" blood.) They are thoroughbreds crossed with "the horse of the country."

Kentucky supplies perhaps the greatest number of our high-class saddle horses. The United States cavalry, however, is, in the West, remounted in Missouri for some inscrutable reason, and, in the East, in Vermont, for no assignable reason except that there was once a Vermont Secretary of War. The horses at West Point are very unworthy of their riders, partly because they come from a country not of saddle horses and partly because they are used also for artillery and draught, and the two purposes conflict. For civilian uses, whatever might be the case if the Morgan breed had been kept up, Vermont or New-England is not in the competition at all. First comes Kentucky, then West Virginia, where, as in Greenbrier County, they produce an excellent saddle horse, apt to be shorter in the back and, it is alleged, more hardy than the Kentuckian animal. From Canada also we get many capital saddle horses, but these are more of the hunter than of the hack type, and appear to better advantage in the jumping classes than in the ring. They are making a good horse away out West, in Colorado, for instance, by a fusion of the thoroughbred and the bronco, but this type has not much affected either our Horse Shows or our horse markets. Finally, there is the imported "Trakene." A Trakene, so called from the Prussian Government breeding stud at the town of that name, is properly the produce of an Arabian and an English thoroughbred, and for the uses of the German Army is crossed with the vernacular animal. Some very fine specimens have been imported, as also a few Orloffs. But in beauty the best of the Kentuckian horses takes the palm. Horse Show goers have not forgotten the mutiny that was raised among the spectators when a black Trakene stallion, trained and ridden by Carl Antony, took away the prize from Mr. Railey's Partisan, and the judges were forced to explain that the prize was not for beauty alone or mainly, but for education in the "high school." A good many horsemen hold that the high school is nonsense and "circus tricks," and so, for cross-country work, it is. But no horse can be called a capable saddle beast till he is broken to walk, trot, and gallop upon signal, to lead with either leg in the gallop at the rider's will, to go sideways and backward with readiness, and to "come in hand." This is what a troop horse has to know, and a civilian's horse ought to know. The Western trainers are rather at a disadvantage in Eastern shows, for in the West five gaits are required of a saddle horse, whereas in the East, following the English model, we restrict the gaits to three, and a horse caught pacing or single-footing would give the judges pain and lose all his chances. Upon the whole, however, even for the purpose of prize winning in the show ring, Kentucky furnishes most of our favorite saddle horses. S. M.



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SENSATIONAL HIGH-STEPPER IN ACTION.

A Horse-Show Boutonniere.

From The Washington Star.

Ah, radiant rose, with your grace so demure,
Your beauty the eye and the spirit contents;
But there still lurks the thorn. None would guess, I am sure.
That you cost me a dollar and twenty-five cents.

The Western New-York Idea.

From The Buffalo Times.

"Those horseless carriages," said Flo,
"Oh, won't they be real grand?
It always bothers Clarence so
To drive with just one hand."

No Need for Worry.

From The Boston Transcript.

Mistress—Don't you hear the door-bell, Margaret?

Maid—Yes, Mam; but I don't think it's any of my friends.



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CABRIOLET OF THE LATEST TYPE.

FEATURES OF THE SHOW.

Monday, Nov. 9.

Morning—Opening of the show at 9 A. M.; exercising horses in the ring; preliminary trial of jumpers in the class open to all hunters and jumpers.

Afternoon—Judging harness horses singly and in pairs, roadsters in harness, open-to-all jumping class, four-in-hands.

Evening—Parade of all stallions, judging saddle horses and high steppers; trying jumpers over the fences.

Tuesday, Nov. 10.

Morning—Judging Shetland ponies and young hackneys.

Afternoon—Judging pairs of roadsters, park teams, heavy-weight green hunters.

Evening—Mounted police parade; judging high-steppers, green hunter competition.

Arena Boxes, Second Row.

Box.	Purchaser.
89.	J. De Forest Danielson.
91.	Mrs. Marshall and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish.
93.	E. C. Swift.
95.	J. Lee Taller.
97.	Royal Phelps Carroll.
99.	Mrs. Cooper Hewitt.
101.	C. Albert Stevens.
103.	O. G. Jennings.
105.	C. Albert Stevens.
111.	R. T. McCabe.

First Tier Boxes.

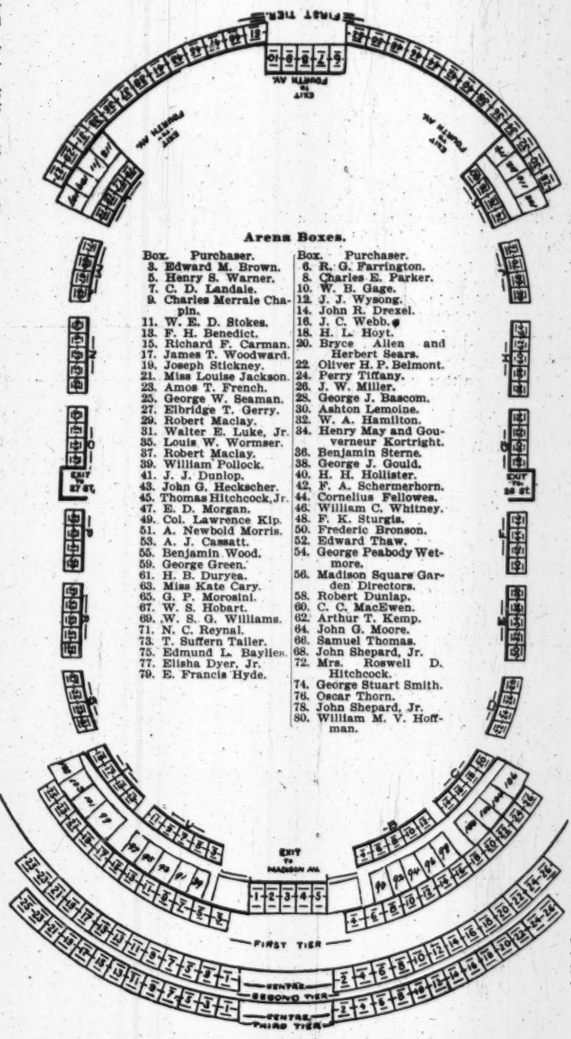
Box.	Purchaser.
3.	Arthur Brisbane.
5.	Mrs. Louise G. Crosby.
7.	Louis Georgia.
11.	Gen. Howard Carroll.
13.	W. E. Emery.
15.	J. T. Hubbard.
17.	Marin Le Brun Cooper.
21.	A. A. Bonner.
23.	Theodore Frelinghuysen.
25.	S. S. Howland.
27.	A. Baudouine.
29.	John Osborn.
33.	H. L. Camman.
35.	Robert A. Osborn.
37.	Mrs. C. C. Carroll.
39.	Charles S. Phillips.
41.	Alan C. Washington.
43.	G. Warrington Curtis.
45.	William A. Perry.

Wednesday, Nov. 11.

Morning—Jumping contest in Corinthian class for hunters; judging pony stallions, standard-bred trotting fillies, three-year-old hackney stallions, and hackney mares.

Afternoon—Judging ponies under saddle, French coaching stallions, coaching stallions with four of their get, horses of the Street Cleaning Department, trotters with records, four-in-hands not under fifteen hands, hackney stallions with four of their get, ponies in harness and qualified hunters.

Evening—Parade of prize winners; exhibition of saddle horses in haute école; judging harness horses between 14.1 and 15 hands; competition in Corinthian class of hunters.



Arena Boxes.

Box.	Purchaser.
3.	Edward M. Brown.
5.	Henry S. Warner.
7.	C. D. Landale.
9.	Charles Merrale Chapin.
11.	W. E. D. Stokes.
13.	F. H. Benedict.
15.	Richard F. Carman.
17.	James T. Woodward.
19.	Joseph Stickney.
21.	Miss Louise Jackson.
23.	Amos T. French.
25.	George W. Seaman.
27.	Elbridge T. Gerry.
29.	Robert Maclay.
31.	Walter E. Luke, Jr.
35.	Louis W. Wormser.
37.	Robert Maclay.
39.	William Pollock.
41.	J. J. Dunlop.
43.	John G. Heckscher.
45.	Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.
47.	E. D. Morgan.
49.	Col. Lawrence Kip.
51.	A. Newbold Morris.
53.	A. J. Cassatt.
55.	Benjamin Wood.
59.	George Green.
61.	H. B. Duryea.
63.	Miss Kate Cary.
65.	G. P. Morosini.
67.	W. S. Hobart.
69.	W. S. G. Williams.
71.	N. C. Reynal.
73.	T. Suffern Taller.
75.	Edmund L. Baylies.
77.	Elisha Dyer, Jr.
79.	E. Francis Hyde.

Box.	Purchaser.
6.	R. G. Farrington.
8.	Charles E. Parker.
10.	W. B. Gage.
12.	J. J. Wysong.
14.	John R. Drexel.
16.	J. C. Webb.
18.	H. L. Hoyt.
20.	Bryce Allen and Herbert Sears.
22.	Oliver H. P. Belmont.
24.	Perry Tiffany.
26.	J. W. Miller.
28.	George J. Bascom.
30.	Ashton Lemoine.
32.	W. A. Hamilton.
34.	Henry May and Gouverneur Kortright.
36.	Benjamin Sterne.
38.	George J. Gould.
40.	H. H. Hollister.
42.	F. A. Schermerhorn.
44.	Cornelius Fellowes.
46.	William C. Whitney.
48.	F. K. Sturgis.
50.	Frederic Bronson.
52.	Edward Thaw.
54.	George Peabody Wetmore.
56.	Madison Square Garden Directors.
58.	Robert Dunlap.
60.	C. C. MacEwen.
62.	Arthur T. Kemp.
64.	John G. Moore.
66.	Samuel Thomas.
68.	John Shepard, Jr.
72.	Mrs. Roswell D. Hitchcock.
74.	George Stuart Smith.
76.	Oscar Thorn.
78.	John Shepard, Jr.
80.	William M. V. Hoffman.

DIAGRAM OF MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
Names of the Box Holders.

Thursday, Nov. 12.

Morning—Judging hackney mares and standard-bred two-year-old trotters.

Afternoon—Judging ponies in harness, heavy saddle horses, road rigs with pairs, herds of Shetlands, and pairs to victorias and cabriolets.

Evening—Ponies under saddle, Park police competition; high steppers; high-jumping contest between hunters.

Friday, Nov. 13.

Morning—Champion classes for hackney mares and fillies and junior championship contest; judging three-year-old trotters.

Afternoon—Ponies under saddle, trotting stallions and their get, ladies' saddle horses, (ladies to ride;) and ladies' hunters' contest.

Evening—Parade of prize winners; judging public cab horses, champion saddle class, tandem teams, high jumping.

Arena Boxes, Second Row.

Box.	Purchaser.
90.	James G. Marshall.
92.	George R. Read.
96.	A. T. Montagne.
98.	C. Albert Stevens.
100.	Trenor L. Park.
102.	James D. Tanner.
104.	Dwight Braman.
106.	George Green.

First Tier Boxes.

Box.	Purchaser.
6.	Henry C. Ward.
10.	W. B. Lockwood.
12.	A. E. Fuechsel.
14.	J. W. Wheelock.
18.	E. C. Benjamin.
20.	Dr. Charles C. Osborn.
22.	J. Adriance Buan.
24.	E. Reeves-Merritt.
26.	Jefferson M. Levy.
28.	H. P. Whittaker.
30.	H. P. Whittaker.
32.	Julian L. Myers.
34.	Charles S. Osborn.
36.	W. Gould Brokaw.
38.	Samuel T. Peters.
40.	George Chesterman.
42.	C. A. Baudouine.

Saturday, Nov. 14.

Morning—Judging pairs of ponies in harness, pony stallions, two-year-old trotting stallions in harness; produce prizes for trotting horses.

Afternoon—Hackney stallion championship contest; harness horses between 15 and 15.3 hands; judging single road rigs; trotting stallion championship contest; Shetland ponies under saddle; saddle horse championship; tandem driving; judging hunters.

Evening—Parade of all prize winners; contest for harness horse championship, in two classes; judging carriage horses; judging light-weight hunters; hunters and jumpers' championship contest.



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PUBLIC COACH, WITH COCKHORSE IN THE LEAD.